

Accessibility Audit Checklist for Built Environment

Audit Identification:

- **Name of Project / Facility:** Gujarat High Court – Government Complex
- **Location:** Sola, Ahmedabad- 380060, Gujarat
- **Type of Facility:** Institutional Complex
- **Date(s) of Audit performed on site:**
 - Saturday, 20/12/2025 | Sunday, 21/12/25
 - Monday, 19/01/26
- **Date of Audit report generated:**
 - Revision - 00 : March 02, 2026

Accessibility Audit Team Details:

1. Name of Auditor: Kinari V Desai

Institutional Affiliation: Senior Manager, Blind Peoples Association, Ahmedabad

Profession/experience: B.Com, B.ed., M.sc | She has led Gujarat's largest Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) initiative, mentoring 19 projects statewide. As a master trainer and evaluator for global organizations like CBM Germany and Sightsavers International, she has strengthened inclusive development across sectors. She has actively advanced accessibility, inclusive employment, and empowerment of persons with disabilities, influencing major companies to build diverse workforces. A policy advocate and state-level contributor to the implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, she continues to drive systemic and sustainable change.

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: Person with Vision Impaired- Low Vision

2. Name of Auditor: Imran Mansuri

Institutional Affiliation: Adjunct Assistant Professor, Faculty of Planning, CEPT University

Profession/experience: Licensed Architect | Imran brings over nineteen years of experience in academic and professional practice in India and New Mexico, USA. His expertise spans architecture, landscape architecture, and historic preservation. He has been teaching courses on affordable housing, typology and morphology, design considerations for persons with disabilities, urban forestation, and cultural landscapes, along with extensive professional work involving building codes, fire safety codes, and accessibility codes.

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: None

3. Name of Auditor: Sanjana Joshi

Institutional Affiliation: NA

Profession/experience: Licensed Architect | Sanjana is a licensed architect with over three years of professional experience and is a graduate of Nirma University. She has been actively involved in volunteering on initiatives related to accessibility, and her interests lie in integrating accessibility considerations into architectural practice.

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: None

4. Name of Auditor: Jvalant Devrukhkar

Institutional Affiliation: NA

Profession/experience: Licensed Architect | Jvalant is a licensed architect with over three years of professional experience and is a graduate of Nirma University. She has been actively involved in volunteering on initiatives related to accessibility, and her interests lie in integrating accessibility considerations into architectural practice.

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: None

5. Name of Auditor: Hamangi Parmar

Institutional Affiliation: Assistant, Blind Peoples Association, Ahmedabad

Profession/experience: B.com, M.com, Community Based Inclusive Development (CBID)

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: Person with Upper limb Impairment.

6. Name of Auditor: Jyotishbhai Chaudhari

Institutional Affiliation: CBR Officer, Blind Peoples Association, Ahmedabad

Profession/experience:

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: None

7. Name of Auditor: Mr. Sursingh Solanki

Institutional Affiliation: NA

Profession/experience: Software Engineer | Actively engaged in accessibility advocacy with lived experience of mobility impairment (locomotor).

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: Person with Mobility Impaired- Locomotor

8. Name of Auditor: Mr. Sarvesh jain

Institutional Affiliation: Trustee, Orjet Foundation, Ahmedabad

Profession/experience: B.A.

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: Deaf

9. Name of Auditor: Mr. Ketan Shah

Institutional Affiliation: Trustee, Bahera-Munga Mitra Mandal, Ahmedabad

Profession/experience: Diploma in Electrical | Sign language Interpreter and Expert

Role in Audit: Audit

Associated Disability: -

Acknowledgements:

This report has been developed through the voluntary contributions of all individual professionals and auditors, who dedicated their time, resources, and travel to the site, on-site auditing of infrastructure over two days, extensive discussions spanning hours, report preparation, and coordination as volunteers associated with the Blind Peoples Association (BPA) or any other individual organisation in their personal capacity. Their diverse expertise and lived experiences (including persons with visual impairment/low vision, upper limb impairment, locomotor/mobility impairment, and deafness) enriched the participatory audit process, aligning with not only complying with the accessibility guidelines but also universal design principles.

Accessibility Audit Report – Prepared and Edited By

Revision - 00: March 02, 2026

- Imran Mansuri (Accessibility audit checklist template developed, report compiled, and contributor)
- Kinnari Desi
- Sanjana Joshi
- Jvalant Devrukhkar

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Compliance Statement:

Disclaimer & Compliance Statement:

This Accessibility Audit has been conducted in accordance with the ***Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021***, issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, and is aligned with the provisions of the ***Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016***. All observations, assessments, and suggested measures documented in this checklist are intended to comply with the above guidelines and statutory framework. *The audit observation (team) has tried to consider accessibility requirements for persons with mobility impairments, visual impairments (including low vision and blindness), hearing impairments (deaf and hard of hearing), speech impairments, cognitive and psychosocial disabilities, and other disabilities as defined under the RPwD Act, 2016.*

Scope and Nature of Accessibility Audit- Existing Built Environment:

This Accessibility Audit has been undertaken for an existing built environment and acknowledges the inherent constraints associated with retrofitting completed buildings and campuses. The audit systematically identifies and documents outdoor and indoor elements of the built environment that are non-compliant, partially compliant, incorrectly executed, missing, or inaccessible when assessed against the ***Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021***.

This audit is intended as a diagnostic and corrective assessment tool to support any future phased improvements toward universal accessibility in accordance with statutory and technical frameworks.

Limitations of Audit and Role of Retrofit Design:

The checklist records and highlights conditions that were visually observed and partially simulated with persons with various disabilities, along with expert opinion, within the given time period available to perform the audit, and limited accessibility to the parts of the buildings/structures due to security concerns.

This Accessibility Audit is limited to the identification, documentation, and classification of accessibility-related non-compliances within the existing built environment and does not constitute a retrofit design proposal or an implementation-ready solution set. Retrofitting accessibility features in existing buildings and campuses requires a case-by-case assessment that is sensitive to the structural system, architectural character, construction typology, spatial constraints, and operational complexities of each facility. The development of detailed retrofit solutions, including construction drawings, technical specifications, phasing strategies, and cost assessments, is a distinct professional exercise that must be undertaken separately, with the involvement of qualified and experienced architects and allied experts.

References:

- *Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021, Published by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), New Delhi, Government of India.*

Key Clarifications on Common Misconceptions Observed On-Site

As per Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021 (HGSUAI-2021) and RPwD Act 2016, buildings must be accessible to all stakeholders accessing or using them, there is no provision for exclusivity. **This includes publicly accessible areas (e.g., visitor entrances, courtrooms) and restricted areas (e.g., for judges, lawyers, support staff, maintenance crew, security personnel, or even building inspectors/auditors). Anyone entering the premises could be a person with disability.**

The guidelines promote universal accessibility (beyond barrier-free design) for diverse users, covering all 21 types of disabilities recognized under RPwD Act 2016: blindness, low-vision, leprosy cured persons, hearing impairment (deaf and hard of hearing), locomotor disability, dwarfism, intellectual disability, mental illness, autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, chronic neurological conditions, specific learning disabilities, multiple sclerosis, speech and language disability, thalassemia, haemophilia, sickle cell disease, multiple disabilities including deafblindness, acid attack victims, and Parkinson's disease. **This encompasses both visible and invisible disabilities (e.g., mental illness, chronic neurological conditions, speech/language disability, chronic medical conditions like pacemakers or dialysis needs), as well as situational needs (elderly, pregnant women, children, temporary impairments).**

For buildings constructed before the RPwD Act (many around 2001 or earlier), severe accessibility challenges may exist due to inherent structural limitations. This audit marks areas as compliant or non-compliant against HGSUAI-2021. It supports progressive improvements, reasonable accommodations, and alternative solutions.

Persons with mobility impairments may have designated accessible paths shaped primarily around wheelchair manoeuvring, but persons with vision impairment (including low vision/blindness), hearing/speech impairments, elderly, pregnant women, and others with visible/invisible disabilities must access any part of the building without restriction- just as able-bodied persons do (as visitors, lawyers, support staff, etc.).

Key Clarification:

Code Compliance vs. Universal Accessibility:

Compliance with minimum standards (e.g., dimensions, features) is essential but insufficient alone. True universal accessibility requires a holistic, empathetic approach, sensitizing designers, implementers, and staff to the needs of persons with disabilities through observation of real usage, iterative refinement, and understanding the fundamentals shaping these guidelines.

Mobility Conditions: Difference Between Wheelchair Requirements for Ambulant vs. Mobility Impairment Needs:

Ambulatory Mobility: Ambulatory mobility refers to individuals who are able to walk independently but may experience difficulty due to reduced strength, balance, endurance, age-related limitations, injury, or medical conditions. Such individuals do not require a wheelchair for movement but may need support features such as handrails, rest areas, non-slip surfaces, and gentle gradients to move safely and comfortably.

Mobility Impairment: Mobility impairment is a broader term that includes any physical condition that limits a person's ability to move freely and independently. This may involve difficulty walking, standing, climbing stairs, or maintaining balance. It includes individuals who are ambulatory with difficulty as well as those who use assistive devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, walkers, or canes.

Signage and Wayfinding Non-Compliance:

Existing signages often fails due to:

- Inadequate visual contrast (e.g., insufficient light-on-dark/dark-on-light for legibility, especially low vision users).
- Wrong placement (not at decision points, too high/low, obstructed, or inconsistent).
- Lack of cohesive system (varying fonts, sizes, styles across the campus/site).
- Use of international standard logos/symbols (e.g., International Symbol of Accessibility) instead of generic/varying ones that differ site-to-site.
- HGSUAI-2021 requires consistent, high-contrast, multi-sensory signage (visual + Braille/tactile) with pictograms for quick understanding.

Accessible Toilets (Multi-User / Unisex Accessible Toilet Concept):

The primary purpose of an accessible toilet is to enable independent use by wheelchair users- its layout/shape is corely shaped around wheelchair movement and safe transfer (slide/transfer from wheelchair to commode). Persons with other disabilities (e.g., vision impairment, ambulant issues) can use any toilet (including general ones), but accessible toilets can be used by individuals with disabilities.

However, design must prioritize these 4 critical aspects for wheelchair independence:

- Wheelchair-accessible floor and clear opening (preferably outward-swinging door with min. 850–900 mm clear width, approx. 34 inches).
- Wheelchair circulation space (clear 1500 mm diameter circular turning space to manoeuvre, enter, shut the door, and exit).
- Clear space adjacent to and in front of commode (for easy side/frontal slide transfer from wheelchair).
- Grab bars (as per HGSUAI-2021 specs, e.g., horizontal/vertical at appropriate heights/positions) for lifting/pushing/sliding body during transfer.

Current accessible toilets often do not meet these requirements for independent wheelchair use.

Tactile & Orientation Aids (Guide vs. Warning Tiles):

Tactile tiles provide essential help for persons with vision impairment to navigate large/complex campuses without confusion. Guide path tiles (linear/strips) indicate safe routes; warning tiles (truncated domes/cones) alert to hazards (e.g., stairs, level changes, junctions). A complex network of guide tracks alone is ineffective without support. Persons with vision impairment need tactile maps (at main gates, building entrances, key points) to build a mental image of the layout (including pauses, cross, 'T', 'L' junctions, destinations). Otherwise, tracks become purposeless paths with no clarity of destination. Difference: Guide = directional path; Warning = hazard alert/stop/caution.

Protruding Objects and Cane Detection:

Persons with vision impairment scan space using a white cane (sweeping method). Rule: Objects/surfaces out of the cane's scan range (typically 700 mm to 2000 mm height from floor) are barriers if protruding >100 mm. Below 700 mm is detectable by cane/foot; above 2000 mm is often irrelevant. Ensure protrusion-free zones in this range for safety.

Ramps:

HGSUAI-2021 recommends max. 1:12 slope; experts prefer 1:15 or gentler, where space permits, for easier ascent (persons with mobility impairment pull body weight using arm/upper body strength). Every 750 mm vertical rise requires a landing (min. 1500 × 1500 mm clear) for rest, 360° turn, and pause. Handrails are mandatory on both sides. Landings at top/bottom must not conflict with other circulation (e.g., walkways, driveways, stairs), and wheelchair descent needs space to stop/manoeuvre safely.

Major misconception: Tramco/ Toothed layers flooring is appropriate for vehicular ramps for traction, however wheelchair users find it a huge barrier and prefer non-polished, plain exposed concrete or non-polished stone finish.

Coordination with Other Codes:

HGSUAI-2021 is not standalone; accessibility compliance must overlap/coordinate with National Building Code (NBC) requirements, especially fire safety and emergency egress. Persons with disabilities face unique challenges in emergencies; use the stricter of overlapping provisions.

Recommendations:

1. Form a committee to review new projects/proposals in the pipeline: discuss/revise early to comply with codes, reducing future audit/retrofit burden and synthesizing accessibility into design for true universal accessibility.
2. Audit recommendations have limits: Many buildings (constructed ~2001) have structural constraints making full fixes difficult. Compliance requires systematic, honest approach-sensitize staff/designers to PwD needs via observation of space usage and iterative refinement.
3. Recommend staff attend two-day workshops on tangible aspects of building codes and early-stage integration (rather than retrofit as unplanned intervention).
4. Site-level master planning needed for vehicular/pedestrian movement, public/secured entryways, and especially for organising and managing parking.
5. Encourage audits at design/pre-construction stage for new buildings, integrating site-level accessibility coordination for seamless connectivity.
6. Focus on common repetitive elements, reducing major barriers: parking (two-wheeler/four-wheeler zoning vs. pedestrian movement), walkways, 4 elements of toilets (as above), wheelchair vs. ambulant needs, tangible/intangible barriers.

Legend for Accessibility Assessment Checklist Tables:

Availability of Accessibility Provision:

Term	Term-Detail	Description
Comply	Compliant	Accessibility provision fully complies with applicable standards and guidelines; no improvement required.
Do not Comply	Non-compliant	Do not comply with the applicable standards and guidelines
Fully Accessible	Fully Accessible	Accessible without physical barriers and usable independently.
Minor Barriers	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Accessible, but minor obstacles or inconveniences exist.
Partially Accessible	Partially Accessible	Some accessibility features are provided, but not fully compliant.
Not Accessible	Not Accessible	Physical barriers prevent independent access.
No Provision	No Accessibility Provision Available	No accessibility measures or facilities provided.
NA	Not Applicable	

Extent of Physical Modification Required:

Term	Term-Detail	Description
Not Required	No Modification Required	Accessibility provision already meets requirements.
Minimal	Minimal Modification	Minor adjustments with negligible structural impact
Moderate	Moderate Modification	Noticeable physical changes without major structural alteration
Substantial	Substantial Modification	Significant changes, but without full reconstruction
Retrofitting	Major Retrofitting Required	Structural or system-level intervention needed
Difficult	Complex Intervention Required	Technically challenging modifications due to constraints
New Intervention	New Accessibility Intervention Required	No accessibility provision exists; new accessible infrastructure must be introduced.

Abbreviations:

HGSUAI-2021: Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021.

PART-1:

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: CAMPUS / SITE-LEVEL (OUTDOOR) ACCESSIBILITY

Audit day: Saturday, 20 December 2025

Audited Coverage: The audit covered the open areas around Gate No. 5, including the parking plot, security cabin, and the road leading up to the end of the Administrative Building, Wing B, as this route accommodates the maximum number of stakeholders. The elevated corridor (north–south circulation) from the junction of Administrative Wings A and B to the Advocate Building, Wings A and B, was included as part of the internal building circulation. Other open areas immediately adjoining the buildings were also covered under the individual building sections, while the remaining open areas, including the street starting from Gate-2, were kept out of scope.

##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Site Context & Perimeter Access			
1.1	Is the site approachable from (main gates) surrounding public roads without barriers such as steps, open drains, or broken surfaces?	Not Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 3 – External Elements; Section 3.3 Site Entrances
1.2	Are adjoining public footpaths continuous, usable, and connected to the site entrance?	No Provision Available	New Intervention	Chapter 3 – External Elements; Section 3.5 Access Routes / Walkways
1.3	Is the site safely accessible from nearby public transport stops (bus, BRTS, metro, railway)?	No Provision Available	New Intervention	Chapter 6 – Building Typologies; Section 6.3 Transportation and Supporting Infrastructure Services
1.1 Approach from Public Road (Gate 5 – Public Entry) : The approach surface generally complies with paving requirements; however, a speed hump near Gate 5 acts as a barrier for wheelchair users and poses difficulty for persons with visual impairment. The cattle-trap (metal pipe grating) at the entrance is a major obstruction and prevents access for wheelchair users, persons with visual impairment, and users of crutches or tricycles. 1.2 Adjoining Public Footpaths: No usable pedestrian pathway is available on the north side outside Gate 5, making access difficult even for able-bodied pedestrians. On the south side, a paved parking surface is present but is discontinuous and does not provide a connected pedestrian route towards the southern gates. 1.3 Access from Public Transport: A bus stop is located on the north side; however, there is no safe or continuous pedestrian connectivity to Gate 5 for either able-bodied persons or persons with disabilities. Pedestrians currently use the service road to reach the entrance. A designated drop-off point near the north side of Gate 5 is recommended to facilitate safe transfer for persons with disabilities and other visitors using hired vehicles such as autos or taxis.				



2.00 Entry Gates & Site Access Points				
2.1	Is at least one main campus/site gate accessible via a step-free route or without any steep slope?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.3 Site Entrances
2.2	Are pedestrian-only entry points clearly identifiable and accessible?	No Provision	Retrofitting	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.3 Site Entrances (clear identifiability via signage/wayfinding); cross-reference Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems
2.3	Are turnstiles, barriers, boom gates, or security check/ frisking fixtures usable by wheelchair users?	NA	NA	NA
2.4	Provision for persons with ambulatory impairments, including elderly persons, pregnant women, and wheelchair users	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 2: Accessibility, Diversity and Universal Design – Section 2.5 Accessibility Needs for Diverse User Groups (ambulatory impairments, elderly, pregnant women, wheelchair users); cross-reference Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.3 Site Entrances.

2.1 Step-Free Access at Main Gate-5: Refer to observations under 1.1. The presence of a speed hump and cattle-trap at Gate 5 restricts access and creates barriers for wheelchair users and persons with visual impairment.

2.2 Accessible Pedestrian Entry:

At all entry gates, including Gate 5, no separate dedicated pedestrian passage is provided for either able-bodied persons or persons with disabilities. Pedestrians and vehicles share a single vehicular carriageway. A dedicated pedestrian pathway of at least 1.8 m in width, as per accessibility guidelines, should be provided. Adequate space is available within the gate layout to accommodate a safe and segregated pedestrian route.

2.3 Security Barriers and Checkpoints: No dedicated accessible pedestrian passage exists at the entry gates; therefore, wheelchair users cannot ensure accessibility through security barriers and checkpoints.

2.4 Provision for Persons with Ambulatory Impairments:

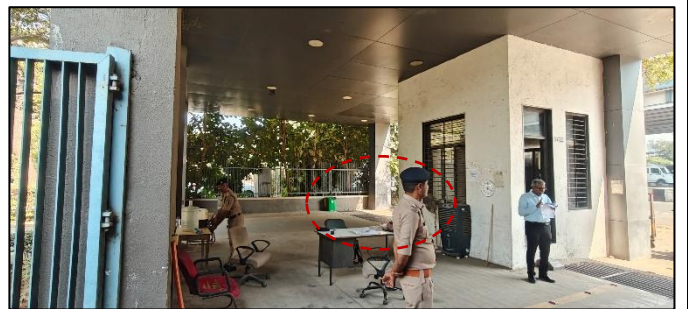
Wheelchair provision should be available at the entry gate to assist persons with ambulatory impairments, elderly persons, and pregnant women. A minimum stock of 8–10 wheelchairs with designated storage space, waiting seating, and clear signage indicating availability is required, considering the scale of the campus.

Currently, an electric cart service is available on call; however, no designated parking, pick-up, or drop-off locations are provided, and transfers currently occur on the main driveway. A dedicated cart station with clear signage and a location map should be provided, preferably on the north side inside Gate 5 where adequate space exists.

Pick-up and drop-off points should be designated across the campus and clearly indicated on visible maps installed at these locations and at major building entrances. A site-level mobility plan should define routes and designated stopping points for different user groups. This would significantly improve accessibility across the large campus, where long travel distances make independent movement difficult for persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and pregnant women.

Electric carts should operate on defined routes and should not share the main driveway during peak weekday hours due to heavy vehicular movement. Accessible carts with ramp provision are required to enable use by wheelchair users.

The cart service will benefit a wide range of users with various impairments; however, persons with mobility impairments who rely on wheelchairs require modified carts with wheelchair-accessible entry and ramp provision.



3.00 Accessible Approach & External Routes: From Gate-5 to the Entry gate of the 'Administrative Building.'

3.1	Is there a continuous step-free accessible route/walkway from the site entry gate/boundary to all major buildings?	Not Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.5 Access Routes / Walkways
3.1 Continuous Accessible Route: No continuous step-free accessible route is available from Gate 5 to the Administrative Building (Wings A & B). Existing walkways are fragmented and discontinuous. In fact, designated walkway or walkway at all does not exist along the side of the Administrative Building wings A & B. Walkways do not exist at all towards the other side of the road (north side of the road).				
				
3.2	Is the route firm, stable, non-slip, and free of sudden level changes?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.5 Access Routes / Walkways
3.3	Are cross slopes gentle and within permissible limits?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.5 Access Routes / Walkways
3.4	Is the clear width of the accessible route sufficient for wheelchair movement? minimum width of 900 mm (ideally 1800 mm required), and appropriate edge protection (minimum 13 mm)?	Partially Accessible	Minimal Modification	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.5 Access Routes / Walkways
	Are manholes or gratings placed outside the primary pedestrian route? (with openings <12 mm and aligned perpendicular to the direction of travel)	Fully Accessible	No Modification Required	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.6 Levels, Grooves and Gratings
3.2 Surface Condition: Available walkway surfaces are generally firm and stable; however, level differences (150mm) between the driveway and curb create accessibility barriers. Walkway segments are limited to small patches and discontinue along Administrative Wings A and B. 3.3 Cross Slopes: Where present, slopes appear to be within permissible limits. 3.4 Width and Edge Protection: Where walkways exist, the clear width is generally more than 900 mm. However, considering two-way pedestrian movement and accessibility requirements, a minimum clear width of 1800 mm is recommended, and that is available on site. Edge protection is not consistently defined. Manholes and stormwater chamber gratings are generally located outside the walkway.				



3.5	Are curb ramps provided wherever pedestrian routes cross vehicular roads?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.7 Kerb Ramps
3.5 Obstructions and Curb Ramps: No curb ramps are provided to enable movement between the driveway and walkway. Due to the fragmented nature of pedestrian routes, accessible transitions are not available.				
3.6	Are routes free from temporary obstructions such as vendors, cables, street lights, or parked vehicles?	Not Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.5 Access Routes / Walkways
3.6 Pedestrian–Vehicular Conflict There is severe and uncontrolled conflict between pedestrian and vehicular movement throughout the campus. No continuous or protected pedestrian network exists, forcing pedestrians, including persons with disabilities, to move within active vehicular carriageways. Fragmented walkways that do exist are extensively encroached upon by unregulated parking, rendering them unusable. The campus does not have adequate organized parking to meet the demand of visitors, lawyers, support staff, and employees. As a result, vehicles are parked indiscriminately on pedestrian pathways, circulation edges, and even designated fire access zones. The condition was observed to be extremely severe on Saturdays and remains highly congested even on regular working weekdays. Lack of enforcement of designated parking areas has resulted in pedestrian routes becoming functionally non-existent in all locations. This condition presents a major safety risk and makes independent movement extremely difficult, particularly for persons with disabilities and elderly users.				
3.7	Are conflict zones between pedestrians and vehicles clearly identifiable and controlled?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.8 Pedestrian Crossings Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
Pedestrian routes, particularly along the lawn edges, are heavily obstructed by dense and unorganized vehicular parking. In many locations, pedestrian pathways are no longer identifiable due to continuous parking encroachment and do not exist at all, especially along the sides of Administrative Buildings A and B. Marked pedestrian walkways are used as parking areas, eliminating usable walking space. Critical safety infrastructure is also obstructed. Fire hydrants and fire suppression installations are blocked by parked vehicles, and no clearly demarcated or enforced fire access or fire landing zones were observed. The absence of obstruction-free safety zones represents a serious operational and emergency response risk. The extent				

of parking encroachment effectively eliminates safe pedestrian movement and represents one of the most critical accessibility and safety deficiencies observed on the campus.

During the site visit, auditors experienced difficulty moving through the campus and were repeatedly forced to walk along the vehicular driveway due to the absence of usable pedestrian pathways. Pedestrians are required to share space with moving vehicles and are frequently exposed to honking and continuous traffic movement. This creates an unsafe and stressful environment, particularly for persons with disabilities, elderly users, and persons with ambulatory impairments. Even able-bodied pedestrians do not experience a safe or comfortable walking condition under the existing circumstances.



3.8	Are tactile guiding/warning blocks provided with adequate visual contrast?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
Tactile Guidance : No tactile guiding or warning blocks are provided along pedestrian routes.				
3.9	Is outdoor lighting provided along accessible pathways, entrances, ramps, and parking areas, ensuring uniform, glare-free visibility at night?	Comply	No Modification Required	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.14 Street Furniture Elements
Outdoor lighting is provided along the available walkways and appears generally adequate for nighttime visibility.				

3.10	Are protruding or overhead objects detectable and safely marked? Signages, tree branches, and any other infrastructure as an obstacle	Minor Barriers	Minimal Modification	Chapter 3: External Elements –
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3.10 Protruding and Obstructing Elements: The walkway terminates abruptly at the junction between Administrative Building Wing A and the adjacent lawn area, with the paving surface deteriorated at the corner. A streetlight pole obstructs movement at this junction, further reducing usable width. Along Administrative Bldg. Wing A, a large campus signboard (approximately 2 m x 2 m) is installed in the middle of the walkway, creating a major obstruction without providing effective wayfinding value.

From Gate 5 to Administrative Wings A & B, pedestrian movement is effectively restricted to one side of the road, which itself is heavily encroached upon by parked vehicles. On the opposite side, no pedestrian walkway exists. Additional physical barriers, apart from parked vehicles, further obstruct the available walking space.

Along Administrative Wings A and B, no functional pedestrian walkway exists, as these areas are fully designated and used for vehicle parking. There is no level difference or edge definition between the vehicular driveway and the intended pedestrian zone, and the entire walkway width has effectively been absorbed into two-wheeler and four-wheeler parking. This condition eliminates any safe or identifiable pedestrian route.



4.00 Parking Facilities				
4.1	Is designated parking for persons with disabilities (PWDs) available?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
4.2	Are the number of accessible parking spaces adequate?			Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
	For cars (as per GDCR Count)			
	For Cars: Is the size of the parking space 3600mm x 5000mm? With 1500 for the side aisle?			
	For two modified wheelers + size			

	Is the size of the parking space 1500mm x 2400mm? 1200 clear space beside?	No Provision	New Intervention	
4.3	Is accessible parking provided within a reasonable distance from the accessible entrance?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
	Within 10 meters range 20 to 30 meters over 30 meters			
	Is an accessible route (curb route with ramp) adjacent to the accessible parking available?	No Provision	New Intervention	
4.4	Is the International Symbol of Access clearly marked on the parking surface? Contrasting stalls marked?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
4.5	Is accessible parking distributed logically across the campus to reduce walking distances?	Not Accessible	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
4.6	Are wheel stoppers or bollards used to protect the pedestrian path?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
4.7	Is a designated taxi/vehicle drop-off area available near the entrance?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
4.8	Is the drop-off zone clearly marked with signage and a curb ramp?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking
4.9	Any provision for Two-Wheeler parking and Accessibility?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.4 Parking

4.00 Parking Facilities: Designated parking areas are scattered across the campus, particularly along the northern road near Gate 5 and the southern road near Gate 2. A separate designated parking area and entry are provided for judges. However, overall parking provision is insufficient relative to demand, resulting in extensive spillover parking across pedestrian pathways, inter-building spaces, and driveway edges.

4.1 Accessible Parking Provision : No dedicated parking spaces for persons with disabilities were observed within the designated parking areas. No compliant accessible parking signage or markings were found. Accessible parking should be located within close proximity to building entrances, as long travel distances from remote parking areas are not feasible for persons with disabilities.

4.2 Parking Layout and Dimensions : Parking stall dimensions vary and are not uniformly marked. No wheel stoppers or car stops were observed. The number of designated parking spaces appears significantly inadequate for the campus demand. As noted in earlier sections, the shortage of organized parking has resulted in encroachment onto walkways, inter-building spaces, and circulation areas.

4.3 Location of Accessible Parking: No accessible parking spaces were observed within a reasonable distance from major building entrances, including Administrative Wings A & B.

4.4 Parking Signage: No designated accessible parking signage was observed on site. Existing parking and directional signage does not comply with accessibility standards in terms of clarity, visibility, and uniformity.

4.5 Parking Encroachment: Parking is carried out in a haphazard and uncontrolled manner across the campus. Vehicles are routinely parked on pedestrian pathways, driveway edges, and open circulation areas, severely affecting pedestrian accessibility.

4.6 Wheel Stoppers and Edge Control: No wheel stoppers or edge control measures were observed. As a result, vehicles frequently encroach onto footpath areas, road edges, and inter-building spaces, eliminating usable pedestrian zones.

4.7 Drop-off and Pick-up Areas: Most buildings do not have designated drop-off and pick-up points. At Administrative Wings A & B, drop-off and pick-up activities for lawyers and enforcement staff typically occur on the main internal road, causing traffic disruption and unsafe pedestrian conditions.

4.8 Drop-off Zone Provision: No designated drop-off zone is provided at the primary movement area outside Administrative Wings A & B, despite this being one of the most active arrival points on campus.

4.9 Two-Wheeler Parking and Accessibility: No designated parking provision exists for modified two-wheelers used by persons with mobility or ambulatory impairments. The concept of accessible two-wheeler parking is absent on site and should be incorporated within accessible parking zones near building entrances.

5.00 Seating & Rest Areas (Large Campuses)

5.1	Are resting/seating areas provided along long pedestrian routes? At regular intervals?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements does include Section 3.14: Street Furniture Elements
5.2	Are seating areas shaded and protected from the weather?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements does include Section 3.14: Street Furniture Elements

5.1 Resting/Seating Provision: No resting or seating areas are provided along major pedestrian routes, including the route from Gate 5 to Administrative Building Wings A & B and along the passage between the Administrative Buildings, Main Court Building, and Advocate Building. Travel distances along these routes are considerable, making movement physically demanding, particularly for persons with disabilities and persons with ambulatory impairments. Regular pause points with seating are required along these routes.

5.2 Shading and Weather Protection : No shaded or weather-protected seating areas were observed along the primary pedestrian routes. Seating with adequate weather protection is required to support both persons with disabilities and able-bodied users moving across the large campus.

6.00 Outdoor Signage & Wayfinding

6.1	Is directional signage provided to guide users across the campus?	Partially Accessible	Substantial Modification	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding
6.2	Are key buildings and facilities clearly identified through signage?	Partially Accessible	Substantial Modification	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding
6.3	Is signage legible with adequate font size and contrast?	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding

6.1 Directional Signage: Directional signage is provided in parts of the campus; however, most outdoor signage does not comply with harmonized accessibility guidelines or international standards in terms of color contrast, font type, symbol standards, mounting height, and size. Signage related to accessibility is largely custom-made and does not follow standard symbols, contrast, or layout requirements, limiting its effectiveness.

6.2 Identification of Buildings and Facilities: At Gate 5, two large signboards are installed along the internal road at the corner of the walkway in Gujarati and English. These signboards are not designed in accordance with accessibility standards and do not adequately support users with disabilities. QR codes provided on the signage link to a navigation application; however, this was found to be ineffective in supporting clear building identification and wayfinding. No tactile maps or orientation aids for persons with visual impairment were observed. While efforts have been made to provide signage and wayfinding, the system lacks coordination and does not follow standardized accessibility guidelines.

6.3 Legibility and Visibility: Most signage, where it exist lacks adequate visual contrast and standardized typography, affecting legibility and consistency across the campus. Font sizes, color contrast, and placement heights are not uniform and do not comply with accessibility standards.

7.00 Tactile & Orientation Aids				
7.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
7.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
7.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? Sudden drop, pool, platform, staircase, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
7.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
7.1 Tactile Guiding Paths: No tactile guiding paths are provided from the main entry gates to major buildings or areas of interest. Continuous designated pedestrian routes are themselves absent in several locations, making implementation of tactile guidance currently not feasible without establishing defined accessible pathways. 7.2 Compliance of Tactile Paths: No compliant tactile guiding path exists from the main gates to the buildings. Limited tactile paving is provided at the main entrances of Administrative Building Wings A & B, extending towards the elevators and the elevated walkway connecting to the Main Court Building. However, these installations lack coordination and do not fully comply with standards for guiding, warning, and decision-making tiles. 7.3 Tactile Warning Blocks: No systematic provision of tactile warning blocks was observed at hazards, crossings, or level changes along outdoor routes. Warning tactile surfaces are required to alert persons with visual impairment at critical points such as roadway crossings, abrupt level changes, stairways, ramps, and edges of elevated walkways; however, these are largely absent across the campus. This deficiency is particularly critical along the elevated pathways leading towards the Main Court Building, where parapet heights are low and do not comply with safety requirements for guard rails or handrails. The absence of tactile warning surfaces at these exposed edges creates a significant safety risk for persons with visual impairment. High plinth edges at the Main Court Building also lack guard rails and tactile warning indicators, making level changes difficult to detect and increasing the risk of falls. The combined absence of tactile warning surfaces and protective edge barriers represents a serious safety concern along these routes. 7.4 Tactile Site Maps: No tactile site maps or orientation aids for persons with visual impairment were observed at the main gates or at building entrances. Tactile guidance systems require tactile orientation maps at key entry points to enable independent navigation, which are currently absent.				
8.00 Lighting & Visual Comfort				
8.1	Is lighting adequate near entrances, parking, and drop-off zones?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.14 Street Furniture Elements
8.2	Is outdoor lighting provided along accessible pathways?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.14 Street Furniture Elements
9.00 Outdoor Safety, Fire Egress, and Emergency Access				
9.1	Are external evacuation routes clearly identifiable?	No Provision	Minimal Modification	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
9.2	Are emergency routes free from obstructions and well-lit?			Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
9.1 External Evacuation Routes: Accessible evacuation planning must be coordinated with the National Building Code (NBC) requirements for fire and emergency egress, as a lack of integration can critically affect the evacuation of persons with				

disabilities. No clearly designated external evacuation routes with standardized emergency signage were observed across the campus.

9.2 Obstructions and Lighting of Emergency Routes: Emergency routes are not maintained free of obstructions. At several critical junctions, both outdoor and indoor fire egress paths, stair access points, and fire hydrant or hose access locations were found obstructed by parked vehicles and stored materials. Clear and compliant emergency signage was not observed at these locations. These conditions can significantly hinder safe and timely evacuation during emergencies, particularly for persons with disabilities.

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PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 20-21: Administrative Building – “A” wing (20) + “B” Wing (21)

Audit day: Saturday, 20 December 2025

Audited Coverage: Ground and first floors of Wings A and B, including the main lobby, hallways, restrooms, staircases, and elevators. Access to work areas was limited, and all other floors were kept out of scope.

##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: At the Ground floor > Common Entry to the Administrative Bldg. Wing “A” + Wing “B” + Main Court Building			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	Not Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

Common Entry to Administrative Building Wing A (20), Wing B (21) and Main Court Building

1.1 Step-Free Access: This is the common entrance serving Administrative Building Wing A (20) and Wing B (21), and providing vertical access to the Main Court Building (Buildings 14–18) through the first-floor connection. The entrance is located on the main driveway from Gate 5 and functions as the primary drop-off and pick-up point for lawyers and visitors. It serves as the only practical access to the north-side building cluster connected to the Main Court Building (Buildings 14–18).

Access is provided by a ramp; however, no continuous accessible route connects this entrance to the New Court Building (19), Advocate Building Wing A (26), Advocate Building Wing B (27), or the Canteen (25). No pause or waiting space is available before entering the ramp.

The entrance area is shared by pedestrians, staff movement, goods trolleys, and vehicular traffic, with no designated drop-off or pick-up space. The junction experiences heavy congestion during weekdays and functions as the single access point for visitors, staff, and service movement. It is also likely to serve as a primary exit route during fire or emergency situations and remains the only accessible entrance to this building cluster.

1.2 Identification of Accessible Entrance: The accessible entrance is not clearly identifiable. No compliant signage is provided indicating the ramp location or accessible routes from this point onward. No orientation map is available to guide users towards accessible building connections from this point onwards.

1.3 Provision of Ramps: The shared entrance plinth level is approximately 400 mm below the main driveway level, and access is provided only through a ramp. No entrance steps are provided.

1.4 Ramp Compliance: This ramp is used by able-bodied users, persons with disabilities, and service movement including file and goods trolleys with associated loading and unloading activities. It is also expected to function as part of the emergency and fire egress route.

The ramp partially complies with accessibility requirements. A clear top landing of minimum 1800 mm (72 inches) is required; however, the ramp terminates directly into the driveway, which does not meet code requirements for a safe maneuvering landing. A level landing is required before descending the ramp to allow wheelchair users to safely position and control movement, to enable persons with visual impairment to orient themselves, and to provide a safe transition area for able-bodied users and service trolleys without entering directly into vehicular movement.

It is recommended that the ramp be extended by approximately 2000 mm to provide a compliant landing area.

Handrails are provided but do not comply with accessibility requirements, as 300 mm horizontal extensions at both top and bottom landings are not provided.

The ramp provides access only to the ground floor of Wing A, Wing B, and the staff canteen.

1.5 Alternative Vertical Access: Access to the first floor and the covered corridor connecting to the Main Court Building (Buildings 14–18) is provided only through staircases and elevators located in Wing A and Wing B. Vertical circulation is reviewed in detail under Sections 6.00 and 7.00.

1.6 Entrance Steps

No entrance steps are provided.





2.00 Main Entrance Doors: At the Ground floor + first floor Common Entry to the Administrative Buld. Wing "A" + Wing "B"

2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for maneuvering	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

2.1 Clear Door Width

At both ground-floor and first-floor entrances to Wing A and Wing B, the main entry doors consist of double-leaf solid wood shutters with pivoted swing mechanisms. The clear opening width is adequate and exceeds the minimum requirement of 900 mm per accessible leaf. No permanent obstructions were observed reducing the clear opening width. Doors remain open during working hours, allowing unobstructed passage.

2.2 Thresholds and Floor Surface

At the ground floor entrances to Wings A and B, no thresholds are provided and the floor surface is level and accessible.

At the first-floor entrances to Wings A and B, thresholds of approximately 25 mm (1 inch) are present, which exceed the permissible height of 12 mm and create a barrier to accessibility. No bevelled edge treatment was observed.

2.3 Door Hardware

Door hardware at both ground and first floor entrances does not comply with accessibility requirements. Handles and locking mechanisms are not designed for operation with one hand using minimal force and are not ergonomically suitable for persons with limited grip strength.

2.4 Maneuvering Space

Adequate maneuvering space is available on both sides of the doors at ground and first floor levels. Clear floor space requirements for front approach (push and pull sides) appear generally achievable due to the open lobby configuration. No major obstructions were observed at the latch side clearance zones.

2.5 Visual Contrast on Doors

The doors are solid wood shutters and do not contain glazed panels; therefore, visual contrast bands for glazed surfaces are not applicable.

2.6 Door Swing and Circulation

Door swings are clear of major circulation routes and do not obstruct accessible movement. Doors typically remain in the open position during working hours, allowing unobstructed circulation.





3.00 Arrival Spaces				
	Lobby / Reception Area			
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		
3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

Lobby / Reception Area – Administrative Building Wing A & B (Ground Floor + upper floors)

Lobby spaces are provided on the ground floor and on all upper floors in both Wing A and Wing B, connecting to office areas via corridors and providing access to elevators and staircases. The lobbies generally provide sufficient clear space for manoeuvring, and no fixed structural obstacles were observed.

No reception counter or help desk is provided at this main entry point. Considering that this is the primary access route to the upper floors and to the Main Court Building, the absence of an information or assistance point creates difficulty for first-time visitors and persons with disabilities requiring guidance.

However, fire hydrant hose reels, electrical and data panels are mounted below 2000 mm height, projecting into the circulation space and creating a significant obstruction for persons with disabilities. These installations may also obstruct movement along fire egress routes during emergencies.

Floor surfaces are firm and stable; however, low lighting levels and the absence of visual contrast make orientation difficult for persons with low vision.

Both lobby areas contain multiple steel storage almirahs, file storage units, and fire extinguishers placed in an unorganized manner, reducing usable circulation space and affecting accessibility. Similar conditions were observed on upper floors.



	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	NA	NA	
3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	
	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	-	-	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids
4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation: within Wing A & Wing B- Hallways & internal circulation			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

4.00 Corridors and Internal Circulation – Administrative Building Wing A & B

4.1 Corridor Obstructions: At the ground floor and all upper floors, the central corridors/hallways leading towards the Main Court Building, with workspaces on both sides, are heavily occupied by file storage racks. These installations significantly reduce the clear passage width and create protruding elements that fall outside the cane-detection range, posing hazards for persons with visual impairment.

The corridors do not comply with accessibility requirements and present a serious concern for emergency evacuation. The passageways function as narrowed corridors due to storage encroachments and are artificially lit with low illumination levels, creating additional difficulty for safe movement and orientation, particularly for persons with low vision. Considering the length of these corridors and the occupancy of adjoining workspaces, compliance with fire and emergency egress requirements requires detailed review.

4.2 Corridor Width and Turning Space: At the ground floor and all upper floors, corridor widths are insufficient for accessible movement and do not comply with accessibility standards for wheelchair users or persons with visual impairment. Wing A corridor length is approximately 48 meters, and Wing B corridor length is approximately 70 meters, with no intermediate refuge or rescue areas for persons with disabilities or other users requiring assistance. Turning and maneuvering spaces at corridor segments and intersections are constrained by storage encroachments and do not meet accessibility requirements.

4.3 Floor Finishes

Floor finishes throughout the corridors are firm, even, and stable and are generally suitable for wheelchair use and mobility aids.

4.4 Level Changes and Hazards

The corridors are heavily loaded with combustible paper files stored on open and unsecured racks along both sides. These materials create continuous obstructions along the primary circulation path, which also serves as the emergency egress route. The storage arrangements reduce usable corridor width and introduce significant hazards.

Signage: No signage is provided to indicate maneuvering spaces, circulation routes, or workspace locations within the corridors, making orientation difficult, particularly for first-time visitors and persons with visual impairment. The absence of directional and identification signage makes it challenging to locate specific offices and work areas along the long corridor stretches.

Emergency egress routes and staircases are not clearly identified through compliant fire exit signage. No continuous visual guidance is provided to indicate the direction of escape routes, location of staircases, or emergency exits. The lack of clear and visible signage significantly affects wayfinding under normal conditions and may critically delay evacuation during emergency situations.



5.00 Functional Spaces: Office area + work stations				
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push sides as per the guidelines.	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	Workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Offices: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.7	Consultation Rooms: Are consultation or examination surfaces usable or adjustable?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms
5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	NA		
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
5.00 Functional Spaces – Office Areas and Workstations Office workspaces are located on both sides of the central corridors. Based on a preliminary observation, these spaces are not accessible and do not comply with accessibility requirements for employees or support staff with disabilities. Most office door openings appear narrow and are not suitable for wheelchair entry. Maneuvering space within the rooms is insufficient; in several cases, if a wheelchair user were to enter a room, turning space would not be available and exiting would require reversing or moving across the corridor to maneuver. Work areas are densely arranged, with limited space between desks and partitions. The layout and organization of workstations do not comply with accessibility requirements for circulation, approach, or maneuvering by wheelchair users or persons with mobility impairments. No entry or exit routes are clearly marked within the office areas. Signage indicating the location of restrooms and drinking water facilities is not provided, making navigation difficult for visitors and staff. Many office doors swing outward into the circulation corridors. During emergency evacuation, these door swings may obstruct the already constrained egress paths and further reduce the effective corridor width.				
6.00	Vertical Circulation- Staircases			
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail incorporated when vertical height changes over 750mm	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm), riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards—detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

6.00 Staircases (Wing A and Wing B)

6.1–6.8 Location, Width, Handrails, Guardrails, and Step Geometry

The staircases in both Wing A and Wing B are curvilinear in configuration and are located at the corners adjacent to the respective lobby areas. The stairs comply with the bare minimum clear width requirement of approximately 900 mm. However, the configuration and placement limit their effectiveness as part of an accessible circulation network. Staircases are provided with a continuous handrail on only one side; the opposite side lacks a guardrail or protective barrier, creating a significant safety concern, particularly where there are vertical level differences exceeding recommended limits. Although the existing handrails are continuous and securely fixed, they do not extend beyond the top and bottom landings as required by accessibility standards.

The risers appear to be generally uniform; however, the tread widths vary due to the curvilinear design of the staircase. This variation reduces predictability and increases the risk of missteps (especially during emergency egress), particularly for elderly users and persons with visual or mobility impairments. Landings are present but require detailed dimensional verification to confirm compliance with prescribed standards.

6.9 Tactile Warning and Guidance

No tactile warning indicators or guidance blocks are provided at the top or bottom landings of the staircases. Additionally, the approach routes to the staircases include changes in level without any tactile warning surfaces. The absence of tactile indicators makes the staircases unsafe and difficult to detect for persons with visual impairments and does not comply with accessibility requirements.

6.10 Protruding Objects and Obstructions

The approach passages and the staircases themselves contain numerous protruding objects and obstructions. These include metal storage cabinets, loosely stacked paper files, fire hydrant hose cylinders, and miscellaneous stored materials. Such protrusions reduce the effective width of the circulation path and create hazards for all users, particularly persons with visual impairments or limited mobility. These conditions also compromise safe evacuation during emergencies.

6.11 Lighting and Visual Contrast

The staircase areas are inadequately lit and rely almost entirely on artificial lighting. The illumination levels are insufficient for safe movement and do not comply with recommended standards for circulation and egress routes. There is no visual contrast provided at step edges or nosing, which further reduces safety for persons with low vision. The combination of poor lighting and absence of visual contrast makes manoeuvring difficult and increases the likelihood of accidents.

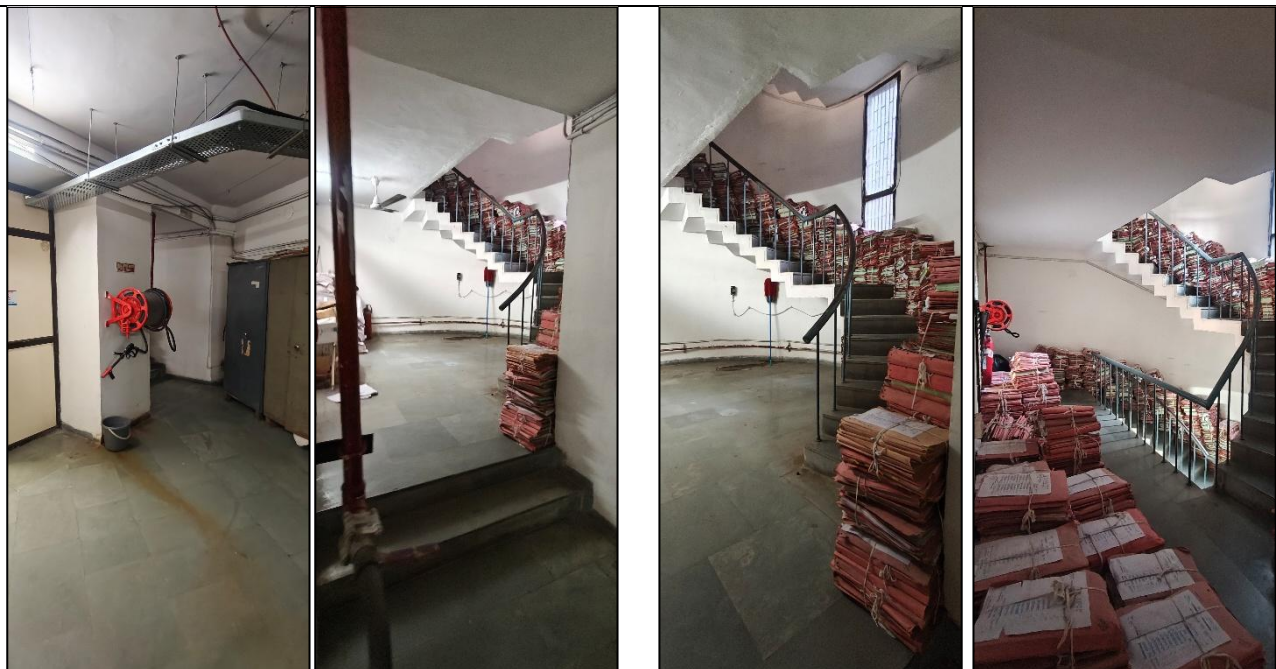
6.12 Provision of Fire Staircases

Fire staircases are required based on the building height, occupancy load, and use. However, the existing staircases require detailed technical evaluation to determine compliance with fire safety and emergency egress requirements.

6.13–6.14 Enclosure and Obstruction-Free Fire Egress

The staircases in both wings do not comply with fire safety or accessibility requirements. The staircase areas are heavily encroached upon and are being used as storage spaces. Files, storage units, and other materials are placed along the staircase flights, landings, and approach passages. In several locations, the staircases are partially obstructed and are not functional for regular circulation.

In the event of a fire or emergency, when elevators are non-operational, these staircases would serve as the primary means of evacuation. Given the size of both wings and the expected occupancy load, the present condition represents a serious safety concern. The encroachments, poor lighting, absence of tactile guidance, and non-compliant handrails significantly reduce the effectiveness of these staircases as safe emergency egress routes.



7.00	Vertical Circulation- Elevators			
7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	Comply	Not Required	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds	Comply	Not Required	

	bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?			
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm × 1500 mm?	Comply	Not Required	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Comply	Not Required	
7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Comply	Not Required	
7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Comply	Not Required	
7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Not sure	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	

The elevators in both Wing A and Wing B generally comply with accessibility requirements and provide the primary means of vertical circulation for persons with disabilities. The lift entrances have either minimal or no threshold difference, and any minor level variations can be rectified with minimal intervention to ensure fully step-free access.

Adequate clear manoeuvring space of approximately 1500 mm × 1500 mm is available in front of the elevator entrances, allowing wheelchair users to approach and operate the lifts comfortably. The elevator control panels are installed at accessible heights and include tactile lettering and buttons suitable for persons with visual impairments. Both visual and audible indicators are functional inside and outside the elevators, assisting users in identifying floor levels and lift movement.

However, emergency communication systems require review and upgrading to ensure compliance with accessibility and safety standards. Additionally, grab bars are either missing or insufficient in some elevator cabins and should be installed or replaced with properly positioned accessible grab rails to support wheelchair users and persons with limited mobility.

A significant concern is the lack of accessible signage directing users to the elevators. Since elevators represent the only accessible vertical circulation route connecting to the main court building and other functional areas, the absence of clear directional and identification signage makes wayfinding difficult for persons with disabilities and first-time visitors. Properly designed high-contrast, tactile, and clearly visible signage should be installed along major circulation routes to indicate the location of elevators.

However, the manoeuvring space outside the elevators, particularly at the ground floor, is compromised and often obstructed by storage encroachments, making wheelchair movement and turning difficult and unpredictable.



8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
8.1	NA	NA		
9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance			
9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	NA	NA	
9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	NA	NA	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom and at every 5 m of horizontal run for longer ramps?	NA	NA	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height) to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?	NA	NA	
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	NA	NA	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	NA	NA	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	NA	NA	
9.00: Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance: No ramps are provided as part of the internal vertical circulation within Administrative Building Wings A and B. Vertical movement for persons with disabilities is dependent entirely on elevators. The only ramp serving these buildings is located at the common ground-floor entrance, which has been reviewed under Section A-1.00 (Building Approach & Entrance).				
10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids- Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	Comply	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps,	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks

	and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.			
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.1 Tactile Guiding Paths along Primary Routes Tactile guiding paths are partially provided from the main entry ramp and extend into the common access passage serving Wing A and Wing B. However, the guiding path is improperly aligned and runs immediately adjacent to clerk service windows and standing areas, resulting in a conflict with required clear movement and manoeuvring space. This placement reduces usability and may cause obstruction for both wheelchair users and persons with visual impairments. The tactile guiding path does not extend to essential destinations, including the staircases, elevator lobbies, toilet blocks, or the main internal corridors of Wing A and Wing B. As a result, the guiding path does not function as a continuous accessible navigation system and therefore does not comply with accessibility standards. 10.2 Compliance of Tactile Guiding Paths The existing tactile guiding paths do not fully comply with code requirements, as they lack logical routing and continuity between major functional spaces. For persons with visual impairments, tactile paths must connect all key destinations in a clear and predictable sequence. Additionally, tactile guiding paths require supporting orientation aids such as tactile maps or information panels. Without these orientation tools, the tactile path functions only as a linear track without providing meaningful information about direction or destination, limiting its practical usability. 10.3 Tactile Warning Blocks at Hazards and Level Changes No tactile warning blocks are provided at the top and bottom landings of staircases, including the steps leading to staircase approaches. The absence of warning indicators presents a significant safety risk for persons with visual impairments. Similarly, no tactile warning blocks are provided at ramp transitions or other level changes. At the first-floor common corridor of Wing A and Wing B, low-height railings are present without associated tactile warning blocks. This condition creates a potential hazard for persons with visual impairments, as the railing edges and adjacent level differences are not detectable through tactile cues. Overall, the provision of tactile warning indicators is inadequate and does not comply with accessibility standards. 10.4 Tactile Site Maps at Orientation Points No tactile site maps or orientation maps are provided at major entry points, including the main entrance or lobby areas. The absence of tactile maps makes independent navigation difficult for persons with visual impairments, particularly in a complex building where multiple wings and circulation routes intersect. The installation of tactile orientation maps at key entry and decision points is strongly recommended to support independent wayfinding and to ensure that tactile guiding paths serve a meaningful navigational function.				



11.00 Restroom Facilities- MULTI-USER TOILET				
11.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Do not Comply	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
11.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	Not Accessible	Retrofitting	
11.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-	Comply	Not Required	

	user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)			
11.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	Minor Barriers		
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	Minor Barriers		
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	Partially Accessible	Minimal Modification	
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	Comply		
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	Comply		
11.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Comply		
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	
11.12	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply		
11.13	Multi-User Toilet Facility – Stall for Persons with Limited Mobility / with Ambulatory Accessible Stall	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.14	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
The multi-user toilet blocks and drinking water facilities in both Wing A and Wing B are located approximately at the central portion of each wing and are accessed through narrow internal corridors on every floor. The approach routes to these facilities do not comply with accessibility standards due to restricted passage widths and limited manoeuvring space, making independent access difficult for wheelchair users and persons with mobility impairments. The toilet entrance doorways do not comply with wheelchair accessibility standards, as the clear opening widths are insufficient and manoeuvring space outside the doors is inadequate. In several locations, drainage mats and floor level differences exceeding approximately 30 mm are present at the entrances, creating significant barriers for wheelchair users				

and persons with ambulatory impairments. These level differences interrupt smooth movement and increase the risk of tripping.

Accessible restrooms must address the requirements of persons with mobility impairments and ambulatory impairments through four essential provisions:

- A wheelchair-accessible doorway with adequate manoeuvring space outside the toilet
- A minimum clear manoeuvring space of 1500 mm × 1500 mm inside the toilet
- Adequate clear space adjacent to the water closet (WC) to allow wheelchair transfer
- Properly positioned grab bars to support safe transfer to and from the WC

While the internal fixtures and layout of some toilet cubicles partially comply with dimensional requirements, the overall restroom facilities do not comply with accessibility requirements because accessible entry and manoeuvring conditions are not provided. As a result, independent use by wheelchair users is not possible.

The drinking water facilities are not accessible to persons with mobility impairments. The height, positioning, and approach space around the water fountains do not permit wheelchair access. Similarly, the washbasin locations act as physical barriers, with inadequate knee clearance and restricted approach space, making them inaccessible for wheelchair users.

12.00	Restroom Facilities- Dedicated UNISEX FOR PwD			
13.00	Drinking Water Facilities			
12.1	Is at least one drinking water point accessible on each floor or functional zone?	Available		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.16 Drinking Water Facilities
12.2	Is the fountain or dispenser usable by wheelchair users?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
12.3	Is clear floor space provided for the approach?	Do not Comply	Substantial	
12.4	Are controls easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Minimal	
Overall, the restroom and drinking water facilities in both wings do not meet accessibility standards, primarily due to inadequate approach routes, non-compliant doorways, insufficient manoeuvring spaces, and inaccessible fixture arrangements.				
14.00	General- Handrails & Guardrails			
13.1	Are guardrails provided at balconies, edges, and level changes?	Partially Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.9 Balconies, Terraces, and Open Edges
15.00	Special Use Areas: Eating Outlets / Canteens			
	NA			
16.00	Special Use Areas: Waiting Areas			
	NA			

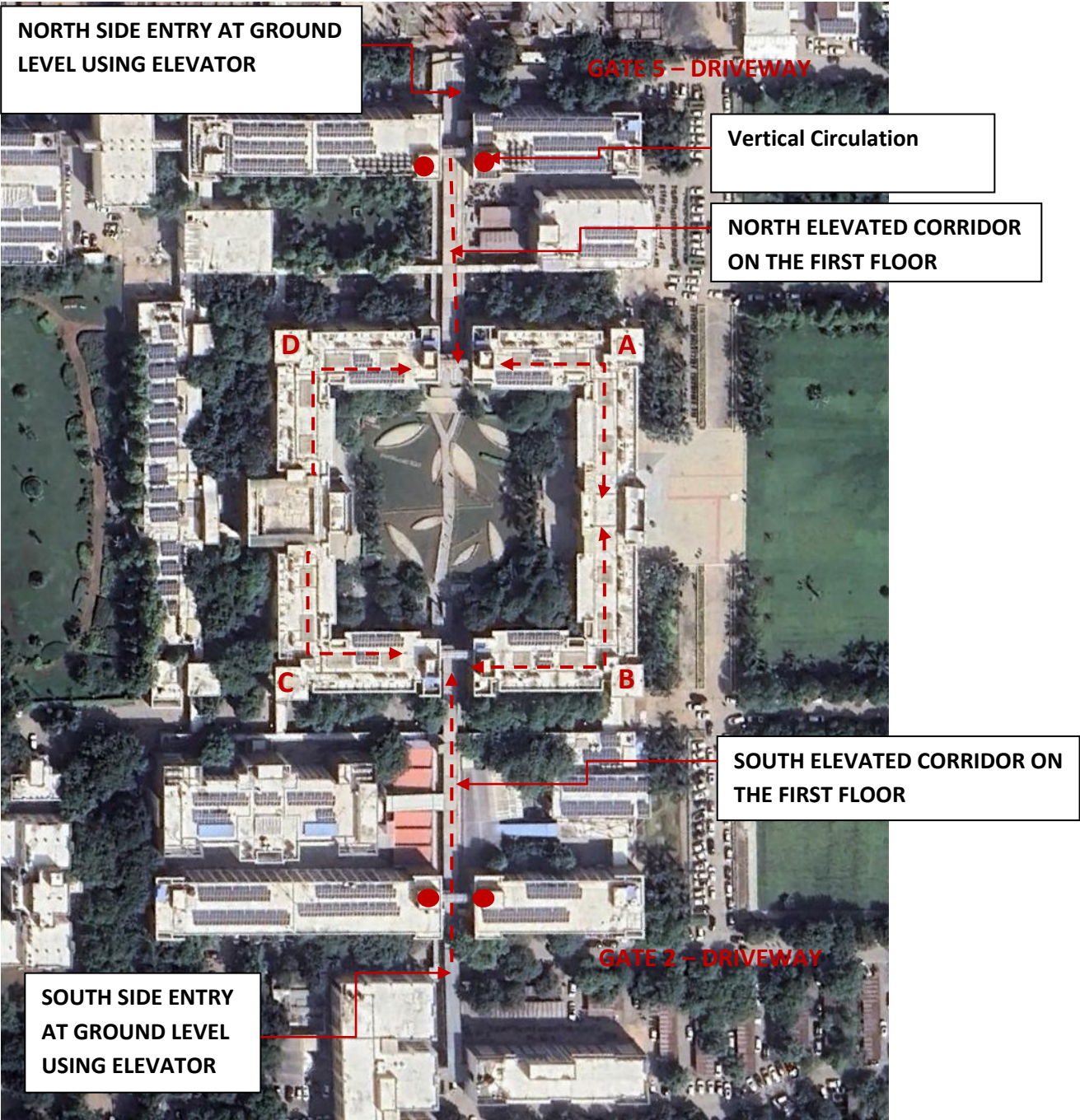
PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 14 to 18: Main Court Building (Central Complex)

Audit day: Saturday, 20 December 2025

Audited Coverage: The audit covered the ground, first, and third floors of Wings A, B, C, and D, which include only publicly accessible areas such as the central courtyard, main lobbies, hallways, restrooms, staircases, and elevators. Restricted and limited access to the Honorable Chief Justice’s Court (Court No. 1) and Court No. 7 on the first floor. Two restrooms on the first floor near courts 7 and 8 were audited.



##	TOPICS	Availability of	Extent of Physical	HGSUAI-2021 References
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		Accessibility Provision	Modification Required	
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: The Only two main common entries are at the first floor level > One from the north side corridor between Main Court Bldg Wing 'A' & 'D' <> second from the south side corridor between Main Court Bldg Wing 'B' & 'C' and third from the east side entry with steps			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	No Provision	Retrofitting	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	Not Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

Main Court Building – First Floor Common Entrances (North and South Elevated Corridors)

The Main Court Building has a square configuration with three upper floors and a ground floor. The first floor accommodates Court Nos. 1–9, including the Honorable Chief Justice’s Court (Court No. 1); the second floor contains Court Nos. 10–17; the third floor contains Court Nos. 18–25; and the ground floor contains Court Nos. 26–33. The building is accessible to the public primarily at the first-floor level through two elevated corridors: one on the north side between Main Court Wings A and D, and the second on the south side between Wings B and C. Access to all floors is largely dependent on elevators. Internal staircases are located at the four corners of the building, while several additional (infact primary) staircases are external, open-to-sky or semi-covered along the outer façade.

There is a third gate on the east side with a grand entrance consisting of approximately 15 steps.

1.1 Step-Free Access:

Access to the Main Court Building is effectively available only at the first-floor level through the north and south elevated corridors. Visitors entering from Gate 5 must reach the north elevated corridor via the Administrative Building Wing A and Wing B vertical circulation system, while visitors entering from Gate 2 must reach the south elevated corridor. In both cases, users (including abled and people with disabilities) are required to depend on elevators or staircases to reach the elevated corridors before entering the Main Court Building. Security screening is also conducted on these elevated corridors before entry.

Each elevated corridor is approximately 75 meters long, excluding the additional distance required to reach the Administrative Building from Gate 5. **The total travel distance and multiple level changes make access physically demanding and inefficient, particularly for persons with disabilities, elderly users, and persons with ambulatory impairments. The entry sequence is excessively long and complex and creates a condition that is functionally exclusionary rather than inclusive, despite the presence of elevators.**

Third gate:

There is a main grand entry from the east side, which is connected to Gate No. 5 and Gate No. 2. This entrance has more than 15 steps without any landing. It is not commonly used by the public; however, this gate also has a security screening facility for visitors. Steps of this length require handrails at intervals of approximately 2500 mm as per accessibility guidelines. A railing is provided on one side along the north side wall, but it hardly meets the code compliance of guardrails while it does comply with accessible handrails.

There is a sudden change in elevation, which requires the provision of tactile warning tiles for persons with low vision and visual impairments. Tactile tiles with maneuvering guides and warning blocks should be provided to assist visually impaired users. This gate is located close to two other gates, but the presence of steps makes it a significant accessibility barrier.

1.2 Identification of Accessible Entrance:

The accessible entrances through the north and south elevated corridors are not clearly identifiable and lack coordinated signage and orientation maps. Users must navigate multiple level changes and circulation routes before reaching the Main Court Building, and the available signage is unclear and often confusing, providing little assistance in identifying accessible routes or building entry points.

Although all visitors must use the same elevated corridors to access the courts, persons with disabilities are required to make significantly greater effort due to dependence on elevators and indirect routes. The circulation system involves repeated level changes and extended travel distances before reaching the building entrance.

At the ground floor and upper levels, ramps are not provided at key transitions, and access between levels is predominantly dependent on elevators or staircases. The central courtyard is not accessible, as it can be reached only by staircases and does not provide a code-compliant accessible route.

1.3 Provision of Ramps:

Ramps are not provided at major level transitions associated with the Main Court Building entrances or circulation routes. Movement between levels is dependent on elevators or staircases, which limits independent mobility for persons with disabilities.

The central courtyard is currently accessible only by staircases and does not comply with accessibility requirements. However, adequate space exists to retrofit a ramp providing accessible access for persons with disabilities. The ramp can be designed to match the architectural language of the complex and provide a code-compliant accessible route.

1.4 Ramp Compliance: Not applicable, as no ramps are provided as part of the Main Court Building entrance system.

1.5 Alternative Vertical Access: Elevators provide the only practical accessible vertical circulation from the first-floor entrances to the upper and lower floors of the Main Court Building. While the elevators allow movement between levels, dependence on elevators alone does not provide a reliable accessible circulation system, particularly during emergency situations. The elevator entrances have approximately a 25 mm (1 inch) threshold, which is not accessible for wheelchair users and presents a tripping hazard for persons with vision impairment. This can be rectified with minor modifications.

Alternative access through internal staircases is not conveniently located near the main entrances, and require additional travel distances of approximately 50 meters or more. Most staircases are positioned along the exterior façade, exposed to weather conditions. These staircases do not comply with accessibility requirements, reducing usability and creating significant difficulty, particularly during emergency evacuation when elevators cannot be used.

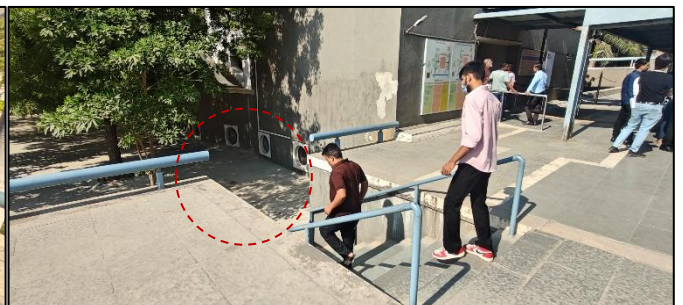
At the first-floor level, the elevated corridors terminate at the central courtyard through a staircase connection. At this junction, the platform edge is protected only by a low parapet wall of approximately 300 mm height. This does not comply with accessibility requirements or the provisions of the National Building Code for guardrail safety. The condition presents a serious safety hazard, particularly for persons with blindness or low vision, as well as for general users.

No tactile warning blocks are provided at these exposed edges to alert persons with vision impairment of the sudden drop. Similar conditions were observed along multiple stretches of the elevated corridors where adequate guardrails are not provided. The absence of compliant guardrails and tactile warnings creates a high risk of accidental falls and represents a critical safety concern under both accessibility standards and National Building Code requirements.

1.6 Entrance Steps and Staircases: Entrance staircases serving the upper floors are located on the exterior faces of the building and are exposed to weather conditions, including intense summer heat and monsoon rainfall. These staircases do not comply with accessibility or safety requirements. Handrails are generally not provided, and parapet or wall heights do not meet guardrail safety standards. Step edges lack visual contrast and nosing, making them difficult to detect for persons with low vision. Tactile warning and guiding indicators are not provided at the top or bottom landings.

Access to the ground floor courts is primarily dependent on elevators at the main entry, while internal staircase access requires additional travel distances. This creates a serious limitation for accessible entry and emergency evacuation, particularly considering the building occupancy and functional importance.

Potential Accessibility Improvement: There may be a possibility to explore a continuous accessible route from the east side of the main courthouse building, where entry could be provided directly at the ground floor level. This could help resolve the accessibility limitations at the main court building, as the ground floor is connected to the elevators, providing access to the upper floors. However, security issues and possible flexibility with structure need to be analysed and explored to check the viability of this proposal.





2.00	Main Entrance Doors: At the first floor, Common Entry to the Wing “A” & Wing “D” and “B” & Wing “C”			
2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for maneuvering	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

Main Entrance Doors – First Floor (Common Entry to Wings A & D and Wings B & C)

The main entries to the court building at first-floor level do not have conventional operable doors. Access is controlled through steel collapsible security grills with a bottom track. The grills remain open during working hours and provide adequate, clear opening width and manoeuvring space.

2.1 Clear Width: The clear opening width is sufficient for wheelchair movement.

2.2 Thresholds: However, the bottom track of the collapsible grill forms a 1-inch-wide groove that acts as a barrier for wheelchair users and presents a tripping hazard for persons with low vision or visual impairment.

2.3 Door Hardware: Not applicable, as no operable door hardware is provided.

2.4 Maneuvering Space: Adequate maneuvering space is available on both sides of the entrance and generally complies with accessibility requirements.

2.5 Visual Markings: Not applicable, as glazed doors are not provided.

2.6 Door Swing: Not applicable, as the collapsible grills remain open and do not obstruct circulation paths.



3.00 Arrival Spaces: Lobby space				
	Lobby / Reception Area			
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		
3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

3.1 Clear Floor Space: Sufficient clear floor space is available for wheelchair turning and circulation. Corridor widths within the lobby areas are generally adequate and exceed the minimum unobstructed width of 900 mm.

3.2 Corridor Manoeuvring: Not applicable in the lobby areas. Lack of accessible signage at elevators and staircase.

3.3 Overhanging Obstructions: No protruding or overhanging obstructions were observed within the lobby areas. Clear headroom is maintained above 2000 mm.

3.4 Flooring: Flooring is firm, even, and non-slip, and generally suitable for mobility aids.

3.5 Low Vision Usability: Persons with low vision may experience difficulty navigating the lobby areas due to the lack of visual contrast between floors, walls, and architectural elements. Contrast marking at door transitions, elevator frames, and wall skirtings would significantly improve spatial legibility with minimal intervention.



	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	No Provision	New Intervention	
3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	

3.6–3.8 Security Screening:

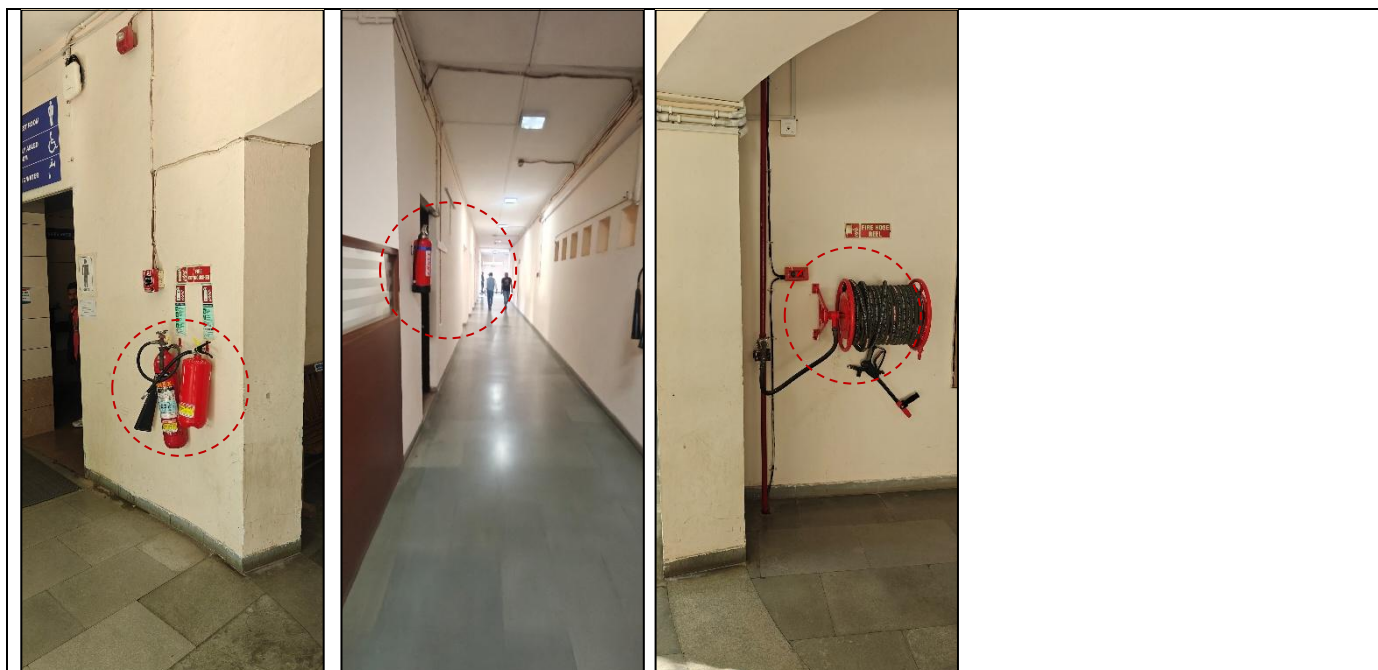
Security screening is provided at the three entry points: along the north and south elevated corridors and at the east entry lobby. Screening equipment is temporary and movable, and adequate space is generally available to accommodate wheelchair users. However, no clearly defined accessible screening procedure or alternative arrangement was observed for persons with disabilities. Assistance, where required, appears to be informal rather than systematised.

	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	NA	NA	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids

3.9 Help Desk / Reception Counter: No help desk or reception counter was observed at the main entry points to assist with guidance or wayfinding. During the audit, both able-bodied persons and persons with disabilities were required to rely on informal assistance for navigation within the building.

4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation: Peripheral corridors at all levels and lobbies outside court chambers.			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

	obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area			
4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.1 Corridors and Obstructions: At the ground floor, the peripheral corridors are generally free of obstacles and allow wheelchair accessibility. Minor barriers exist for persons with visual impairment due to fire hydrants mounted along the corridor walls below 2000 mm height. In the lobby areas outside the court chambers at each floor level and in the basement, fire hydrants and fire hose reels are mounted along the walls and project into the circulation space. The hose reels project approximately 400 mm from the wall at a height of about 1200 mm, creating a significant barrier and hazard for persons with visual impairment and low vision. Recommendation: At the ground and first floors, this issue can be resolved by relocating fire hydrants into recessed wall niches or to opposite walls where adequate depth is available, so that the equipment remains visible without protruding into the circulation space. Similar treatment is recommended at all floors and basement levels. Fire hose reels should be mounted with a protective frame extending to floor level so that they fall within the cane-detection range, allowing persons with visual impairment and low vision to detect and navigate safely. 4.2 Corridor Width and Manoeuvring: Corridor widths are sufficient for wheelchair movement. However, improved lighting levels are required, particularly at the ground floor, to support safe movement for persons with low vision. 4.3 Floor Finish: Floor finishes are firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids. 4.4 Level Changes and Hazard Marking: Minor level projections and changes in level are present along circulation routes. These are not marked with tactile warning blocks or contrasting colour bands. Installation of tactile warning indicators and visual contrast markings is required for persons with visual impairment and low vision. Third Floor Bridge: Peripheral corridors are provided at all levels. At the third (top) floor, an arched steel bridge connects the corridors of all four wings and forms part of the internal circulation system. The arched bridge does not comply with accessibility requirements. The gradient exceeds the maximum permissible slope of 1:12 for accessible routes, making it unsuitable for wheelchair users and persons using crutches or other mobility aids. Due to the excessive slope, this connecting route is not accessible to persons with mobility and ambulatory impairments. As a result, continuous accessible connectivity between the four wings at the third-floor level is not achieved. This condition requires corrective intervention to ensure compliance and uninterrupted accessible circulation.				



5.00 Functional Spaces: Courtrooms/ chambers: Restricted access to Court Room -7				
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push side as per the guidelines	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	Lawyer workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Workspace court staff: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	No Provision	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.7	Judge chamber and stand: are accessible?	Access Restricted		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms

5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	NA	NA	
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	Do not Comply	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

5.1 Door Accessibility

There are two entrance doors to Courtroom 7, located on the left and right sides. Only the left-side door is usable; it swings outward but does not provide adequate manoeuvring space on the pull side for wheelchair users, and therefore does not comply with accessibility requirements. The right-side door is kept closed and used as a storage area. This arrangement violates fire egress provisions, as both doors are designed as outward-opening emergency exits but have obstructions (wall) in front of them. Considering the high occupancy load based on seating capacity and users, both exits must remain unobstructed and functional.

5.2 Furniture Layout and Wheelchair Circulation

All seating for visitors and lawyers is fixed, with no designated space for wheelchair users. Provision is required for wheelchair users as visitors, lawyers, clerks, or stenographers. Court materials and file storage were observed along the circulation route, obstructing the accessible path and preventing a 360-degree wheelchair turning radius. These obstructions must be removed to maintain a continuous accessible route.

5.3 Wheelchair Seating Integration

Wheelchair seating positions are not provided. Seating for wheelchair users should be integrated within the general seating layout rather than segregated, with designated spaces for visitors and lawyers using wheelchairs. People with other disability can occupy regular seats.

5.4 Accessibility Appropriate to Use

Accessibility must address all user groups including judges, lawyers, visitors, court masters/readers, stenographers, and bench clerks. The judge's bench and staff work areas are located on a raised platform approximately 300 mm or more above floor level and are currently not accessible.

5.5 Lawyer Workspaces

The lawyer's desk facing the court requires an accessible design. The current work desk has no knee and toe clearance for the wheelchair bound person, and the communication system position and height need to be adjusted as per the accessibility criteria. The table should provide a minimum clear depth of 600 mm and a working height between 710 mm and 860 mm, with adequate knee clearance to accommodate wheelchair users. The current clear space between lawyer seating and tables is approximately 1400mm, which is insufficient for comfortable wheelchair manoeuvring and should be increased.

5.6 Court Staff Workspaces

Workspaces for the court master/reader, stenographer, and bench clerk need to be accessible and wheelchair-friendly, with adequate approach space and working clearances to support inclusive use. Currently, these workspaces are located on a raised platform approximately 300 mm or more above floor level, with no ramp or accessible provision for staff with disabilities.

5.7 Judge's Chamber and Bench

Judges have a separate rear entry and sit at a higher level. This area was not accessible during the audit; however, as per the Harmonised Guidelines, the judge's chamber, support staff for judge's chamber and their areas, access to the courtroom seat for judge, and associated restrooms must be accessible through passageways, elevators and stairs complying with accessibility standards.

5.8 Meeting Hall / Seating Layout: Accessible seating locations are not provided within the courtroom seating layout and must be integrated across seating areas.

5.9 Accessible Aisles and Egress: Aisles and circulation routes are partially obstructed by stored materials and files and must be kept clear to maintain accessible movement and safe evacuation.

5.10 Emergency Egress and Exit Doors

Both exit doors open outward as required for emergency egress; however, obstructions and storage use prevent proper functioning. The courtroom must maintain two clear and accessible exits appropriate to the occupancy load.

Additional Observations

Fire hydrants mounted on the side walls below 2000 mm height project into the circulation space and should be recessed within wall niches to avoid obstruction along accessible routes.

Signage for fire safety and accessibility is not provided as per accessibility standards. Directional signage for fire egress routes is inadequate. Braille signage is missing in the corridor and outside the courtroom, and mounting heights of signage need review.

Provision for communication accessibility is required, including sign language interpretation and visual display systems for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, and assistive support for persons with visual impairment.

6.00	Vertical Circulation- Staircases			
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	No Provision	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail is incorporated when the vertical height changes over 750mm	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm), riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards—detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

6.00 Vertical Circulation – Staircases

6.1 Location along Accessible Circulation Routes:

The main accessible circulation path starts from the first floor. No internal staircase is provided along the primary circulation route near the elevator lobby. Instead, a single straight-flight external staircase is located close to the circulation lobby. This staircase is exposed to weather conditions such as rain and harsh sun, affecting safe and comfortable use. Internal staircases are located at the corners of the building, approximately 50 meters away from the main elevator lobby, and therefore are not part of the primary accessible circulation route.

6.2 Minimum Clear Width: The external staircase complies with width requirements. Internal staircases have a clear width of approximately 900 mm and only minimally comply with accessibility code requirements.

6.3 to 6.8 Handrails, Guardrails, Risers, Treads and Landings:

The external staircase complies with width requirements; however, no handrails are provided and the side walls do not meet guardrail requirements.

Internal staircases have railings on one side only and do not comply with handrail and guardrail requirements as per the Harmonised Guidelines. Stair landings in internal staircases do not comply with code requirements.

The external staircase is a continuous straight flight and does not comply with code requirements for intermediate landings. This condition can be hazardous for elderly persons and persons with visual impairment, especially during monsoon conditions. The staircase is exposed to weather and becomes difficult to use safely during rain and extreme summer heat.

6.9 Tactile Warning Indicators: None of the internal or external staircases are connected with tactile guiding or warning tiles. Tactile warning indicators are not provided at the top or bottom landings.

6.10 Protruding Objects: No hazardous protruding objects were observed along stair flights or landings.

6.11 Visual Contrast and Lighting: Visual contrast is not provided on step edges or nosings on either internal or external staircases. This makes stair use difficult for persons with visual impairment and low vision. Lighting conditions require improvement to support safe movement.

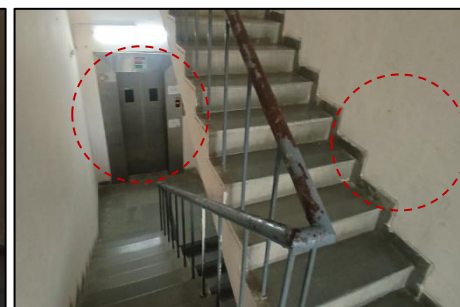
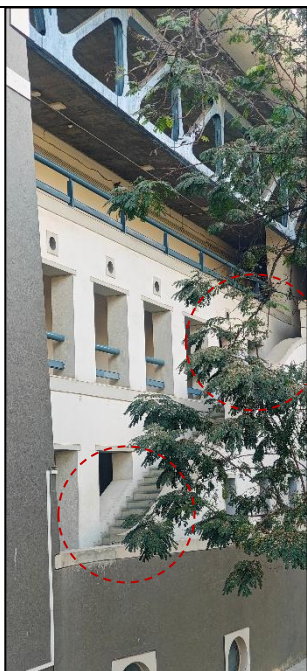
6.12 to 6.14 Fire Staircases (Enclosure and Safety)

No staircase is identified or designated as a fire or emergency evacuation staircase. In case of fire, elevators may not function and staircases become the only means of egress. Proper handrails and guardrails are therefore critical both for accessibility and emergency evacuation and are currently inadequate.

Both internal and external staircases are open and are not enclosed with fire- or smoke-resistant construction. All staircases were found free from services, storage, and obstructions.

Additional Observation – Elevator Opening at Stair Landing

At one internal staircase, the elevator opens at an intermediate landing level. Users are required to ascend or descend one flight of stairs to reach the nearest floor level. This arrangement makes circulation difficult to understand and requires unnecessary vertical movement between floors.



7.00 Vertical Circulation- Elevators				
7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	Comply	Not Required	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Do not Comply	Minimal	
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm x 1500 mm?	Comply	Not Required	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Comply	Not Required	
7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Comply	Not Required	
7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Comply	Not Required	

7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Not sure	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	

7.1 Location and Accessible Route : Two elevators are provided in each wing and are located along the main accessible circulation route within the lobby areas. Elevators at the first-floor level are connected with tactile guiding tiles and form the primary accessible vertical circulation within the Main Court Building.

7.2 Clear Door Opening: Elevator door openings comply with the minimum clear width requirement of 900 mm and allow wheelchair entry.

7.3 Step-Free Access and Thresholds: A step-free path is available to the elevators; however, elevator entrances have sharp thresholds of approximately 25–30 mm. These thresholds act as barriers for wheelchair users and present a tripping hazard for persons with visual impairment. Threshold modifications can be carried out with minor intervention to achieve compliance.

7.4 Internal Car Dimensions: Elevator car dimensions appear adequate for wheelchair manoeuvring and generally comply with the minimum space requirements.

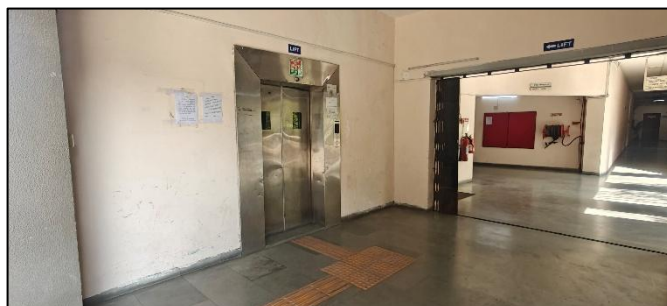
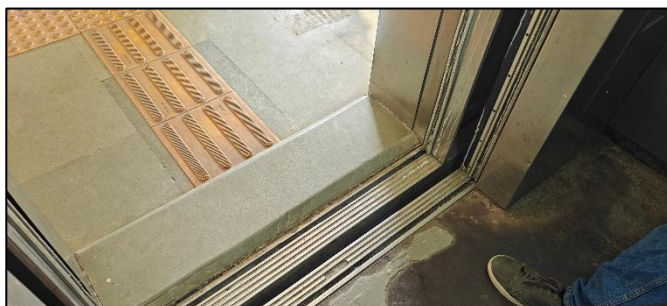
7.5 Lift Controls Height: External lift control panels are accessible in terms of approach and usability; however, the mounting height does not fully comply with accessibility requirements for wheelchair users.

7.6 Tactile and Braille Buttons: Lift control buttons are tactile and provided with Braille markings.

7.7 Visual and Audible Indicators: Both visual and audible floor indicators are functional inside and outside the elevators.

7.8 Emergency Communication and Handrails: Emergency communication systems inside the elevator cars could not be fully verified during the audit and require detailed review for accessibility compliance.

Handrails are missing in some elevator cars and need to be installed or replaced to comply with accessibility requirements. The lift floor surfaces are generally slip-resistant.



8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
8.1	NA	NA		
9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance- Bridge/ramp			
9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	NA	NA	

9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	NA	NA	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom and at every 5 m of horizontal run for longer ramps?	NA	NA	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height) to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?	NA	NA	
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	NA	NA	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	NA	NA	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	NA	NA	

9.00: Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance:

No ramps are provided as part of the internal vertical circulation within the Main Court Building. Vertical movement for persons with disabilities is dependent entirely on elevators.

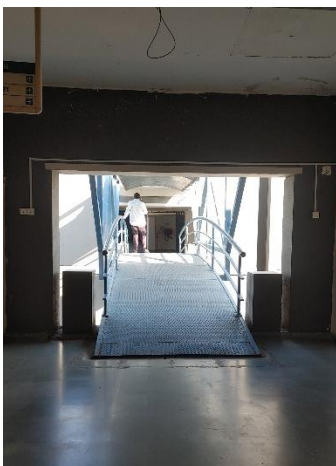
The only ramp serving these buildings is located at the common ground-floor entrance, which has been reviewed under Section A-1.00 (Building Approach & Entrance).

Bridge / Ramp Connections (Third Floor):

At the third floor, Wing A and Wing D are connected through an attached footbridge/ramp. Similarly, Wing C and Wing H have a comparable bridge connection. During simulation, both bridge connections were found to be non-accessible.

The slope of the bridge was measured at approximately 13 degrees (around 1:5 gradient), which is not accessible for persons with mobility impairment and would also be difficult to use for elderly persons and people with other disabilities. The bridge is semi-open and exposed to weather conditions; in wet conditions, the metal surface may create a slipping hazard.

The bridge extends approximately 850 mm onto the floor level, and this level change should be marked with tactile warning tiles for persons with low vision and visual impairment.



10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids-Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	Comply	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps, and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks

10.1 Tactile Guiding Paths along Primary Routes

Tactile guiding paths are provided from the main corridors to the elevator lobby areas. Beyond the elevator lobby, no tactile guiding paths are provided along the peripheral corridors leading to individual courtrooms.

No tactile guiding tiles are provided to connect key functional destinations such as restrooms, internal and external staircases, or major pause points outside courtrooms. As a result, tactile paths remain incomplete and do not support continuous navigation within the building.

10.2 Compliance of Tactile Guiding Paths: Where tactile guiding tiles are provided, they are limited in extent and do not form a continuous or functional guidance system as required by accessibility standards. The absence of connections to major destinations reduces their effectiveness as orientation aids for persons with visual impairments.

10.3 Tactile Warning Blocks at Hazards and Level Changes: Tactile warning blocks are missing at critical locations across all floors. No warning indicators are provided at the top and bottom landings of staircases or at staircase approach areas. The absence of tactile warning indicators at these level changes presents a significant safety risk for persons with visual impairments and low vision.

10.4 Tactile Site Maps at Orientation Points: No tactile site maps or orientation maps are provided at major entry points, including the north and south entrances and lobby areas. In a building with multiple wings and long corridors, the absence of tactile orientation maps makes independent navigation difficult for persons with visual impairments. The installation of tactile orientation maps at key entry and decision points is essential to support independent wayfinding and to ensure that tactile guiding paths serve a meaningful navigational function.





11.00 Restroom Facilities: multi-user toilet				
11.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
11.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	Comply	Not Required	
11.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	Do not Comply	Retrofitting	
11.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	Do not Comply	Substantial	
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	Do not Comply	Moderate	
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	NA	NA	
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	NA	NA	

11.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Comply	
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification
11.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification
11.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification
11.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification
11.12	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply	
11.13	Multi-User Toilet Facility – Stall for Persons with Limited Mobility / with Ambulatory Accessible Stall	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification
11.14	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification

Restroom Facilities: multi-user toilet:

On each floor, each wing is provided with one public toilet/restroom facility. Two toilets were observed on the north side of the building: one adjacent to the Wing A lobby (Gents restroom) and one adjacent to the Wing D lobby (Ladies restroom). A similar configuration is provided on the south side adjacent to the Wing B and Wing C lobbies. All restroom layouts are mirrored and generally similar, with minor variations including floor level differences and detailing.

Wing A – Gents Restroom (Adjacent to Elevator Lobby):

The multi-user restroom in Wing A includes a drinking water facility at the entrance, followed by a glass door leading to the first chamber. This chamber contains urinals, a partitioned toilet cubicle marked with an accessible toilet logo, and a small custom washbasin located within the passageway. From this chamber, another pivoted glass door (swinging both directions) leads to a second chamber containing multiple toilet stalls and a bank of washbasins.

The pivoted glass entry door provides a clear opening width that generally complies with code requirements.

Out of the four urinals provided, none were found to be designed in compliance with accessibility standards for persons with disabilities, as required under HGSUAI-2021.

The cubicle marked as accessible has internal dimensions of approximately 1200 mm × 1700 mm and is equipped with a WC and grab bars. However:

- The cubicle does not provide the required 1500 mm diameter turning space for a wheelchair (360-degree manoeuvre).
- Adequate, clear floor space for wheelchair transfer to the WC is not provided.
- Grab bars are not compliant in configuration, positioning, or specification, and do not adequately support safe transfer.
- The current accessible toilet does not meet the technical requirements necessary for independent use by wheelchair users.

It is recommended that a compliant washbasin be installed within the accessible toilet cubicle, where feasible, in accordance with HGSUAI-2021 standards to support hygiene and independent use.

Grab bars installed along restroom lobby walls outside the cubicle provide assistance for elderly users and persons with limited mobility; however, these do not substitute for fully compliant grab bar arrangements within an accessible toilet stall.

HGSUAI-2021 requires at least one accessible urinal design suitable for persons with disabilities. No compliant accessible urinal was found.

Wing D – Ladies Restroom (Marked UA-Gen / Specially Abled Restroom):

The restroom adjacent to Wing D lobby is marked as “UA-Gen / Specially Abled Restroom” (Universal Access / Gender Neutral), with a custom unisex accessible sign.

The layout is similar to the Wing A Gents restroom. It includes a drinking water facility at the entrance, followed by a glass door leading to a small lobby area containing a unisex accessible toilet. A further door leads to a chamber containing multiple toilet stalls and washbasins for ladies.

The placement of a unisex/accessible toilet within the Ladies restroom is not considered appropriate. A universal access (UA) toilet should be independently accessible without requiring entry into a gender-restricted facility. The current configuration may restrict independent access and raises functional and privacy concerns.

Wing B and Wing C – Restrooms Adjacent to Elevator Lobbies:

The restrooms in Wing B (Ladies) and Wing C (Gents) follow a layout similar to Wing A and Wing D. However, the restroom floor level is approximately 75 mm lower and accessed via a small ramp with toothed detailing.

The toothed ramp detail does not comply with accessibility requirements. It restricts wheelchair manoeuvring, creates difficulty for persons using mobility aids, and presents a tripping hazard for individuals using crutches or with visual impairment. Such detailing should be avoided in accessible routes and ramps.

Accessible Toilet Alert System: A plug-and-play wireless toilet alarm system is installed, consisting of: A standalone wall-mounted pull cord alarm button inside the toilet, and A standalone red flashing light and buzzer unit installed outside the restroom, connected to an electrical socket.

At the time of inspection, the system was not operational. The plug had been removed due to malfunction. Such temporary, standalone systems are generally unreliable. A permanently wired, compliant emergency alarm system integrated into the building services is recommended.

Essential Accessibility Requirements:

Accessible restroom facilities must address the needs of persons with mobility and ambulatory impairments through the following essential provisions:

- A wheelchair-accessible doorway with adequate manoeuvring space outside the toilet
- A minimum clear internal manoeuvring space of 1500 mm × 1500 mm
- Adequate clear space adjacent to the WC to allow wheelchair transfer
- Properly positioned and compliant grab bars to support safe transfer to and from the WC

Based on the above observations, these essential provisions are not fully satisfied in the inspected restroom facilities.



12.00	Restroom Facilities- Dedicated UNISEX FOR PwD			
Comments are covered in line item 11.00				
13.00	Drinking Water Facilities			
12.1	Is at least one drinking water point accessible on each floor or functional zone?	Available		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.16 Drinking Water Facilities
12.2	Is the fountain or dispenser usable by wheelchair users?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
12.3	Is clear floor space provided for the approach?	Do not Comply	Substantial	
12.4	Are controls easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Minimal	
Drinking Water Facility: The drinking water facility consists of wall-mounted taps with custom granite water channels. A 100 mm step-up is provided to access the elevated drinking tap intended for able-bodied users. The clear floor space provided (approximately 820 mm wide × 1040 mm long, with 610 mm clearance from floor level) is inadequate for wheelchair manoeuvring and does not provide proper knee and toe clearance as required. The configuration does not comply with HGSUAI-2021 accessibility standards.				



14.00 General- Handrails & Guardrails				
13.1	Are guardrails provided at balconies /corridors, open edges, terraces, staircases, and level changes? The provision of Guardrail shall be incorporated when the vertical height changes over 750mm.	Partially Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.9 Balconies, Terraces, and Open Edges
Guardrails at Balconies, Corridors, Terraces, Staircases, and Level Changes Guardrails are required wherever there is a vertical height difference exceeding 750 mm. The provision of handrails and guardrails at staircases has been addressed separately under the Staircase Section. Critical Observations: At this facility, open-ended edges were observed at both edges of the north and south elevated corridors on the first floor, where the corridor terminates at the courtyards of the Main Court Building. These locations are provided with a metal railing /curb of approximately 350 mm height only. A similar condition and detail was observed on the terraces outside the Honorable Chief Justice’s Court (Court No. 1). The provided rail height of 350 mm is significantly below acceptable safety standards and presents a serious fall hazard. This condition is particularly dangerous for: Persons with visual impairment or low vision, Persons with mobility impairments, Children, Elderly users. Such open-edge conditions require full-height compliant guardrails in accordance with applicable safety and accessibility standards. Additionally, these areas must incorporate appropriate tactile warning surfaces (tactile ground surface indicators) at the approach to the open edge. The tactile tiles should comply with relevant standards in terms of color contrast, texture, placement, and dimension to provide adequate warning for persons with visual impairment. The current condition is considered critical and requires immediate corrective action to ensure user safety and compliance.				
15.00 Signage and Wayfinding				
15.1	Are directional, identification, and informational signages provided at key decision points and publicly accessible areas?	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	15.00 Signage and Wayfinding Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding
15.2	Are the signages compliant with accessibility standards, including appropriate height, font size,	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	15.00 Signage and Wayfinding Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding

	contrast, and tactile/Braille provisions where required?			
However, detailed observations regarding compliance with accessibility standards — including mounting height, font size, visual contrast, tactile lettering, and Braille provisions — are addressed separately under the General Notes section of this report.				
16.00	Special Use Areas: The Honourable Chief Justice's Court (Court No. 1)			
The Honourable Chief Justice's Court (Court No. 1) : Access to the premises of Court No. 1 is restricted; therefore, the following observations are based on notes recorded during the site visit. Lobby and External Access: A lobby area is provided outside the courtroom, forming part of the peripheral corridor circulation that connects all courtrooms. This lobby has restricted entry through doors located along the accessible route within the corridor. The door opening width from the corridor to the lobby (outside the courtroom) does not comply with accessible standards. Additionally, a level difference of approximately 1 inch (25mm) was observed at the threshold, which presents difficulty for wheelchair users and persons using mobility aids. The lobby also connects to external terraces that have a level drop of approximately 7 inches (175 mm) without an accessible transition. This renders the terraces inaccessible to wheelchair users and persons with mobility impairments. As this area forms part of the accessible circulation route, tactile warning indicators are required at all changes in level to alert persons with visual impairment. No compliant tactile warning surfaces were observed. Main Courtroom Interior: The main courtroom floor slopes (steps down) downward toward the Chief Justice's platform. All audience seating is fixed. The last row of seating near the main public entrance provides partial practical accessibility for wheelchair users; however, no designated wheelchair space with a compliant clear floor area is formally provided. A wooden beading strip securing the carpet at floor level creates an additional barrier for wheelchair movement. The stepped configuration of the courtroom prevents wheelchair access to the lower audience rows. Continuous steps are provided on both sides of the courtroom, leading to: • A first elevated platform (approximately 300 mm and above) designated for lawyers. • A second elevated platform accessed by additional steps for the workstations of the Court Master/Reader, Stenographer, and Bench Clerk. Neither the lawyers' area nor the court staff workstations are accessible to persons with mobility impairments. There is no ramp, lift, or alternative accessible means of reaching these platforms. Wheelchair users cannot access the stepped audience seating, the lawyers' work area, or the court support staff area. The side passageways are partially encroached upon by book racks, reducing the effective width and compromising clear circulation space. This condition may also affect safe emergency egress. The stepped layout and absence of compliant handrails on both sides of the passageways present significant barriers not only for persons with mobility and ambulatory impairments, but also for persons with visual impairment, low vision, elderly users, and others requiring support (hand rail) for safe movement. Accessibility requirements for the judges' chambers and internal judicial access areas were outside the scope of this audit.				



PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

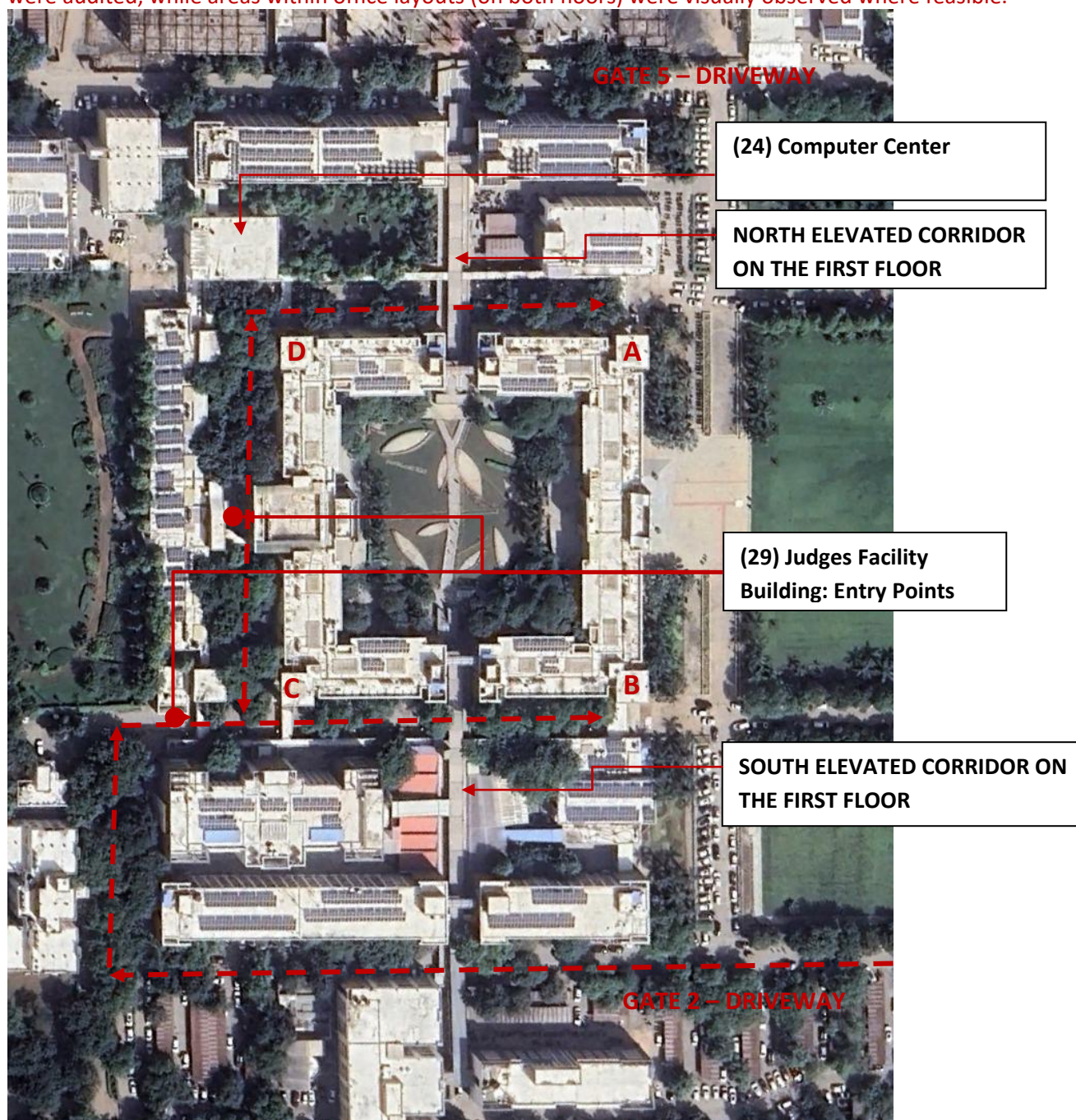
Building Block 29: Judges Facility Building

Audit day: Monday, 19 January 20266

Audited Coverage: The audit covered the ground and first floors, limited to publicly accessible areas including both entrances, main corridors on both floors, hallways, restrooms, staircases, elevators, and the pantry room. Access to the Conference Room and Committee Room on the ground floor was limited.

All office areas, other meeting rooms on the ground floor, and the Registrar's offices and other offices on the first floor were kept out of scope due to privacy and security restrictions.

The Computer Centre (Block 24), located on the first and second floors and accessed from the Judges' Facility Building (Block 29), was scheduled for audit; however, access was denied on-site. Publicly accessible hallways were audited, while areas within office layouts (on both floors) were visually observed where feasible.



##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: The Only two main common entries are at the ground floor level > One from the east side driveway between the Main Court Building and the Judges facility building <> second from the south side driveway			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Do not Comply	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	Minor Barriers Do not Comply-	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	Not Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

Building Approach & Entrance – Judges’ Facility Building

The building has two main common entries at ground floor level:

- One from the east-side driveway between the Main Court Building and the Judges’ Facility Building.
- One from the south-side driveway under a canopy structure.

For clarity, the east-side entry is referred to as the East (Formal) Entry, and the south-side entry is referred to as the South (Informal) Entry.

There is a north entry where a corridor connects the north elevator lobby to the outdoor judges’ parking area through a long hallway. However, there is an 8–9 inch step (approximately 200–225 mm), which makes it inaccessible for wheelchair users.

1.1 Continuous Step-Free Route

South (Informal) Entry: A step-free route is provided through a ramp connecting the driveway level to the building plinth. The level difference is approximately 200 mm (8 inches). This entrance provides the only step-free access into the building.

East (Formal) Entry: A continuous step-free route is not provided. From the driveway level, two steps (approximately 150 mm rise) lead to a narrow 900 mm wide walkway, followed by an additional step of approximately 200–225 mm to reach the lobby level. From the lobby, the main ground floor level is

approximately 600 mm lower and accessed via four additional steps. No ramp or alternative vertical access is provided at this entrance.

1.2 Identification of Accessible Entrance

South (Informal) Entry: The accessible ramped entrance is not clearly identifiable as the primary accessible entry. No compliant directional or accessibility signage is provided. The entrance appears visually secondary and segregated from the formal entrance used by able-bodied users. No biometric access control is provided at this entry.

East (Formal) Entry: This entrance functions as the primary formal entry and includes biometric access control. However, due to the presence of steps and inaccessible mounting height of the biometric device, it is not accessible to wheelchair users. The accessible entrance is therefore segregated and not treated equally.

1.3 Provision of Ramps at Level Differences

South (Informal) Entry: The 200 mm level difference between the driveway and plinth is addressed by a ramp.

East (Formal) Entry: Level differences are addressed solely by steps. No ramp or alternative accessible vertical access is provided.

1.4 Ramp Compliance

South (Informal) Entry: The ramp slope appears gentle and generally complies with approximately 1:20 gradient requirements. The clear width meets the minimum 900 mm requirement, and the surface appears firm and stable.

However, the following non-compliances were observed:

- Handrails are provided but do not fully comply with accessibility standards.
- The right-hand rail is wall-mounted; the left-hand rail is floor-mounted and lacks the required minimum 100 mm curb or bottom rail for edge protection.
- Handrails do not extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom landings and do not properly terminate.
- A compliant bottom landing (minimum 1220 mm, or 1830 mm if serving emergency egress) is not provided.
- The ramp bottom landing merges directly with the driveway, which is not permitted due to vehicular conflict and safety risk.

East (Formal) Entry: Not applicable. No ramp is provided.

1.5 Alternative Vertical Access

South (Informal) Entry: Not applicable, as a ramp is provided.

East (Formal) Entry: No accessible lift or alternative vertical access is provided to address the level differences at the entrance.

1.6 Entrance Steps – Safety Provisions

East (Formal) Entry: Steps are provided externally and internally (approximately 600 mm total internal drop over four steps). Wall-mounted handrails are installed along the internal stair; however, both handrails are partially obstructed by wooden benches placed for security personnel. This encroachment compromises usability and emergency egress.

Tactile warning indicators at the top and bottom of the stairs were not observed. Visual contrast at stair nosings was not evident.

South (Informal) Entry: No entrance steps are provided at this entry; access is via ramp.





2.00	Main Entrance Doors: The east side Main Entry <> The south side Entry			
2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for maneuvering	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

Main Entrance Doors – First Floor (Common Entry to Wings A & D and Wings B & C)

North (Formal) Entry: At the north formal entry, there are no entrance doors installed to secure or control direct access into the building. Entry from the driveway leads directly into the lobby area without a door threshold or controlled door system. This entry connects directly to the central corridor spine at ground floor level.

South (Informal) Entry: At the south informal entry, there are also no entrance doors provided at the building line. The ramped approach leads into an open passageway without a lockable or controlled door system. This passageway connects directly to the central corridor spine at ground floor level.



3.00 Arrival Spaces: Lobby space

	Lobby / Reception Area			
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		
3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Minor Barriers	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

South Side Entry (Informal Entry)

- There is no defined formal lobby at the south-side entry. The ramp terminates at a tall, blank circular wall. From the right side, circulation leads toward an opening that has an approximate 300 mm level drop. No tactile warning indicators are provided at this change in level, which presents a hazard for persons with visual impairment and low vision.
- Loose glass sheets were observed stored on the ground along the circulation path. This condition is hazardous, particularly for persons with visual impairment, low vision, or mobility impairments.
- Clear width of the circulation space generally complies with minimum requirements, and manoeuvring space appears adequate.
- The flooring is firm; however, a team member with low vision reported excessive glare due to a glossy surface finish and limited contrast within the space, affecting visibility and spatial perception.
- No directional signage or wayfinding elements are provided in this area.
- All overhanging elements appear to be mounted above 2000 mm; however, the absence of tactile warning at level changes and presence of stored materials compromise safety and accessibility.

East Side Entry (Formal Entry)

• The east-side entry leads directly into a lobby area connected to the central corridor spine. This entry is not accessible to persons with mobility impairments due to the presence of steps at multiple levels. • The corridor width appears to meet the minimum 900 mm unobstructed width requirement. Manoeuvring space within the lobby area appears adequate for general circulation; however, access is limited by the stepped configuration. • This entry may be used by persons with visual impairment or other disabilities only if they are able to negotiate steps. The internal stair handrails are partially obstructed by wooden benches placed along the walls. This encroachment creates obstacles for persons with visual impairment and reduces safe gripping access along the full length of the stair. • Flooring conditions are similar to the south-side entry, with firm surfaces but noticeable glare due to glossy finishes, which may affect persons with low vision. • No tactile warning indicators were observed at stair transitions. Wayfinding and accessible signage provisions are not evident within the lobby area.				
	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	No Provision	Minimal	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	No Provision	New Intervention	
3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	
South Side Entry: Security personnel are present but no formal screening mechanism is installed. The ramped entry lacks tactile warning at a nearby 300 mm drop, and glossy flooring creates glare concerns. East Side Entry: A security checkpoint with biometric control is provided; however, the entry is not accessible to wheelchair users due to steps and the absence of ramp or lift access. Handrails are partially obstructed, and no tactile warnings are provided.				
	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	NA	NA	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids
3.9 Help Desk / Reception Counter: No help desk or reception counter was observed at the main entry points to assist with guidance or wayfinding. During the audit, both able-bodied persons and persons with disabilities were required to rely on informal assistance for navigation within the building.				
4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation: Corridors on both floors			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

At the ground floor, a central corridor spine connects all working, office, and meeting spaces. Since the ground floor level is approximately 600 mm below the outside main road level, two ramps have been recently retrofitted at the north and south ends of the corridor. These connect to two newly inserted elevators located within the existing staircase shaft (ramps addressed separately under Section 9.00).

4.1 Obstructions and Protruding Objects

At ground floor level, corridors are generally free of major obstacles and allow wheelchair accessibility. However, fire hydrants mounted below 2000 mm height create minor barriers for persons with visual impairment.

At both the ground and first floors, main corridors, fire hydrants, and hose reels project into the circulation space (within lobby areas at the north and south ends). The hose reels extend approximately 400 mm from the wall at about 1200 mm height, placing them outside the cane-detection zone and creating a significant hazard.

Recommendation: Fire hydrants at first floor should be recessed into wall niches. On the ground floor, relocation to walls with adequate recess depth is advised. Hose reels should be provided with protective framing extending to floor level to ensure cane detectability.

At both north and south, retrofitted elevator cores are integrated within the curvilinear staircase structures:

At the ground floor – south elevator lobby, a ramp edge projects approximately 400 mm into the circulation path, posing a tripping hazard for persons with visual impairment. Additionally, the area beneath the staircase adjacent to the elevator lacks adequate head clearance protection, creating a risk of head injury.

On the first floor, south end near the pantry area, the passageway is encroached upon by storage, reducing effective width and making manoeuvring difficult, particularly for wheelchair users.

At the first floor – north elevator lobby, high-voltage electrical panels are not properly secured, creating a safety risk for persons with visual impairment and low vision. Guardrails provided do not comply with required guardrail height standards.

At the first floor bridge connection to the Main Court building, the ramp and 4–5 steps are not provided with tactile warning indicators, creating a hazard for persons with visual impairment and low vision.

4.2 Corridor Width and Manoeuvring: Corridor widths on both floors are sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing. Turning spaces at intersections and lobby areas are generally adequate.

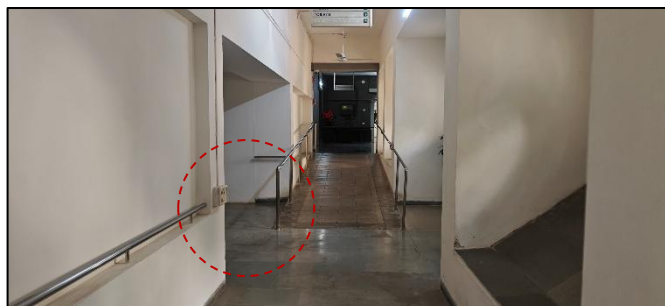
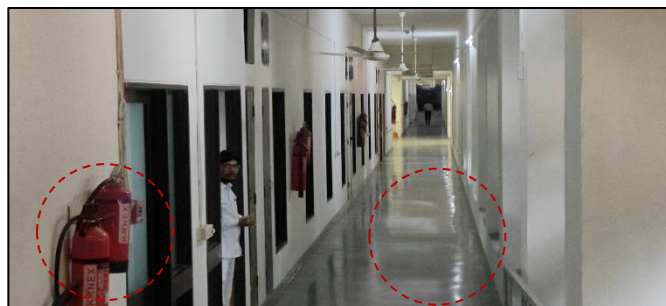
However, lighting levels—particularly at ground floor—are insufficient and require improvement to support safe navigation for persons with low vision.

4.3 Floor Finish: Floor finishes on both floors are polished Kota stone. The surface is firm, even, and generally non-slip, making it suitable for mobility aids.

However, the polished and reflective finish creates glare and poor visual contrast between floor and wall surfaces. This issue is more pronounced at ground floor due to low lux levels, making manoeuvring difficult for persons with low vision.

4.4 Level Changes and Hazard Marking: Minor level differences and projections exist along circulation routes and are not marked with tactile warning blocks or contrasting colour bands. Tactile indicators and visual contrast markings are required.

At the south-side lobby, two full-height openings with a 600 mm drop were observed without guardrails. The passage also opens toward the west without defined edge protection. An electrical room was found open and unsecured during simulation. These conditions present serious fall and tripping hazards, particularly for persons with visual impairment and low vision.



5.00	Functional Spaces: Conference Room and Committee Room (restricted entry)			
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push side as per the guidelines	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Workspace court staff: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks

5.7	Dias stand and stand: are accessible?	Do not Comply	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms
5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	Comply	Not Required	
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	Check notes	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	Check notes	Moderate	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

Functional Spaces:

Conference Room – Ground Floor:

Both entrance doors open inward. There is no threshold, and manoeuvring clearance at the entry is adequate on both push and pull sides. However, the door closers require excessive operating force, making independent access difficult for persons with mobility impairment. The room is large, with a central console table arrangement. Tables provide adequate knee and toe clearance. No signage, including tactile or room identification signage, is provided.

Persons with low vision reported difficulty navigating the space due to lack of visual contrast and depth perception cues. A minimum 150 mm (6 inch) contrasting band at wall edges or design elements is recommended to improve spatial readability.

Restroom: The attached toilet is not accessible. The door opens inward with a clear opening of only 700 mm, restricting wheelchair entry. Although internal manoeuvring space is available, access is limited due to the narrow entry. The washbasin provides knee and toe clearance; however, the bowl-type basin mounted on top of the counter (rim height approx. 900 mm) does not comply with accessibility standards and is difficult to use from a seated position. The WC cubicle with partial partition walls and grab rails does not meet accessible design criteria. Mirror height and external door latch height do not comply with code requirements. No signage or tactile indicators are provided. (Refer to General Notes and relevant provisions of HGSUAI–2021 for detailed toilet compliance requirements.)

Emergency egress provisions are partially compliant; however, doors opening inward are not ideal considering the occupancy load.

Meeting Room – First Floor (Newly Renovated):

The entrance door opens outward, which is appropriate for emergency egress. Aisles and exit routes are generally accessible in width. However, the flooring consists of a double-change tile finish, creating uneven visual patterns. Persons with low vision and mobility impairment (including crutch users) reported difficulty manoeuvring due to lack of contrast and excessive surface reflection.

Seating is flexible, but designated accessible seating positions are not clearly identified or intentionally integrated. No tactile or visual room signage is provided. Consideration should be given to providing an accessible dais or speaking area to ensure inclusive participation.

Overall accessibility is partially addressed but lacks compliance in terms of visual contrast, surface treatment, and inclusive spatial detailing.

Additional Observations:

Signage for fire safety and accessibility is not provided as per accessibility standards. Directional signage for fire egress routes is inadequate. Braille signage is missing in the corridor and outside the room, and the mounting heights of signage need review.

Provision for communication accessibility is required, including sign language interpretation and visual display systems for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, and assistive support for persons with visual impairment.

6.00 Vertical Circulation- Staircases				
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Partially Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail is incorporated when the vertical height changes over 750mm	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm), riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?	Minor Barriers	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards—detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

Vertical Circulation – Staircases

6.1 Location along Accessible Circulation Routes:

The main ground floor corridor connects two helical staircases located at the north and south ends, providing access to the first floor. Subsequently, elevators were retrofitted within the central void of the existing staircase shafts to improve vertical accessibility.

The south-side helical staircase is semi-open and exposed to weather conditions such as rain, which affects safe and comfortable use, particularly for persons with low vision and visual impairment. An internal dog-leg staircase is located centrally within the building, adjacent to the east-side entry lobby.

Stair circulation does not directly conflict with the main corridor; however, the configuration of the helical stairs creates usability challenges.

6.2 Minimum Clear Width: All three staircases (north helical, south helical, and central dog-leg) have a clear width of approximately 900 mm or slightly more, thereby minimally complying with width requirements under accessibility guidelines.

6.3 to 6.8 Handrails, Guardrails, Risers, Treads and Landings: The north and south helical staircases meet the minimum width requirement; however, handrails are provided only on one side. The opposite wall does not function as a compliant handrail surface. Due to the helical configuration, tread widths vary along the curve, reducing usability. Persons with visual impairment and low vision reported significant difficulty manoeuvring, particularly because of the absence of continuous handrails on both sides. In sections where handrails are provided, the effective tread width becomes narrow.

Guardrails at first-floor level adjacent to the helical stair openings do not meet required guardrail height standards. While railings are present, they do not fully comply with guardrail provisions where vertical drop exceeds 750 mm.

The central dog-leg staircase has railings on only one side, and in certain stretches, no handrail is provided on either side. This does not comply with the requirements of the Harmonised Guidelines for continuous handrails on both sides with proper extensions.

Risers are generally consistent and closed. However, due to the geometry of the helical stairs, tread depth is non-uniform, which increases tripping risk. Landings are provided between flights in the dog-leg staircase; however, detailed dimensional compliance requires verification.

6.9 Tactile Warning Indicators: Tactile guiding or warning tiles are not provided at the top or bottom landings of any staircase, including the helical and central dog-leg stairs. No contrasting tactile bands are installed.

6.10 Protruding Objects: No major hazardous protruding objects were observed along stair flights or landings. However, adequate head clearance beneath adjacent structural elements should be ensured where applicable.

6.11 Visual Contrast and Lighting: No visual contrast is provided at step edges or nosings on either internal or external staircases. This significantly affects usability for persons with visual impairment and low vision. Lighting levels, particularly at the north and south elevator lobbies adjoining the staircases, require improvement to support safe movement for elderly users and persons with low vision.

6.12 to 6.14 Fire Staircases (Enclosure and Safety): All three staircases serve as potential emergency evacuation routes. However, they are not fully compliant as dedicated fire staircases due to inadequate handrails and guardrails.

The helical staircases present additional risk during emergency evacuation because of variable tread widths and limited handrail support. In the event of fire, elevators may not be operational, making staircases the only means of egress. Therefore, compliant handrails, guardrails, proper enclosure (where required), and unobstructed access are critical and currently insufficient to meet safety and accessibility standards.



7.00 Vertical Circulation- Elevators				
7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	refer Notes	Not Required	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Partially Accessible	Minimal	
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm x 1500 mm?	Do not Comply	New Intervention	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Partially Accessible	-	

7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Comply	Not Required	
7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Comply	Not Required	
7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Refer Notes	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	No Provision	New Intervention	

Vertical Circulation – Elevators

North and South Elevators (Retrofitted within Helical Staircase Core):

There are two newly retrofitted elevators located at the north and south ends of the building, inserted within the existing helical staircase space. Both landing areas are raised by approximately 2–5 inches and require a small added ramp finished with glossy granite strips. During simulation, this surface was found to be extremely difficult for persons with low vision and for users on crutches. The ramp also protrudes into the movement area, creating access difficulty.

Both elevators do not comply with accessible guidelines. The internal clear car space measures approximately 1100 mm × 900 mm, which is significantly smaller than the required 1500 mm × 1500 mm. No handrails are provided inside the car. A wheelchair can fit only in one direction, with very tight space for an additional assistant. Without assistance, independent manoeuvring is not possible.

Buttons comply in height (approx. 1200 mm) and are tactile. Door shutter width is approximately 850 mm; however, effective usability is affected by the non-compliant ramp condition at the landing. Overall, wheelchair users will not be able to use these elevators independently.

Central Elevator (Existing – Old Design):

The central elevator, located within the earlier building core, also does not comply with accessibility guidelines. There is no tactile signage or directional indicators. The threshold measures approximately 35 mm and is not bevelled. Loose floor mats (approximately 9-foot length) are placed at the entrance and act as barriers for persons with mobility impairment, users on crutches, and persons with visual impairment.

The clear door opening was found to be between 790 mm, as the door does not open fully, the clear space was reduced to 700 mm. This does not meet minimum width requirements. Internal car space is significantly smaller than the required standards and does not allow wheelchair manoeuvring.

The control console height is approximately 1200 mm, and the emergency device is positioned at approximately 1500 mm height. While persons using crutches or with other mobility limitations may access the elevator with difficulty, wheelchair users will face major constraints.

All three elevators — north, south, and central — do not comply with the accessibility guidelines required for independent wheelchair use.





8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
8.1	NA	NA		
9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance			
9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	Comply	-	
9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	Comply	Minimal	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom of the ramp, as well as intermediate landings for horizontal runs with a maximum vertical rise of 750 mm in longer ramps?	Partially Accessible	-	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height) to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?	No Provision	Moderate	
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	No Provision	Moderate	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	No Provision	Moderate	

Circulation – Ramp (s) Design Compliance

Ground Floor – North and South Ramps (Combined):

There are two ramps on the north and south side of the building, as the ground floor finished level is around 600 mm down from the main road. These two ramps were retrofitted later for accessibility. Space for both ramps was made out from the existing corridor, which required some of the existing corridor room windows and doors to be shut permanently.

Both ground level ramps have a slope of ~ 6.3 degrees (approximately 1:9), which does not comply with the required 1:12 gradient. As per guidelines, 1:12 is required; however, in our context, wheelchair users were found more comfortable at 1:15 slope, as a person has to pull their body weight while using a wheelchair. Grab bars help in pulling and pushing at the edge, but if slope and handrails do not comply, it becomes an inaccessible condition.

Handrails are provided on both sides; however, they do not extend a minimum 300 mm beyond the top and bottom landings. Both top and bottom landings connect into another service route and do not comply (refer Ramp General Notes). Tactile warning tiles at both top and bottom of the ramps, including tactile guide blocks for manoeuvring, are missing at both ramps.

Fire hydrants are protruding out over 4 inches and placed below 2000 mm height, which are barriers for persons with visual impairment and low vision. It is suggested to relocate them into a niche on the opposite wall so they remain visible and do not protrude into the accessible route. Fixing compliant handrails in the current configuration will be difficult without reworking the wall condition.

Ground Floor – South Ramp (Specific Issues):

At the south side ramp, one handrail is way off alignment and gradually changes its height downward, starting at 900 mm and ending at approximately 550 mm. It stops nearly 2000 mm before the ramp ends. This made it difficult for persons with low vision, visual impairment, and wheelchair users to use the handrail for manoeuvring.

Ground Floor – North Ramp (Specific Issues): The north ramp has similar issues with top and bottom landings. This ramp does not have a wall on both sides throughout its length, and the railing does not have a bottom rail (minimum 75 mm curb). This is a hazard for wheelchair users, as there is no protective edge to prevent the front wheel from slipping off. The railing also does not extend out at both top and bottom landings. At one end handrail do collide with electrical socket and can be issue with person with vision impairment manoeuvring using it.

First Floor – Bridge Ramp: There is one ramp on the first floor connecting the bridge between the Judge Facility Building and the Main Court Building, where the bridge level is around 600 mm down from the first floor. This ramp has a wooden finish and is retrofitted into a corner of the steps.

The ramp slope is approximately 1:7.5, which is too steep and does not comply with guidelines. A wheelchair user cannot manoeuvre at this slope without assistance. The railing does not comply with the guideline requirements; it does not extend on both ends and does not have a bottom rail to protect the front wheel of the wheelchair. On the wall side, the railing is too offset and in certain portions it can be considered as no railing provided.

The adjacent steps do not have handrails on both sides. There are no tactile tiles provided for either the steps or the ramp. Tactile warning tiles at both top and bottom of this ramp are also missing.





10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids- Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps, and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks

Compliance of Tactile Guiding Paths

Due to the absence of tactile connections to major destinations, the guiding system does not function as an effective orientation aid for persons with visual impairments. The lack of continuity significantly reduces its usability and compliance with accessibility guidelines.

10.3 Tactile Warning Blocks at Hazards and Level Changes: Tactile warning blocks are missing at critical locations across all floors. No warning indicators are provided at the top and bottom landings of staircases or at staircase approach areas. Warning indicators are also absent at floor drops, ramp top and bottom landings, and other level changes.

The absence of tactile warning indicators at these locations presents a significant safety risk for persons with visual impairments and low vision.

10.4 Tactile Site Maps at Orientation Points: No tactile site maps or orientation maps are provided at major entry points, including the east and south entrances and lobby areas. In a building with long corridors, the absence of tactile orientation maps makes independent navigation difficult for persons with visual impairments.

The installation of tactile orientation maps at key entry and decision points is essential to support independent wayfinding and to ensure that tactile guiding paths serve a meaningful navigational function.

11.00	Restroom Facilities: multi-user toilet			
11.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Do not Comply	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
11.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	

	provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)			
11.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	Not Accessible- Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	
11.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	NA	NA	
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	NA	NA	
11.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Comply		
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	
11.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	
11.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	
11.12	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply		
11.13	Multi-User Toilet Facility – Stall for Persons with Limited Mobility / with Ambulatory Accessible Stall	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.14	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
Restroom Facilities: multi-user toilet: Restrooms on each floor are available at the north and south end lobby areas. Other restrooms on the ground floor attached to offices or judge facilities were out of the audit scope.				

South Side Restrooms – Gents and Ladies:

The south side gents and ladies toilets are located along the primary circulation route; however, signage provided does not comply with guideline standards, and no proper wayfinding signage is available outside. The ladies' toilet is marked as UA–GN (Universal Access – Gender Neutral) specially abled restroom, which is not correct in this layout. This facility should not form part of the ladies' toilet; if intended, it should function as a standalone unisex toilet.

Both toilets are of mirrored layout and have an “L”-shaped sharp junction inside, where required wheelchair turning clearance (minimum 1500 mm diameter) is not achievable. Wheelchair manoeuvring is not possible in this configuration. Entry doors are glass pivoted type and have a 20 mm threshold, which acts as a barrier for wheelchair users. Adequate push and pull side manoeuvring clearance at the entrance is not achieved.

In the gents' toilet, urinals are provided; however, none have accessibility provisions. A 150 mm step is present, which is a barrier. The separate toilet stall is not accessible for wheelchair users and is also difficult for persons using crutches. The stall is too small to accommodate a wheelchair both at the door and within the internal manoeuvring space.

Grab bars are limited. A vertical grab bar is provided for elderly persons and persons with ambulatory impairment; however, required horizontal grab bars at the WC (rear wall 500–600 mm, adjacent wall 600–800 mm) and compliant positioning for wheelchair transfer are not achieved. Compliance of diameter (40 mm), knuckle clearance (40 mm), anchoring strength, and load resistance is not established.

The washbasin platform provides knee and toe clearance; however, a ceramic washbasin bowl mounted on top of the counter becomes a functional barrier, making it difficult for wheelchair users to access. Mounting heights of WC (490–500 mm), basin (800–850 mm), mirror (lower edge not exceeding 1000 mm), accessories (500–1200 mm reachable range), and flushing controls do not comply consistently and require detailed dimensional correction. No emergency alarm system is provided. Floor finish requires review for skid resistance and drainage performance.

North Side Restrooms: The north side restrooms, located adjacent to the pantry area, have similar layout and dimensional issues and are not accessible. Manoeuvring space is inadequate for wheelchair users. Door thresholds, stall dimensions, and grab bar provisions do not comply with accessibility requirements. Signage and wayfinding provisions are also inadequate.

Essential Accessibility Requirements:

Persons with most disabilities, including visual impairment, can use regular toilets. Toilets with stringent dimensional requirements are specifically for mobility-impaired users, where dimensions must support wheelchair movement and transfer. Please refer to General Notes for detailed provisions.

Accessible restroom facilities must address the needs of persons with mobility and ambulatory impairments through the following essential provisions:

- A wheelchair-accessible doorway with adequate manoeuvring space outside the toilet
- A minimum clear internal manoeuvring space of 1500 mm × 1500 mm
- Adequate clear space adjacent to the WC to allow wheelchair transfer
- Properly positioned and compliant grab bars to support safe transfer to and from the WC

Based on the above observations, these essential provisions are not fully satisfied in the inspected restroom facilities.





12.00	Restroom Facilities- Dedicated UNISEX FOR PwD			

Comments are covered in line item 11.00

13.00	Drinking Water Facilities			
12.1	Is at least one drinking water point accessible on each floor or functional zone?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.16 Drinking Water Facilities
12.2	Is the fountain or dispenser usable by wheelchair users?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
12.3	Is clear floor space provided for the approach?	Do not Comply	Substantial	
12.4	Are controls easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Minimal	

Drinking Water Facility – South Side

At the south side, no signage with tactile indication is provided for the drinking water point. The drinking water cooler and taps are wall-mounted, and the tap height is too high to be conveniently used by a person on a wheelchair. While the frontal opening width allows approach, there is insufficient space to return or perform a 360-degree turning movement, making the area difficult to manoeuvre. The configuration does not comply with HGSUAI-2021 accessibility standards.



14.00	General- Handrails & Guardrails			
13.1	Are guardrails provided at balconies /corridors, open edges, terraces, staircases, and level changes? The provision of Guardrail shall be incorporated when the vertical height changes over 750mm.	Partially Comply	Substantial Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.9 Balconies, Terraces, and Open Edges

Guardrails at Balconies, Corridors, Terraces, Staircases, and Level Changes

Guardrails are required wherever there is a vertical height difference exceeding 750 mm for able people as per the National Building Code. But railing is required for people with vision impairment or Low vision. The provision of handrails and guardrails at staircases has been addressed separately under the Staircase Section.

15.00 Signage and Wayfinding				
15.1	Are directional, identification, and informational signages provided at key decision points and publicly accessible areas?	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	15.00 Signage and Wayfinding Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding
15.2	Are the signages compliant with accessibility standards, including appropriate height, font size, contrast, and tactile/Braille provisions where required?	Do not Comply	Substantial Modification	15.00 Signage and Wayfinding Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.2 Signage and Wayfinding

However, detailed observations regarding compliance with accessibility standards — including mounting height, font size, visual contrast, tactile lettering, and Braille provisions — are addressed separately under the General Notes section of this report.

16.00 Special Use Areas: Pantry				
	NA	NA		

Note – Pantry Area (Ground Floor, North Side)

The pantry for support staff is located on the north side of the building at the ground floor, near the elevator lobby. The passageway leading to the pantry is encroached by storage, and access to the pantry door is possible only through a tight manoeuvring turn. Inside, the pantry is heavily occupied with storage items and gas cylinders, which does not allow any accessible manoeuvring space.

Accessibility in support spaces such as pantries is essential to ensure inclusivity and equal opportunity within the workplace.



PART-2:

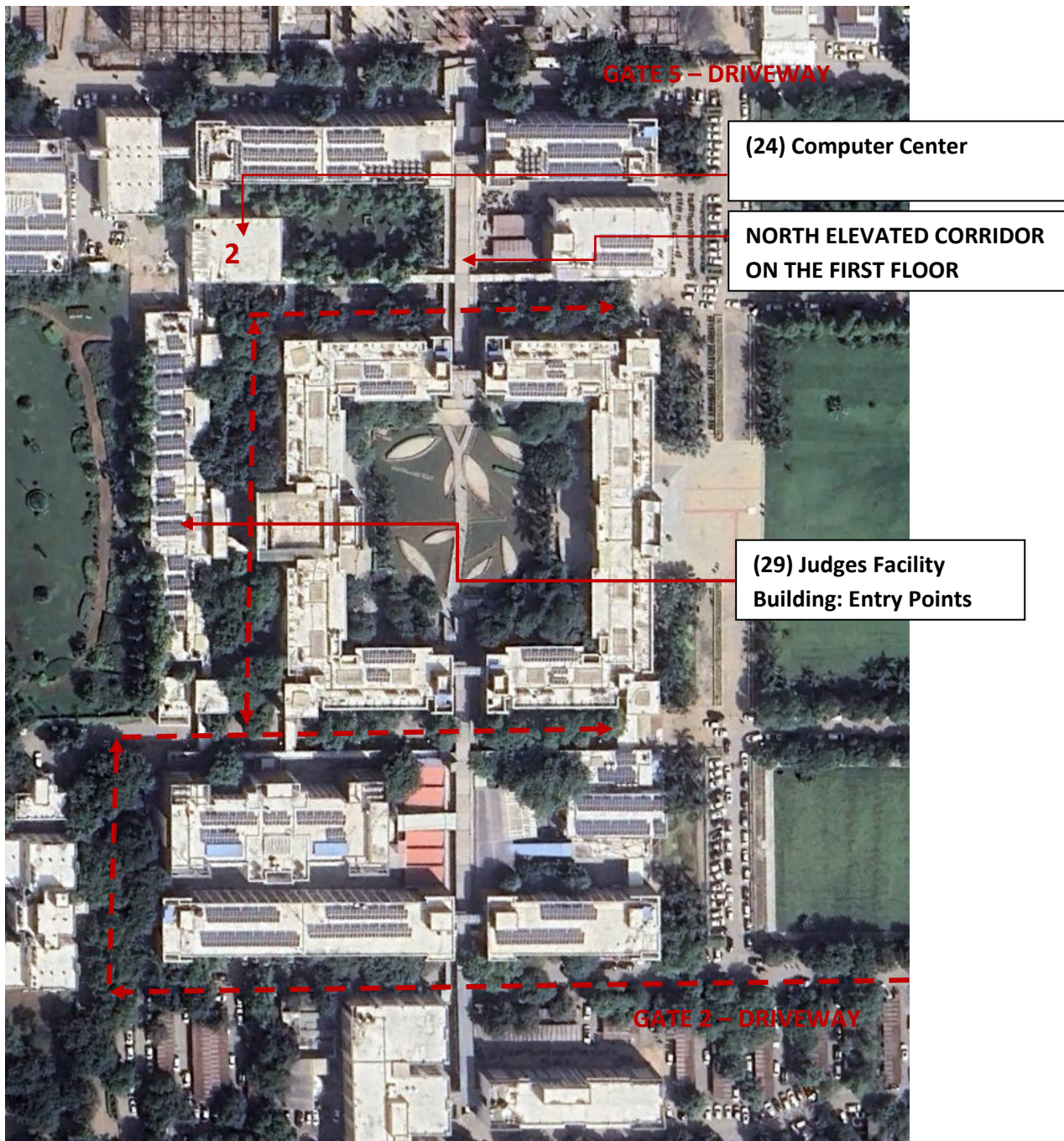
BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 24: Computer Center Building

Audit day: Monday, 19 January 20266

Audited Coverage:

The Computer Centre (Block 24), located on the first and second floors and accessed from the Judges' Facility Building (Block 29), was scheduled for audit; however, access was denied on-site. Publicly accessible hallways were audited, while areas within office layouts (on both floors) were visually observed where feasible.



##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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Computer Centre Building (Block 24) – Accessibility Audit Observations				
Building Location and Access Context:				
The Computer Centre is located in Block 24, adjacent to the Judges’ Facility Building (Block 29). Within this block, the first and second floors are occupied by the Computer Centre facility. The first floor is connected to the first floor of the Judges’ Facility Building through a retrofitted ramp located near the helical staircase and retrofitted elevator lobby. The first floor is also connected to the rear end of the Administrative Building, Wing B, through another retrofitted ramp that is exposed to weather from the top. The Computer Centre (first and second floors) was scheduled for audit; however, access to the internal office areas was denied on-site. Publicly accessible hallways were audited, and areas within office layouts were visually observed where feasible. Detailed assessment of internal workspaces is therefore outside the scope of this audit.				
Approach to Computer Centre – First Floor (From Judges’ Facility Building)				
The ramp connecting from the first floor of the Judges’ Facility Building is retrofitted with wood flooring and originates near the helical staircase and retrofitted elevator lobby. The ramp begins with a rough unfinished cement surface having an approximate slope of 1:5 upwards and then slopes downward at approximately 1:12 (around 12 degrees). The opening width varies between approximately 1200 mm to 1400 mm. A central railing divides the ramp into two halves, with one half functioning as steps and the other as a ramp. This arrangement does not comply with accessibility guidelines in terms of clear ramp width (approximately 970 mm available), slope, and provision of handrails. It appears that the ramp may have been designed primarily for movement of file packages using trolleys rather than for universal accessibility. From the intermediate lobby between the buildings, another short ramp provides access to the first floor of the Computer Centre. This ramp is similar in configuration but with a lesser height difference and shorter length, and it does not comply with accessibility standards.				
Connection to Administrative Building – Wing B:				
Another ramp connects the first floor of the Computer Centre to the Administrative Building (Wing B). This ramp is of short length, constructed with toothed granite tile finish for traction, and has an approximate slope of 14 degrees (around 1:4). The slab above is of low height and the ramp is exposed at the upper tip. This ramp does not comply with accessibility requirements in terms of slope, design, and safe maneuverability, and cannot be considered accessible.				
First Floor Lobby and Vertical Circulation:				
The first floor lobby of the Computer Centre is connected internally by a dog-leg staircase. The staircase does not comply with accessibility guidelines. The clear width is approximately 950 mm, with landings less than 1200 mm. Handrails and guardrails are provided only on one side. There are no tactile warning tiles at the top or bottom landings. No elevator facility was observed connecting the first and second floors within Block 24. The only mode of vertical circulation between these floors is the dog-leg staircase described above. The second floor is accessible only through this staircase. Although the first floor is connected to the Judges’ Facility Building, the connection itself is				

not accessible due to the non-compliant ramp configuration. There is a possibility to retrofit the ramp to comply with accessibility guidelines.

First Floor and Second Floor Restrooms:

The first floor comprises separate gents' and ladies' restrooms under a multi-use layout. Both restrooms are non-accessible for persons with mobility impairment and ambulatory impairment. There are no accessibility signages and no tactile signage provided.

The second floor restroom was under renovation/construction at the time of audit and could not be assessed.

Computer Centre Facility – Internal Layout (First and Second Floor):

On the first floor, the Computer Centre facility has a large double door opening into a central internal hall. The central hall appears accessible for wheelchair movement at a preliminary level. However, internal partitions for workstations do not comply with accessibility criteria in terms of maneuvering space and accessible workspace desks.

A similar layout exists on the second floor. As noted earlier, detailed audit of internal areas was not undertaken due to denial of access by the Computer Centre authorities; therefore, this portion remains outside the scope of this audit.

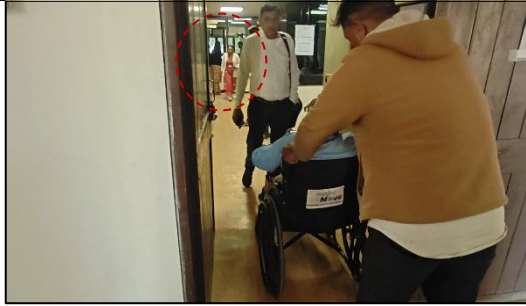
Wayfinding, Tactile Guidance, and Emergency Signage:

No tactile guide tiles or warning tactile tiles were observed in circulation areas. There are no clear signboards for wayfinding, accessibility identification, or emergency fire egress.

Overall Accessibility Assessment:

The Computer Centre facility in Block 24 is highly inaccessible in its present condition. The absence of an elevator, non-compliant ramps, non-compliant staircase dimensions, inaccessible restrooms, and lack of tactile and signage provisions collectively result in significant barriers for persons with disabilities, including wheelchair users and persons with ambulatory impairments. Retrofit interventions would be required to achieve compliance with accessibility guidelines.



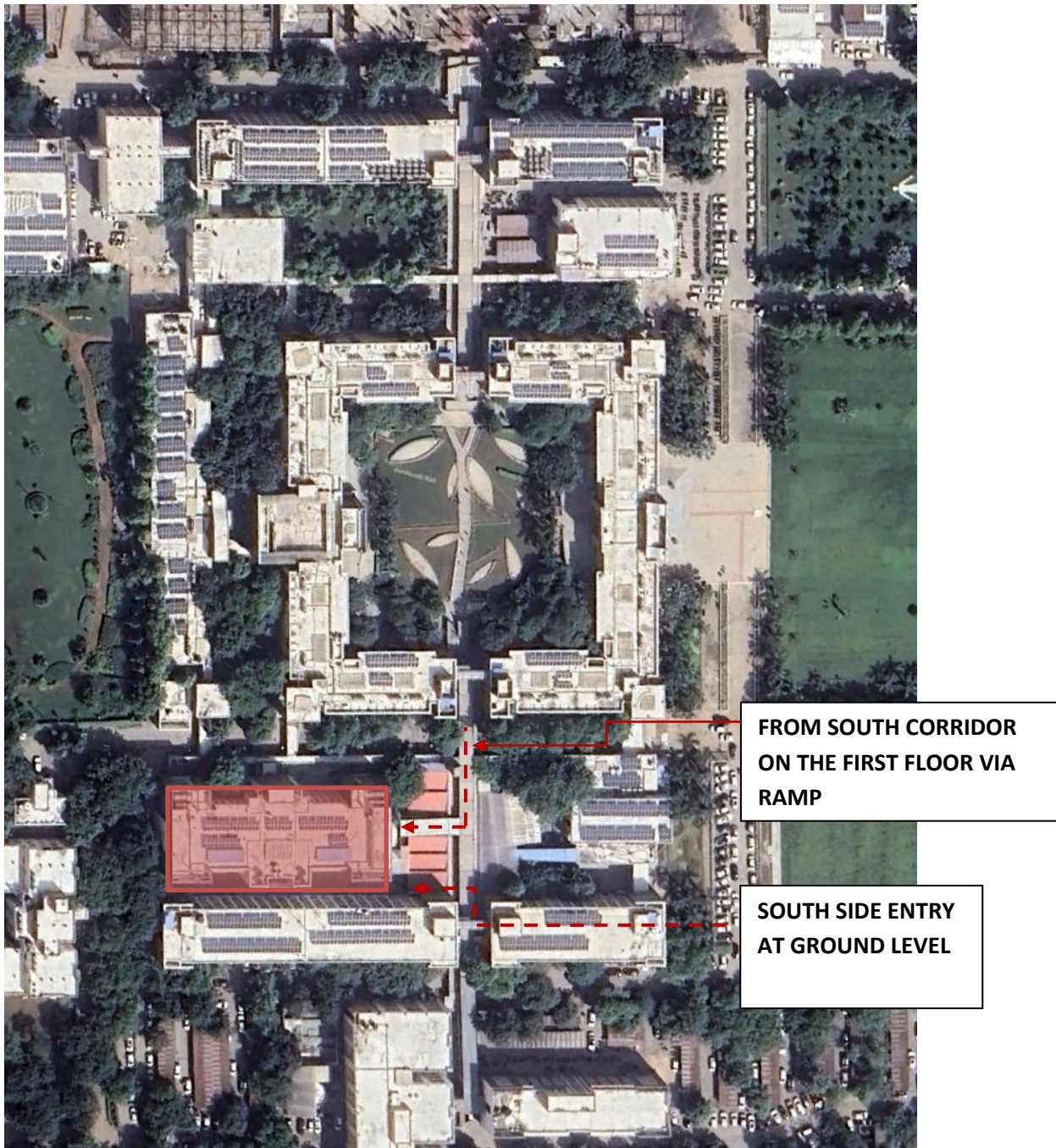


PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 19: New 8 Court Building (Court no. 34 to 41)

Audited Coverage: The audit covered the access to the building on ground floor level, access to the building from first floor level from south side corridor and a courtroom, which include only publicly accessible areas such as the main lobbies, staircases, and elevators. Restricted and limited access to the Courtrooms. a courtroom no __ was audited with following the restrictions. Due to restricted access during the audit and the repetition of typical floor layouts on the upper levels, the second and third floors were not assessed.



##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: Ground floor level > Access from the south side entry At the First Floor > Entry from the south side corridor to the new court building first floor			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
Common Entry to Advocate building wing A (26) and wing B (27) from south side road 1.1 Step-Free Access: Access to the building is provided through a ramp designed in compliance with the applicable accessibility codes. Two entrances were assessed during the audit: Ground Floor Entrance: The ground floor entrance is accessed via a ramp connected to the south-side entry corridor passing through Advocate Building Wing A (26) and Wing B (27). No intermediate landing, pause area, or waiting space is provided before the start of the ramp, which may affect maneuverability for wheelchair users. First Floor Entrance: An additional entrance is located at the first-floor level and is accessed from the south-side corridor. The ramp is generally accessible; however, minor barriers were observed. At the building entrance, a level difference in the floor tiles and a break in flooring due to the steel sliding shutter track create obstructions for wheelchair movement and may impact smooth access. 1.2 Identification of Accessible Entrance: No compliant signage is provided indicating the ramp location or accessible routes from this point onward. No orientation map is available to guide users towards accessible building connections from this point onwards. Tactile tiles are not continuously provided along the accessible route. Tactile tiles are provided only at the ground floor level up to the elevators. The upper floors are not equipped with tactile paving. This lack of continuous tactile guidance is a critical barrier for persons with visual impairments in navigating independently to the courtrooms.				

1.3 Provision of Ramps: The shared entrance plinth level is approximately 400 mm below the main driveway level, and access is provided through ramp and steps both.

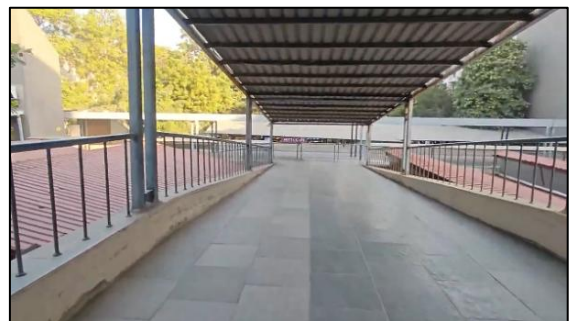
1.4 Ramp Compliance:

The ramp partially complies with accessibility requirements. A clear top landing of minimum 1800 mm (72 inches) is required; however, the ramp terminates directly into the pathway, which does not meet code requirements for a safe maneuvering landing. A level landing should be provided before the ramp descent to allow wheelchair users to safely position and control movement, to enable persons with visual impairments to orient themselves, and to ensure a safe transition area for other users and service trolleys without directly entering vehicular circulation.

Handrails are installed; however, they do not comply with accessibility standards, as the required 300 mm horizontal extensions at both the top and bottom landings are not provided.

1.5 Alternative Vertical Access: Access to the first-floor courtrooms is provided through a accessible elevator. The staircases are not barrier-free, as fire extinguishers are placed on the landings, obstructing the clear width and circulation space.

1.6 Entrance steps: The steps are not provided with tactile indicators.



2.00 Main Entrance Doors: At the Ground floor + first floor Common Entry to the New 8 Court Building				
2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for maneuvering	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.1 Clear Door Width At both the ground floor and first floor entrances, the clear opening width is adequate and exceeds the minimum requirement of 900 mm per accessible leaf. No permanent obstructions were observed that reduce the clear opening width. The doors remain open during working hours, allowing unobstructed passage. 2.2 Thresholds and Floor Surface At the ground floor entrance, no thresholds are provided and the floor surface is level and accessible. At the first floor entrance, Groove and metal rail was observed as the collapsible gate was installed. This creates the barrier for wheelchair access. 2.3 Door Hardware Door hardware at both ground and first floor entrances does not comply with accessibility requirements. Handles and locking mechanisms are not designed for operation with one hand using minimal force and are not ergonomically suitable for persons with limited grip strength.				
3.00	Arrival Spaces			
	Lobby / Reception Area			
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		

3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
Lobby / Reception Area – Administrative Building Wing A & B (Ground Floor + upper floors) The lobby inside the New Court Building is accessible to wheelchair users and provides adequate maneuvering space. No fixed structural obstructions were observed on the ground and first floors. However, the staircase landings contain fire safety equipment, which creates obstructions and affects barrier-free circulation. No reception counter or help desk is provided at the main entry point. As this serves as the primary access route to the upper floors and courtrooms, the absence of an information or assistance point may create difficulties for first-time visitors and persons with disabilities who require guidance.				
	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	NA	NA	
3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	
	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	-	-	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids
4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation: within New 8 Court Building			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary	Comply	Not required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

	obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area			
4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Comply	Not required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

5.00 Functional Spaces: Court room (assessed typical courtroom on first floor level)				
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push side as per the guidelines	Comply	Not required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	Comply	Not required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	No provision	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	Workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	Partially Accessible	Moderate modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Offices: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.7	Consultation Rooms: Are consultation or examination surfaces usable or adjustable?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms
5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	NA		
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	Comply	Not required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

5.00 Functional Spaces – Court room

A typical courtroom on the first floor was assessed for accessibility compliance. Wheelchair access to the courtroom generally complies with standards. The furniture layout does not create obstructions and allows for

easy maneuvering within the space. However, designated wheelchair seating positions are not integrated with the general seating arrangement.

The court attorney's table is partially accessible to a wheelchair user. Minor modifications to the furniture would enable compliance with accessibility standards.

The clerk's desk is not accessible, as it is approached via two steps. The assessment of accessibility was restricted to lawyers, attendants, and spectators only, and excludes the area of honorable judge's desk.

Wayfinding signage for persons with visual impairments is not installed outside the courtroom.

6.00	Vertical Circulation- Staircases			
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail incorporated when vertical height changes over 750mm	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm), riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards— detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	

	enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?			
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

6.00 Staircases (Wing A and Wing B)

6.1–6.8 Location, Width, Handrails, Guardrails, and Step Geometry

The staircase is located near the entrance door on the ground floor. The stairs comply with the clear width requirement of approximately 900 mm. Although the existing handrails are continuous and securely fixed, they do not extend beyond the top and bottom landings as required by accessibility standards.

6.9 Tactile Warning and Guidance

No tactile warning indicators or guidance blocks are provided at the top or bottom landings of the staircases. Additionally, the approach routes to the staircases were also without any tactile warning surfaces. The absence of tactile indicators makes the staircases unsafe and difficult to detect for persons with visual impairments and does not comply with accessibility requirements.

6.10 Protruding Objects and Obstructions

The landing contains numerous protruding objects and obstructions; fire safety equipments were installed on the landing. It acts as protruding object and it can be hazardous for visually impaired people. Such protrusions reduce the effective width of the circulation path and create hazards for all users, particularly persons with visual impairments or limited mobility. These conditions also compromise safe evacuation during emergencies.

6.11 Lighting and Visual Contrast

There is no visual contrast provided at step edges or nosing, which reduces safety for persons with low vision.

7.00	Vertical Circulation- Elevators			
7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	Comply	Not Required	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Comply	Not Required	
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm × 1500 mm?	Comply	Not Required	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Comply	Not Required	
7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Comply	Not Required	

7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Comply	Not Required	
7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Not sure	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	
The elevators in New 8 Court Building comply with accessibility requirements and provide the primary means of vertical circulation for persons with disabilities. The lift entrances have either minimal or no threshold difference, and any minor level variations can be rectified with minimal intervention to ensure fully step-free access. Adequate clear manoeuvring space of approximately 1500 mm × 1500 mm is available in front of the elevator entrances, allowing wheelchair users to approach and operate the lifts comfortably. The elevator control panels are installed at accessible heights. However, the elevators do not include tactile lettering and buttons, which is not suitable for persons with visual impairments.				
8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
8.1	NA	NA		
9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance			
9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	NA	NA	
9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	NA	NA	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom and at every 5 m of horizontal run for longer ramps?	NA	NA	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height) to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?	NA	NA	
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	NA	NA	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	NA	NA	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	NA	NA	

9.00: Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance:

No ramps are provided as part of the internal vertical circulation within New 8 court Building. Vertical movement for persons with disabilities is dependent entirely on elevators.

The ramps serving these buildings is located at the common ground-floor entrance and first floor entrance from south side corridor, which has been reviewed under Section A-1.00 (Building Approach & Entrance).

10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids- Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	No provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	No provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps, and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks

10.1 Tactile guiding paths

Tactile guiding paths are partially provided from the main entry ramp and extend into the common access passage on ground floor. Tactile path was not connected to the primary route of access to this building.

10.2 The tactile guiding path does not extend to essential destinations, including the staircases, elevator lobbies, toilet blocks, or the main internal corridors of the building. As a result, the guiding path does not function as a continuous accessible navigation system and therefore does not comply with accessibility standards.

For persons with visual impairments, tactile paths must connect all key destinations in a clear and predictable sequence. Additionally, tactile guiding paths require supporting orientation aids such as tactile maps or information panels. Without these orientation tools, the tactile path functions only as a linear track without providing meaningful information about direction or destination, limiting its practical usability.

10.3 Tactile Warning Blocks at Hazards and Level Changes

No tactile warning blocks are provided at the top and bottom landings of staircases, including the steps leading to staircase approaches. The absence of warning indicators presents a significant safety risk for persons with visual impairments. Overall, the provision of tactile warning indicators is inadequate and does not comply with accessibility standards.

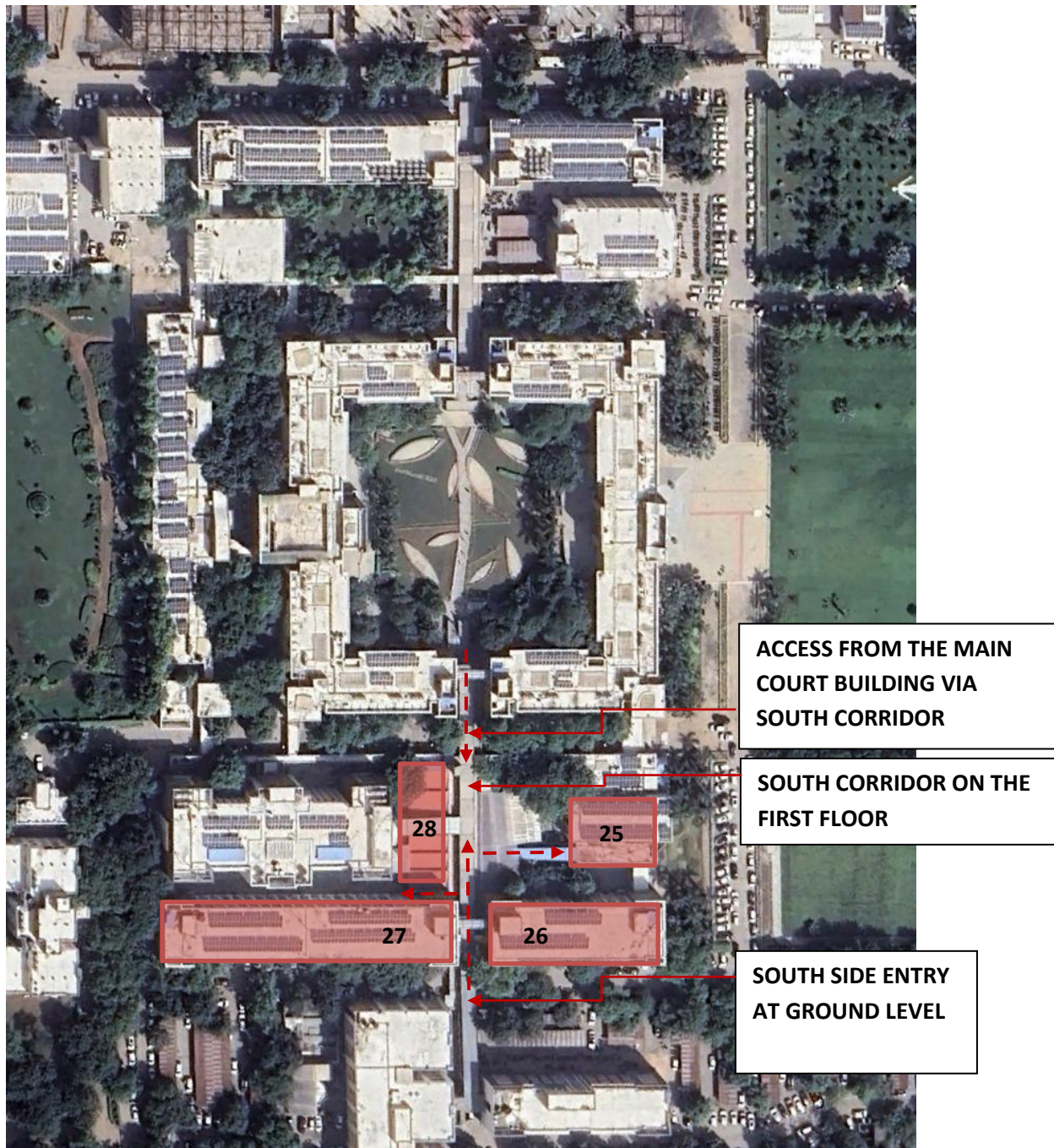
10.4 The installation of tactile orientation maps at key entry and decision points is strongly recommended to support independent wayfinding and to ensure that tactile guiding paths serve a meaningful navigational function.

PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 25 to 28: Advocate building “A” wing (26), Advocate building “B” wing (27), Bar room (25) and Canteen (28)

Audit Coverage: The audit covered access to the Canteen (28), Bar Room (25), Advocate Building “A” Wing (26), and “B” Wing (27). Access was assessed from both ends— from the south-side vehicular entrance and from the north side through the Main Court Building. The audit included the main lobby, hallways, restrooms, staircases, and elevators in Advocate Building “A” Wing (26). Access to work areas was limited, and all other floors were kept out of scope.



##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: At the Ground Floor > Common Entry from the south side corridor to the Advocate Building “A” wing and “B” wing			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
Common Entry to Advocate Building Wing A (26), Wing B (27) and Bar room (25), Canteen (28) and Main court building (14-18) 1.1 Step-Free Access: This is the common entrance serving Advocate building “A” wing (26), Advocate building “B” wing (27), Bar room (25) and Canteen (28) and providing vertical access to the Main Court Building (Buildings 14–18) through the first-floor connection. The entrance is located on the main driveway and functions as the primary drop-off and pick-up point for lawyers and visitors. It serves as the only practical access to the south-side building cluster connected to the Main Court Building (Buildings 14–18). Access is provided via a ramp directly from the driveway. No designated pause or waiting space is available before entering the ramp. The entrance area is shared by pedestrians, staff movement, goods trolleys, and vehicular traffic, with no defined drop-off or pick-up zone. The junction experiences heavy congestion during weekdays and functions as the primary access point for visitors, staff, and service movement. It is also likely to serve as a principal exit route during fire or emergency situations and remains the only accessible entrance to this building cluster. 1.2 Identification of Accessible Entrance: The accessible entrance is not clearly identifiable. No compliant signage is provided indicating the ramp location or accessible routes from this point onward. No orientation map is available to guide users towards accessible building connections from this point onwards.				

1.3 Provision of Ramps: The shared entrance plinth level is approximately 400 mm below the main driveway level, and access is provided through a ramp and steps.

1.4 Ramp Compliance: This ramp is used by able-bodied users, persons with disabilities, and service movement including file and goods trolleys with associated loading and unloading activities. It is also expected to function as part of the emergency and fire egress route.

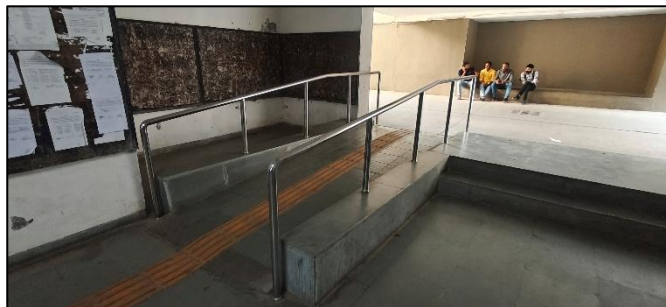
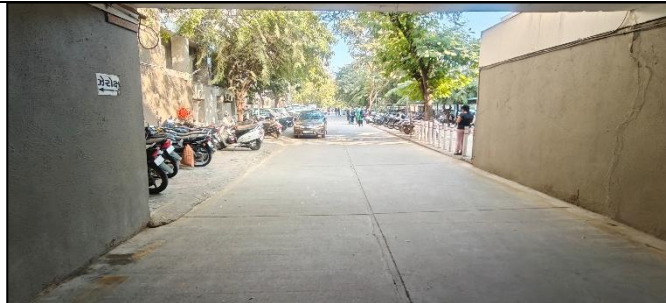
The ramp partially complies with accessibility requirements. A clear top landing of minimum 1800 mm (72 inches) is required; however, the ramp terminates directly into the driveway, which does not meet code requirements for a safe manoeuvring landing. A level landing is required before descending the ramp to allow wheelchair users to safely position and control movement, to enable persons with visual impairment to orient themselves, and to provide a safe transition area for able-bodied users and service trolleys without entering directly into vehicular movement.

It is recommended that the ramp be extended by approximately 2000 mm to provide a compliant landing area.

Handrails are provided but do not comply with accessibility requirements, as 300 mm horizontal extensions at both top and bottom landings are not provided.

The ramp provides access only to the ground floor of Wing A, Wing B, and the staff canteen.

1.5 Alternative Vertical Access: Access to the first floor and the covered corridor connecting to the Main Court Building (Buildings 14–18) is provided only through staircases and elevators located in Wing A and Wing B. Vertical circulation is reviewed in detail under Sections A-6.00 and A-7.00.



2.00	Main Entrance Doors: At the Ground floor + first floor Common Entry to the Advocate Building “A” wing and “B” wing			
2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for manoeuvring	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

2.1 Clear Door Width

At both ground floor and first floor entrances to Wing A and Wing B, the main entry doors consist of double-leaf solid wood shutters with pivoted swing mechanisms. The clear opening width is adequate and exceeds the minimum requirement of 900 mm per accessible leaf. No permanent obstructions were observed reducing the clear opening width. Doors remain open during working hours, allowing unobstructed passage.

2.2 Thresholds and Floor Surface

At the ground floor entrances to Wings A and B, no thresholds are provided and the floor surface is level and accessible.

At the first-floor entrances to Wings A and B, thresholds of approximately 25 mm (1 inch) are present, which exceed the permissible height of 12 mm and create a barrier to accessibility. No bevelled edge treatment was observed.

2.3 Door Hardware

Door hardware at both ground and first floor entrances does not comply with accessibility requirements. Handles and locking mechanisms are not designed for operation with one hand using minimal force and are not ergonomically suitable for persons with limited grip strength.

2.4 Manoeuvring Space

Adequate manoeuvring space is available on both sides of the doors at ground and first floor levels. Clear floor space requirements for front approach (push and pull sides) appear generally achievable due to the open lobby configuration. No major obstructions were observed at the latch side clearance zones.

2.5 Visual Contrast on Doors

The doors are solid wood shutters and do not contain glazed panels; therefore, visual contrast bands for glazed surfaces are not applicable.

2.6 Door Swing and Circulation

Door swings are clear of major circulation routes and do not obstruct accessible movement. Doors typically remain in the open position during working hours, allowing unobstructed circulation.



3.00 Arrival Spaces				
Lobby / Reception Area				
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		
3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

Lobby / Reception Area – Advocate Building Wing A & B (Ground Floor + upper floors)

Lobby spaces are provided on the ground floor and on all upper floors in both Wing A and Wing B, connecting to office areas via corridors and providing access to elevators and staircases. The lobbies generally provide sufficient clear space for manoeuvring, and no fixed structural obstacles were observed.

Floor surfaces are firm and stable; however, low lighting levels and the absence of visual contrast make orientation difficult for persons with low vision.

Both lobby areas contain multiple steel storage almirahs, file storage units, and fire extinguishers placed in an unorganized manner, reducing usable circulation space and affecting accessibility. Similar conditions were observed on upper floors.



	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	NA	NA	
3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	
	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	-	-	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids
4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation: within Wing A - Hallways & internal circulation			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area	Partially Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

4.00 Corridors and Internal Circulation – Advocate Building Wing A

4.1 Corridor Obstructions: The corridors comply with accessibility requirements. However, considering the length of the corridors and the occupancy load of the adjoining workspaces, compliance with fire and emergency egress requirements requires a detailed review.

4.2 Corridor Width and Turning Space: At the ground floor and all upper floors, the corridor widths are adequate for accessible movement and comply with applicable accessibility standards. The clear width is sufficient to accommodate wheelchair users and to support safe circulation for persons with visual impairments.

However, minor obstacles were observed. An artificial grass mat has been installed at the entrance to Wing “A” on the first floor. This surface is not firm or stable and may create rolling resistance for wheelchair users, making entry into the corridor difficult. Such floor finishes can also pose a tripping hazard and interrupt smooth and barrier-free movement.

4.3 Floor Finishes

Floor finishes throughout the corridors are firm, even, and stable and are generally suitable for wheelchair use and mobility aids.

4.4 Level Changes and Hazards

Level differences at door thresholds do not comply with accessibility code requirements. It was observed that the height difference at each threshold is approximately 25 mm, whereas the permissible level difference as per code is 12 mm. Such excessive thresholds create barriers for wheelchair users and may cause difficulty in smooth movement across doorways. They also present a potential tripping hazard for persons with mobility impairments and the elderly.

Signage: No signage is provided to indicate manoeuvring spaces, circulation routes, or workspace locations within the corridors, making orientation difficult, particularly for first-time visitors and persons with visual impairment. The absence of directional and identification signage makes it challenging to locate specific offices and work areas along the long corridor stretches.

5.00	Functional Spaces: Office area + work stations (Restricted access)			
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push side as per the guidelines	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas

5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	Workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Offices: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.7	Consultation Rooms: Are consultation or examination surfaces usable or adjustable?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms
5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	NA		
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	NA		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

5.00 Functional Spaces – Office Areas and Workstations

Access to the office areas within the Advocate Building was restricted; therefore, these spaces were not included in the scope of assessment.

6.00	Vertical Circulation- Staircases			
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail incorporated when vertical height changes over 750mm	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm),	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

	riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?			
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards—detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

6.00 Staircases (Wing A and Wing B)

6.1–6.8 Location, Width, Handrails, Guardrails, and Step Geometry

The staircases in both Wing A and Wing B are curvilinear in configuration and are located at the corners adjacent to the respective lobby areas. The stairs comply with the bare minimum clear width requirement of approximately 900 mm. However, the configuration and placement limit their effectiveness as part of an accessible circulation network. Staircases are provided with a continuous handrail on only one side; the opposite side lacks a guardrail or protective barrier, creating a significant safety concern, particularly where there are vertical level differences exceeding recommended limits. Although the existing handrails are continuous and securely fixed, they do not extend beyond the top and bottom landings as required by accessibility standards.

The risers appear to be generally uniform; however, the tread widths vary due to the curvilinear design of the staircase. This variation reduces predictability and increases the risk of missteps (especially during emergency egress), particularly for elderly users and persons with visual or mobility impairments. Landings are present but require detailed dimensional verification to confirm compliance with prescribed standards.

6.9 Tactile Warning and Guidance

No tactile warning indicators or guidance blocks are provided at the top or bottom landings of the staircases. Additionally, the approach routes to the staircases include changes in level without any tactile warning surfaces. The absence of tactile indicators makes the staircases unsafe and difficult to detect for persons with visual impairments and does not comply with accessibility requirements.

6.10 Protruding Objects and Obstructions

The approach passages and the staircases themselves contain numerous protruding objects and obstructions. These include metal storage cabinets and fire hydrant hose cylinders. Such protrusions reduce the effective width of the circulation path and create hazards for all users, particularly persons with visual impairments or limited mobility. These conditions also compromise safe evacuation during emergencies.

6.11 Lighting and Visual Contrast

The staircase areas are inadequately lit and rely almost entirely on poor daylighting. The illumination levels are insufficient for safe movement and do not comply with recommended standards for circulation and egress routes. There is no visual contrast provided at step edges or nosing, which further reduces safety for persons with low vision. The combination of poor lighting and absence of visual contrast makes manoeuvring difficult and increases the likelihood of accidents.

6.12 Provision of Fire Staircases

Fire staircases are required based on the building height, occupancy load, and use. However, the existing staircases require detailed technical evaluation to determine compliance with fire safety and emergency egress requirements.

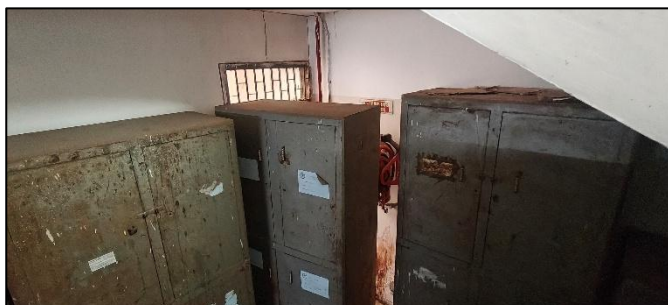
6.13–6.14 Enclosure and Obstruction-Free Fire Egress

The staircases in both wings do not comply with fire safety or accessibility requirements. The staircase areas are heavily encroached upon and are being used as storage spaces. Files, storage units, and other materials are placed along the staircase flights, landings, and approach passages. In several locations, the staircases are partially obstructed and are not functional for regular circulation.

In the event of a fire or emergency, when elevators are non-operational, these staircases would serve as the primary means of evacuation. Given the size of both wings and the expected occupancy load, the present condition represents a serious safety concern. The encroachments, poor lighting, absence of tactile guidance, and non-compliant handrails significantly reduce the effectiveness of these staircases as safe emergency egress routes.

Inadequately placed storage cabinets obstruct access to fire safety equipment, including fire extinguishers and hose reels. These obstructions reduce the required clear space around the equipment and may delay response time during an emergency.





7.00 Vertical Circulation- Elevators				
7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	Comply	Not Required	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Comply	Not Required	
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm × 1500 mm?	Comply	Not Required	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Comply	Not Required	
7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Comply	Not Required	
7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Comply	Not Required	
7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Not sure	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	

The elevators in both Wing A and Wing B generally comply with accessibility requirements and provide the primary means of vertical circulation for persons with disabilities. The lift entrances have either minimal or no threshold difference, and any minor level variations can be rectified with minimal intervention to ensure fully step-free access.

Adequate clear manoeuvring space of approximately 1500 mm × 1500 mm is available in front of the elevator entrances, allowing wheelchair users to approach and operate the lifts comfortably. The elevator control panels are installed at

accessible heights and include tactile lettering and buttons suitable for persons with visual impairments. Both visual and audible indicators are functional inside and outside the elevators, assisting users in identifying floor levels and lift movement.

However, emergency communication systems require review and upgrading to ensure compliance with accessibility and safety standards. Additionally, grab bars are either missing or insufficient in some elevator cabins and should be installed or replaced with properly positioned accessible grab rails to support wheelchair users and persons with limited mobility.

A significant concern is the lack of accessible signage directing users to the elevators. Since elevators represent the only accessible vertical circulation route connecting to the main court building and other functional areas, the absence of clear directional and identification signage makes wayfinding difficult for persons with disabilities and first-time visitors. Properly designed high-contrast, tactile, and clearly visible signage should be installed along major circulation routes to indicate the location of elevators.

8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
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8.1	NA	NA		
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9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance			
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9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	NA	NA	
9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	NA	NA	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom and at every 5 m of horizontal run for longer ramps?	NA	NA	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height) to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?	NA	NA	
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	NA	NA	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	NA	NA	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	NA	NA	

9.00: Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance:

No ramps are provided as part of the internal vertical circulation within Advocate Building Wings A and B. Vertical movement for persons with disabilities is dependent entirely on elevators.

The only ramp serving these buildings is located at the common ground-floor entrance, which has been reviewed under Section A-1.00 (Building Approach & Entrance).

10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids- Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	Comply	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps, and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks

Tactile guiding paths are provided from the main entry ramp and extend into the common access passage serving Wing A, Wing B, the New 8 Court Building, and the Bar Room. This reflects an effort to incorporate accessible wayfinding for persons with visual impairments.

However, the layout of the tactile paving is inconsistent. Multiple tactile lines are installed within the same circulation area, creating a confusing pattern with overlapping and diverging routes. The lack of clear hierarchy and direction reduces the effectiveness of the guidance system and may lead to uncertainty in navigation. The existing tactile paths do not fully comply with code requirements, as they lack logical routing and continuous connection between major functional spaces. Tactile guidance should form a clear and uninterrupted network linking key destinations in a predictable sequence.

In addition, tactile paths should be supported by orientation aids such as tactile maps or information panels at major entry and decision points. Currently, no tactile site maps or orientation maps are provided at the main entrance or lobby areas. Without these supporting elements, the tactile paving functions only as a directional strip and does not provide meaningful navigational information.

Installation of tactile orientation maps at primary entry points and key junctions is strongly recommended to enable safe, intuitive, and independent wayfinding within the building complex.





11.00		Restroom Facilities- MULTI-USER TOILET (Entry was restricted inside the working spaces, hence, to be considered typical of Administrative building “A” and “B”		
11.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
11.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	NA		
11.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	NA		
11.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	NA		
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	NA		
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	NA		
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	NA		
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	NA		
11.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	NA		
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	NA		
11.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	NA		

	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	NA		
11.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	NA		
11.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	NA		
11.12	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	NA		
11.13	Multi-User Toilet Facility – Stall for Persons with Limited Mobility / with Ambulatory Accessible Stall	NA		
11.14	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	NA		
12.00	Restroom Facilities- Dedicated UNISEX FOR PwD			
13.00	Drinking Water Facilities			
12.1	Is at least one drinking water point accessible on each floor or functional zone?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.16 Drinking Water Facilities
12.2	Is the fountain or dispenser usable by wheelchair users?	NA		
12.3	Is clear floor space provided for the approach?	NA		
12.4	Are controls easy to operate?	NA		
14.00	General- Handrails & Guardrails			
13.1	Are guardrails provided at balconies, edges, and level changes?	Partially Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.9 Balconies, Terraces, and Open Edges
15.00	Special Use Areas: Canteen (28)			
Canteen (28): The assessment of the primary access to the Public Canteen (basement). Access to these areas is from the ground floor level through the main hallway in Advocate Building “A” Wing and “B” Wing. Access to the Advocate Canteen (located below the corridor) was restricted; therefore, it has not been included in this assessment. The basement canteen is not accessible and cannot be considered barrier-free. Access is provided only via a staircase from the ground floor level. The staircase is obstructed at the ground floor, and no clear landing space is provided. As per accessibility codes, stairs should not open directly into a circulation area without an adequate landing. The absence of a defined landing compromises safe movement and maneuverability. No alternative accessible route, such as a ramp or elevator, is provided to access the basement canteen. As a result, persons with mobility impairments are unable to access this facility independently. The staircase also does not comply with accessibility requirements in terms of tactile guidance. Tactile indicators are not provided at the start and end of the staircase to assist persons with visual impairments. Additionally, no signage is installed to support wayfinding or to indicate the location and access conditions of the canteen.				

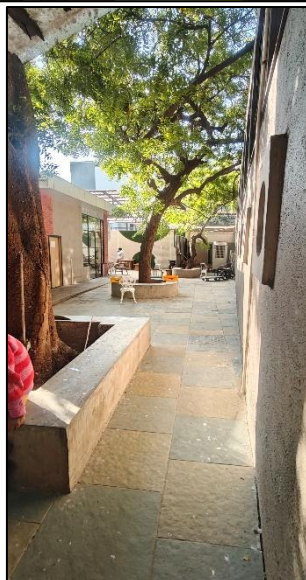


16.00 Access to the Bar room (25)

The assessment of the primary access to the Bar Room first floor is provided. Access to other floors and workspaces was restricted and could not be assessed. The ramp connecting the south-side first-floor corridor to the ground floor open space around the café was assessed, as it serves as the primary access route from the first-floor corridor to the ground floor, café, and Bar Room.

The ramp slope complies with the applicable accessibility standards. However, the total ramp length is approximately 15 meters and no intermediate landing is provided. As per accessibility guidelines, intermediate landings are required at specified intervals to allow users to rest, reposition, and safely control movement. The absence of intermediate landings makes the ramp difficult to use independently, particularly for wheelchair users, who may require external assistance to ascend or descend safely.

In addition, the passage along the ramp is partially obstructed by storage racks and furniture items, which reduce the effective clear width. This further restricts maneuverability and does not comply with the minimum clear width requirements for accessible routes.



Bar room access on first floor

The ramp located beside the café at the ground floor, which leads to the first floor of the building, was also assessed for accessibility. The ramp slope does not comply with the applicable accessibility standards and exceeds the permissible gradient. As a result, the ramp does not effectively serve its intended purpose of providing independent wheelchair access. Furthermore, multiple level differences are present beyond the ramp, before reaching the Bar Room. These changes in level negate the accessibility benefit of the ramp and create additional barriers for persons with mobility impairments.

Furniture elements are placed within the corridor and passageways, reducing the clear circulation width and creating potential hazards. Such obstructions are particularly unsafe for persons with visual impairments, as they interrupt the predictable path of travel.

No tactile tiles or guiding indicators are installed along the accessible route. The absence of tactile guidance and warning indicators significantly limits independent navigation for persons with visual impairments. Overall, the building does not provide an accessible environment for persons with visual impairments and requires substantial improvements to meet accessibility standards.



PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 40: Arbitration Centre and New Library for Judges

Audited Coverage: Ground, first and second floor, including the main Reception area, two conference rooms, hallways, restrooms, staircases, and elevators. Access to the few rooms including the main judge's library was limited. The Common areas were studied for one floor as the others come under vertical repetition.

##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: At the Ground floor			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Partially Accessible	Minimal Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	No Provision	New Accessibility Intervention Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

Common Entry to Arbitration centre and New Judges Library

1.1 Building entrance

There is no dedicated accessible parking near the building, and no spaces are reserved or designed for people with disabilities. The current parking is general (not dedicated) and not directly connected to the building. An open land area next to the building looks suitable and could be used to create proper accessible parking bays. No clear, safe walkway exists from the parking area to the entrance. The main driveway runs right in front of the building without any separate pedestrian path that is safe for blind people, those using crutches, or wheelchair users. The drop-off point opens straight onto the driveway with no safety barrier or separation. A temporary path made between two driveways using planters has a very sharp, sudden slope and is not usable or safe.

1.2 Signages

There is no proper signage to help people find the building or its accessible entrance. A clear site key map (showing the overall layout) is needed at key spots, along with signs pointing to the accessible entrance and parking. No signs are placed near the ramp or staircase either. Signs should use large, bold letters and strong colour contrast so people with partial vision loss can read them easily.

1.3 Level Difference

A ramp is there with a reasonable slope, but it starts suddenly right from the driveway level—no flat landing area or kerb/curb at the bottom to make the transition smooth. The steps next to it also start abruptly from the driveway without proper flat transition or kerb.

1.4 Ramps

The ramp slope is workable and acceptable, but it has no edge protection (like a raised kerb to stop wheels from slipping off), the handrails do not follow the required design rules (wrong height, grip, or fixing), they do not extend properly beyond the ramp ends, and handrails are missing on one or both sides. There is no edge protection at all. The ramp ends directly at the driveway without flat landings at the top or bottom for safe stopping and turning.

1.5 Alternative vertical transfer facility

No lift, escalator, or other vertical access option is provided as an alternative (especially where a ramp may not be practical due to space or site issues).

1.6 Steps

The entrance steps have no handrails on either side. There are no tactile tiles (warning or guiding surfaces underfoot) or paths to help guide blind people, and no contrasting bands or strips on the step edges to help people with low vision see them clearly. The step surfaces also have no textured or slip-resistant finish to make them safer and less slippery.

2.00	Main Entrance Doors: At the Ground floor			
2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for maneuvering	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			

	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

2.1 Clear Door Width

The main entrance has double doors with both leaves openable on pivots, providing a good clear opening width. The effective clear width meets the minimum requirement (at least 900 mm) with no obstructions from handles, stops, or other elements reducing the usable space.

2.2 Thresholds and Floor Surface

The porch floor continues smoothly into the building without any drop or level change at the threshold. This creates a seamless, step-free transition with no raised threshold or unsecured doormats

2.3 Door Hardware

The doors are operated using only stainless steel (SS) handles. However, because the doors are heavy and bulky, they require significant force and strength to open, making it difficult for many people (such as those with limited strength, elderly users, or those with certain disabilities). A smoother, low-effort opening mechanism (like automatic doors, better hinges, or assisted closers) should be installed for easier independent use.

2.4 Maneuvering Space

There is sufficient clear space on both the porch (approach side) and inside the entrance foyer for safe maneuvering. This includes adequate clear floor space for front approaches (push side: at least 1200 mm x 1200 mm with 300 mm wall clearance at latch side; pull side: at least 1500 mm x 1500 mm with 600 mm wall clearance at latch side; sliding doors: 1200 mm x 1200 mm with 300 mm clearance), allowing wheelchair users and others to approach, open, and pass through comfortably.

2.5 Visual Contrast on Doors

The doors are solid wood (not glazed/glass), so there is no need for visually contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level (900–1500 mm) to help people with low vision detect them.

2.6 Door Swing and Circulation

The doors swing inward, creating some dead space adjacent to the swing arc when open. However, this swing does not obstruct or intrude into the main accessible circulation route or paths inside the building.

3.00 Arrival Spaces				
Lobby / Reception Area				
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		

3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	No Provision	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

3.1 The entrance lobby / reception area provides sufficient clear floor space for wheelchair users to turn and move around comfortably. The minimum unobstructed width of corridors is at least 900 mm, meeting the required standard.

3.2 The corridor width allows enough space for wheelchair users and others to maneuver through any doors located along its length without difficulty.

3.3 The lobby and corridors are generally good, but fire extinguishers protrude into the circulation path at a low height. These overhanging obstructions are mounted below the minimum required height of 2000 mm and pose a hazard (they could hit or injure someone, especially blind or low-vision users). No prior warning or protection is provided for these protrusions.

3.4 The flooring in the lobby and corridors is firm, non-slip, and free from glare or strong reflections, making it safe and comfortable to walk on.

3.5 There is no tactile pathway (tactile guiding surface indicators / TGSIs) installed in the entrance lobby or corridors to guide blind or visually impaired people along the route. This means people who are blind or have severe low vision have no underfoot guidance to help them navigate independently and safely to key areas like reception or lifts. Additionally, as noted in 3.3, the protruding fire extinguishers create un-detected obstacles that could be hazardous without any tactile or audible warning

	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	NA	NA	
3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	
	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	No Provision	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters

3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	Partially Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids
The reception desk at the High Court building consists only of a regular furniture table used informally as the help desk, with no adherence to proper accessibility design guidelines. As a result, there is no dedicated space or lowered section that allows wheelchair users to approach comfortably, ask questions, or interact independently — the current setup feels informal and creates significant difficulties for them. An audio system is installed for communication support, but it is not fully accessible due to its current height placement; a slight adjustment to the height would make it much easier to reach and use effectively for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or others relying on such aids. Overall, the reception counter lacks the required features for inclusive use, such as appropriate height, knee/toe clearance, clear maneuvering space, and enhanced communication provisions				
4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.1 Corridors and Obstruction Corridors and passageways are generally usable, but they have several temporary and protruding obstructions that reduce safety and accessibility. Cupboards storing documents and fire extinguishers placed near the elevators stick out into the walking path. These protrusions are low enough to fall outside the standard cane detection area, posing a risk of collision or injury, especially for blind or visually impaired users. Additionally, abrupt small slopes have been created in the corridor to access the approximately 750 mm level difference at the toilet entrances; these changes are not noticeable to blind people and could cause tripping or stumbling if not detected. There is no tactile guiding pathway (TGSIs) installed along the corridors to help blind or visually impaired people navigate safely and independently. Translucent glass partitions used for some toilet areas are unmarked and lack contrasting colour bands at eye level, increasing the chance that people with low vision may walk into or bang against them. 4.2 Width of Corridor The corridor width is sufficient to allow comfortable wheelchair movement in both directions and for two wheelchairs to pass each other when needed. Turning spaces at intersections, corners, and dead ends are adequate and do not require any changes. 4.3 Floor Finish				

Floor finishes in the corridors are firm, even, and suitable for mobility aids such as wheelchairs, walkers, or crutches. However, the polished granite ramps/thresholds leading into the toilets protrude into the corridor path and create minor level changes. No tactile guiding pathway is provided along the corridors to assist blind or visually impaired users in following a safe route.

4.4 Level Change

Changes in level, projections, and other hazards in the corridors are not clearly marked either visually or tactually. Abrupt floor hazards exist due to the sudden positioning of racks, cupboards, and fire extinguishers in the circulation path, creating unmarked obstacles that can hinder or injure users, particularly those who are blind, have low vision, or use mobility aids. These hazards lack visual contrasting markings, tactile warnings, or any other detectable indicators to alert people in advance.

5.00 Functional Spaces: Two conference rooms				
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push side as per the guidelines	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	No Provision	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	Workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	Do not Comply	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Conference Rooms: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	No Provision	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.7	Consultation Rooms: Are consultation or examination surfaces usable or adjustable?	NA		Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms
5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	No Provision		
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	Not Accessible	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	Do not Comply	Difficult	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	No Provision	Difficult	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

The two conference rooms have entrance doors that generally comply with required clear width, operable hardware, and maneuvering clearances on both push and pull sides as per the guidelines. However, the door thresholds are excessively high at approximately 25 mm (far exceeding the recommended maximum of 12–15 mm with bevelled edges), creating a significant barrier unsuitable for persons with spinal disabilities, mobility impairments, or wheelchair users, as it hinders smooth, step-free passage and increases risk of tripping or discomfort. Inside the rooms, there is no provision for wheelchair users in terms of adequate circulation paths, turning space, or maneuvering clearance within the furniture layout, resulting in restricted independent movement and poor accessibility overall. No integrated wheelchair seating positions are provided—distributed and blended with general seating rather than segregated—and workstations/desks lack proper approach space, knee/toe clearance, or interaction area for comfortable use by wheelchair users. Aisles, exits, and emergency routes are not accessible, with doors failing to open outward for proper emergency egress, and no dedicated accessible egress exits are provided to safely accommodate the occupancy load of the floor/spaces.

6.00 Vertical Circulation- Staircases				
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail incorporated when vertical height changes over 750mm	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm), riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards—detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	Not Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

6.1–6.2 The staircase is located along the accessible circulation route and does not conflict with corridors or other pathways. It provides the required minimum clear width of 900 mm, meeting the standard without needing any changes.

6.3–6.6 Handrails are provided on both sides but do not fully comply with requirements. There is no proper extension (at least 300 mm) beyond the top and bottom landings, making it difficult to grasp safely when starting or finishing the stairs. Continuity of the handrails breaks at landings due to protruding fire extinguishers that interrupt the grip path. In some sections, the handrails are wobbly or loosely fixed and need secure, proper installation. The height is generally within the 800–900 mm range, but extensions and continuity issues reduce usability. Guardrails are appropriately incorporated where vertical drops exceed 750 mm.

6.7 Risers and treads are uniform and safe in dimensions (tread minimum 250 mm, riser maximum 150 mm, closed risers), but there is no projecting nosing on the steps. Anti-slip bands or strips are missing, and no high-contrast colour bands are applied to the nosings/edges. This makes the steps harder to detect for persons with partial/low vision impairment, increasing the risk of missteps.

6.9 No tactile warning indicators or blocks (TGSIs) are provided at the top and bottom landings of the staircase. Without these detectable underfoot warnings, the stairs pose a serious hazard for blind or visually impaired people, as they cannot identify the start or end of the flight safely.

6.10 Protruding objects, particularly fire extinguishers installed on the landings, project into the circulation path beyond the safe limit (more than 100 mm projection and below the 680 mm cane detection height). These create unmarked hazards that could cause injury, especially to blind or low-vision users, and violate protrusion and head clearance requirements (minimum 2100 mm headroom not fully ensured due to placement).

6.11 No visual contrast bands or strips are provided on the step edges/nosings to help persons with low vision identify each step clearly. Lighting (natural or artificial) in the staircase area is adequate for general maneuvering, but the lack of contrast markings remains a barrier.

6.12–6.14 There is no dedicated fire staircase/enclosed fire escape stair provided in the building as required for the building height, occupancy, and use. No fully enclosed fire- and smoke-resistant fire staircase exists. In the absence of a proper fire staircase, existing stairways are not designed or treated as fire-safe enclosures, and they contain services, potential storage, or obstructions (such as fire extinguishers), making them not fully accessible or safe for emergency evacuation.

7.00 Vertical Circulation- Elevators

7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	Do not Comply	Retrofitting	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Comply	Not Required	
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm × 1500 mm?	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Comply	Not Required	
7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	
7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	
7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Not sure	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	
The elevators in the building are located along an accessible route without steps and have a step-free path to the lift entrance, with compliant thresholds (bevelled and not exceeding 12 mm high). However, the elevator does not fully comply with accessibility standards overall, making the upper floors effectively inaccessible for wheelchair users. The clear door opening width is insufficient (below the required minimum of 900 mm), restricting entry. The internal car dimensions are too small (less than the required 1500 mm × 1500 mm), providing inadequate space for a wheelchair user to enter, maneuver, rotate, or position comfortably inside. Lift controls (external and internal) are placed at an acceptable height (900–1200 mm), but the buttons are touch-only with no Braille labelling or sufficient tactile feedback, limiting usability for blind or visually impaired persons. Visual and audible floor announcements are partially provided but not fully reliable or clear. Emergency communication features inside the lift are not confirmed as accessible for persons with hearing or speech impairments. Handrails are installed on at least one wall at the appropriate height (800–900 mm), but the floor surface inside the car has minor slip-resistance issues. In summary, the elevator's inadequate door width, undersized car, lack of Braille/tactile buttons, and related barriers create significant access restrictions, requiring retrofitting or major modifications to meet the standards				
8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
8.1	NA	NA		
9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance			
9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	NA	NA	

9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	NA	NA	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom and at every 5 m of horizontal run for longer ramps?	NA	NA	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height) to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?	NA	NA	
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	NA	NA	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	NA	NA	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	NA	NA	

9.00: Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance:

No ramps are provided as part of the internal vertical circulation within Administrative Building Wings A and B. Vertical movement for persons with disabilities is dependent entirely on elevators.

The only ramp serving these buildings is located at the common ground-floor entrance, which has been reviewed under Section A-1.00 (Building Approach & Entrance).

10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids-Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps, and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks

This building has no provision whatsoever for tactile guiding paths (TGSIs – directional/guiding tiles) along primary pedestrian routes, corridors, entrances, or circulation areas, nor any tactile warning blocks at hazards, level changes, stair landings, ramps, or other potential danger points (such as top/bottom of staircases, abrupt slopes, or transitions). There are also no tactile site maps or orientation aids installed at key entry points, reception, or decision-making locations to assist blind or visually impaired users in understanding the building layout and navigating independently. This complete absence of tactile aids is a serious accessibility concern, as it leaves blind and low-vision persons without essential underfoot guidance or hazard detection, increasing risks of disorientation, falls, or collisions. Urgent new intervention is required to install compliant tactile guiding

pathways and warning blocks throughout the building, along with a tactile site map at the main entrance, all designed and implemented strictly in accordance with the standards outlined in the Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021

11.00 Restroom Facilities- MULTI-USER TOILET				
11.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Minor Barriers	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
11.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	Partially Accessible	Minimal	
11.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	Comply	Not Required	
11.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	No Provision	Minimal Modification	
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	Comply		
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	Comply		
11.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Comply	Not Required	
11.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Comply	Not Required	
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Comply	Not Required	
11.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	

	range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?			
11.10	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply	Not Required	
11.11	Multi-User Toilet Facility – Stall for Persons with Limited Mobility / with Ambulatory Accessible Stall	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
11.12	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Comply	Minimal	
12.00	Restroom Facilities- Dedicated FOR PwD			
12.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Minor Barriers	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
12.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	Not Accessible	Moderate	
12.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	Comply	Not Required	
12.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	No Provision	Minimal	
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	No Provision	Minimal Modification	
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	Comply		
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	Comply		
12.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Comply	Not Required	
12.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Comply	Not Required	
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Comply	Not Required	

12.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
12.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	
12.12	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply	Not Required	
12.13	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Comply	Minimal	
12.1 Dedicated accessible restrooms for persons with disabilities are located along accessible corridors and reachable without steps. Signage exists but uses customised designs rather than universal/standard symbols, colours, or pictograms, which reduces clarity and recognisability for many users. There is no tactile guiding pathway (TGSIs) leading to the restroom entrances, making independent navigation difficult or impossible for blind or visually impaired people. 12.2 The main entrance door to the restroom has a high threshold of about 75 mm with an outward-protruding polished granite slope into the corridor. This steep, slippery slope has an improper gradient and causes wheelchairs to skid or lose stability, making entry inaccessible for wheelchair users. The glass partition and door lack contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level (900–1500 mm), increasing collision risk for persons with partial or low vision. The internal door opens inward, severely limiting maneuvering space inside—wheelchair users cannot comfortably enter, position the chair, close the door, or transfer after opening, as the swing blocks access. Changing the door to outward-opening is essential to resolve this major barrier. 12.3 Inside the multi-user toilet, current maneuvering space is inadequate due to the inward-swinging door. However, once the door swing is changed to outward, the required minimum clear turning space (1500 mm diameter) would be achieved and comply with standards. 12.4 No transfer grab bar is provided to assist safe wheelchair-to-toilet transfer. Other existing grab bars are correctly positioned, securely fixed, able to withstand required load, with compliant diameter (40 mm) and knuckle clearance (40 mm). 12.5 The water closet (WC) is mounted too low at 430 mm height (below the required 490–500 mm range), making transfer and use difficult for wheelchair users and others needing standard seat height. Other fixture heights are generally workable. Flushing equipment is easy to operate with one hand. 12.6 The accessible washbasin is mounted slightly higher than the recommended 800–850 mm range but remains usable, with adequate clear floor space underneath and knee/toe clearance for forward approach. Faucets are easy to grip and operate with one hand. 12.7 The mirror is positioned too high, so seated users (including wheelchair users) cannot see themselves properly. The lower edge exceeds the maximum recommended height of 1000 mm for visibility from a seated position. 12.8 Accessories such as soap dispensers, napkin/towel holders, hand dryers, and toilet paper are not mounted within the reachable range for seated users (typically 500–1200 mm height), creating minor but consistent barriers to independent use.				

12.9 The floor material is skid-proof and well-drained overall. However, tile drops or joints need smoothing and chamfering to eliminate minor unevenness or tripping risks.

12.10 An emergency alarm system is installed and functional in the toilet. It requires regular maintenance checks to ensure ongoing reliability and operability.

For the multi-user toilet areas, thresholds remain inappropriate (high and abrupt), and colour contrast bands are missing on doors, partitions, and step/edge areas to assist persons with low vision in detecting them safely. A huge point to notice is that there is lack of PWD Toilets for females and males at every floor according to guidelines.

13.00	Drinking Water Facilities			
12.1	Is at least one drinking water point accessible on each floor or functional zone?	No Provision	Retrofitting	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.16 Drinking Water Facilities
12.2	Is the fountain or dispenser usable by wheelchair users?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
12.3	Is clear floor space provided for the approach?	Minor Barriers	Substantial	
12.4	Are controls easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Minimal	
The drinking water facilities in the building do not comply with accessibility standards and require retrofitting. No accessible drinking water point is provided on each floor or functional zone, creating a complete absence of provision for wheelchair users and others with mobility impairments. The drinking water area is awkwardly positioned such that its door width intersects directly with the adjacent female accessible toilet entrance, forming a difficult and congested junction that hinders safe approach and use. A 30 mm high threshold at the entrance, combined with unsecured doormats, further obstructs smooth, step-free access and poses tripping or skidding risks, particularly for wheelchairs. The internal arrangement lacks any low-height drinking fountain or dispenser suitable for wheelchair users (no knee/toe clearance or forward reach provision), making it impossible for seated users to operate independently. Controls are not easy to operate with one hand or minimal force. Additionally, there is no tactile guiding pathway (TGSIs) leading to or within the drinking water area to assist blind or visually impaired persons in locating and approaching it safely. These barriers render the facilities not accessible, necessitating substantial modifications including relocation or redesign of the drinking point, threshold removal/bevelling, door repositioning, addition of compliant low-level dispensers, and installation of tactile aids in line with Chapter 4				
14.00	General- Handrails & Guardrails			
13.1	Are guardrails provided at balconies, edges, and level changes?	Partially Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.9 Balconies, Terraces, and Open Edges
15.00	Special Use Areas: Eating Outlets / Canteens			
	NA			
16.00	Special Use Areas: Waiting Areas			
	NA			

PART-2:

BUILDING-LEVEL ACCESSIBILITY:

Building Block 43: Academic Block A

Audited Coverage: Ground, and first floor, including the main Reception area, hallways, restrooms, staircases, and elevators. Access to the rooms was limited. The Common areas were studied for one building, the other being considered as the mirror of the same.

##	TOPICS	Availability of Accessibility Provision	Extent of Physical Modification Required	HGSUAI-2021 References
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1.00	Building Approach & Entrance: At the Ground floor			
1.1	Is at least one building entrance accessible via a continuous, step-free route from the site or campus pathway?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.2	Is the accessible entrance clearly identifiable, well-signposted, and not segregated or treated as a service entry?	Partially Accessible	Minimal Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.3	Where level differences exist, are ramps provided instead of or in addition to steps?	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.2 Building Entrances
1.4	Are ramps safe, usable, and compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
1.5	Where ramps are not feasible, is an accessible lift or alternative vertical access provided?	No Provision	New Accessibility Intervention Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators
1.6	If entrance steps are present, are they provided with handrails, visual contrast on nosing, and tactile warning indicators?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

1.1 At least one building entrance is accessible via a partially continuous route from the site/campus pathway, but it is not fully step-free or seamless due to material and level-detection issues. The route is partially accessible, requiring moderate modification.

1.2 The accessible entrance is partially identifiable, but HPL-cladded columns (highly reflective material) and glass brick partition walls at the entrance lack contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level (900–1500 mm), making them difficult to detect for persons with partial/low vision impairment and increasing collision risk. Signage is present but not sufficiently clear or universal to avoid segregation or perception as a service entry (minimal modification required).

- 1.3 Level differences exist at the entrance/porch area, with a ramp provided in addition to steps. However, the ramp does not fully comply due to polished granite flooring (slippery when wet, reflective, and lacking friction for wheelchair traction), improper slope control, and absence of required features. The route is partially accessible, requiring moderate modification.
- 1.4 The provided ramp is usable but has minor barriers and non-compliance: polished granite surface reduces traction and makes climbing difficult for wheelchairs; no edge protection/raised curbs are installed to prevent wheels from slipping off; no handrails on both sides; landings are inadequate or absent at top/bottom; reflective material and lack of visual/tactile cues make the ramp hazardous. Overall, the ramp is not fully safe, usable, or compliant in terms of slope, width, landings, handrails, and edge protection (moderate modification required).
- 1.5 No accessible lift or alternative vertical access (e.g., platform lift) is provided where ramps are not fully feasible or sufficient for all level changes. Complete absence of provision requires new accessibility intervention.
- 1.6 Entrance steps are present but lack handrails on either side. No visual contrast bands/strips on nosings or step edges to aid persons with low vision in detecting level changes. No tactile warning indicators (TGSIs) are installed at the top/bottom of steps or transitions. The seamless continuation of polished granite flooring from porch to steps makes level differences invisible and hazardous (no colour contrast, no nosing projection or anti-slip bands), increasing risk of missteps or falls for visually impaired users and others (moderate modification required).

Additional Observations:

The overall entrance/porch area uses uniform polished granite flooring that is skid-resistant when dry but highly reflective and slippery when wet, with no colour contrast or tactile differentiation to highlight level changes between porch, ramp, and steps. Reflective HPL columns and unmarked glass brick partitions further reduce visibility and safety for low-vision users. These material and design choices create significant hazards, necessitating urgent addition of high-contrast bands, tactile indicators, edge protection, handrails, and surface treatments.

2.00 Main Entrance Doors: At the Ground floor				
2.1	Is the clear width of at least one door leaf a minimum of 900 mm, with no obstructions such as handles or stops reducing the width?	Do not Comply	Retrofitting	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.2	Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.3	Is door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) operable with one hand and minimal force?	Accessible with Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.7 Door Hardware
2.4	Is there adequate space on both sides of the door for maneuvering	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
	Front approach > Push side clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			

	Front approach > Pull side clear floor space 1500 x 1500mm 600 mm wall clearance at latch side			
	Front approach > Sliding door clear floor space 1200 x 1200mm 300 mm wall clearance at latch side			
2.5	Are glazed doors clearly marked with a visually contrasting colour band at eye level (between 900–1500 mm) to aid persons with low vision?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
2.6	Is the door swing clear of circulation paths, and does it not obstruct accessible routes?	Fully Accessible	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures

2.1 The clear opening width of at least one door leaf meets or exceeds the minimum 900 mm requirement, with no obstructions from handles, stops, or other hardware reducing the usable width. Door width and size are good and compliant.

2.2 The entrance lobby is one step up from the external approach, creating a significant level change that is not bevelled or ramped, making the threshold not accessible. The threshold height exceeds the maximum allowable limit (≤ 12 mm, or ≤ 15 mm if bevelled with sloped edges). No flush, secured doormats are present to mitigate the step. This renders the main entrance doors not accessible (little over moderate modification required).

2.3 Door hardware (handles, locks, push plates) is operable with one hand and requires minimal force in normal conditions, making it accessible with only minor barriers (minimal modification required for any fine-tuning if force is slightly higher for certain users).

2.4 Adequate clear floor space is provided on both sides of the door for maneuvering, including front approach push side (1200 mm × 1200 mm with 300 mm wall clearance at latch side) and pull side (1500 mm × 1500 mm with 600 mm wall clearance at latch side). Space is fully accessible and does not require modification.

2.5 Glass partitions on both sides of the entrance doors and lobby area are present but lack visually contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level (900–1500 mm), making them difficult to detect for persons with low vision or partial visual impairment and increasing the risk of collision. This feature is not applicable to solid doors but is a barrier for the glazed partitions (contrast bands should be added).

2.6 The door swing is inward and clears circulation paths without obstructing accessible routes inside the lobby or foyer. No intrusion into main pathways occurs, making it fully accessible in this regard.

Additional Observations:

The one-step level change at the entrance lobby threshold is the primary barrier, combined with unmarked glass brick/partition walls on both sides (no colour contrast bands), creating detection hazards for visually impaired users. Polished or reflective surfaces may exacerbate visibility issues in bright conditions, though not directly mentioned for doors. Overall, the main entrance doors are partially accessible due to the threshold step and unmarked glass elements, requiring moderate retrofitting (threshold bevelling or ramp addition, contrast markings on glass partitions)

3.00	Arrival Spaces			
	Lobby / Reception Area			
3.1	Is sufficient clear floor space available for wheelchair turning and circulation?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
	Is the minimum unobstructed width of corridors at least 900mm?	Comply		
3.2	Does the corridor width allow manoeuvring through doors located along its length?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.3	Are all overhanging obstructions mounted above a minimum height of 2000mm?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.4	Is the flooring firm, non-slip, and free from glare or reflections?	Partially Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
3.5	Can a person with low vision identify all obstacles in the corridor?	No Provision	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
3.1 The lobby/reception area and connecting corridors provide sufficient clear floor space for wheelchair turning and circulation. The minimum unobstructed corridor width is at least 900 mm, meeting the required standard. 3.2 Corridor width is adequate to allow wheelchair users and others to maneuver comfortably through any doors located along the length without restriction. 3.3 The lobby and corridors are partially accessible due to overhanging obstructions. Fire extinguishers protrude into the circulation path at a low height (below the required minimum mounting height of 2000 mm), creating a hazard that could strike or injure users, especially blind or low-vision persons. These protrusions need protection, relocation, or tactile warning to be detectable. 3.4 Flooring in the lobby and corridors is firm and generally non-slip, but it has several issues affecting usability: open conduits running across the floor create extremely hazardous tripping or wheel-catching risks; expansion joints are not properly filled, resulting in drops and uneven surfaces that can cause slips or instability for mobility aids; these uneven areas need filling, levelling, and smoothing for safe passage. 3.5 Persons with low vision cannot easily identify all obstacles in the corridor or lobby due to multiple unmarked hazards. There is no tactile pathway (guiding tiles/TGSIs) to help blind or visually impaired users navigate safely from the entrance door (which has sufficient width and opens into the lobby) through the space. Furniture in the lobby area also requires definition via tactile tiling pathways for clear orientation. Fire extinguishers act as harmful protrusions without tactile warning tiles in the path to alert users in advance. Glass doors present in the area lack contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level, making them difficult to detect for persons with partial vision impairment and increasing collision risk				
	Security Check Points			
3.6	Are security screening systems usable by wheelchair users?	NA	NA	Chapter 6: Building Typologies – Section 6.10 Judicial and Legal Buildings
3.7	Are alternative screening arrangements provided where standard equipment is inaccessible?	NA	NA	

3.8	Is assistance available in a respectful manner without compromising dignity or privacy?	NA	NA	
	Help Desks/ Reception Desk			
3.9	Is at least one counter usable by wheelchair users in terms of height, reach, and visibility?	No Provision	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.10	Is knee and toe clearance provided below the counter for wheelchair users?	No Provision	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.11	Is adequate clear floor space provided for a forward or side approach?	-	-	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.11 Reception and Help Desks/Counters
3.12	Are communication aids provided for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (e.g., loop systems, visual displays)?	Partially Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 5: Information & Wayfinding Systems – Section 5.5 Assistive Listening and Communication Aids

The reception desk at building consists only of a regular furniture table used informally as the help desk, with no adherence to proper accessibility design guidelines. As a result, there is no dedicated space or lowered section that allows wheelchair users to approach comfortably, ask questions, or interact independently — the current setup feels informal and creates significant difficulties for them. An audio system is installed for communication support, but it is not fully accessible due to its current height placement; a slight adjustment to the height would make it much easier to reach and use effectively for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or others relying on such aids. Overall, the reception counter lacks the required features for inclusive use, such as appropriate height, knee/toe clearance, clear maneuvering space, and enhanced communication provisions

4.00	Internal Horizontal Circulation			
4.1	Are corridors and passageways free of permanent and temporary obstructions? Protruding objects, out of the cane detection area	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.2	Is corridor width sufficient for wheelchair movement and passing? Are turning spaces provided at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces
4.3	Are floor finishes firm, even, non-slip, and suitable for mobility aids?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
4.4	Are changes in level, projections, or hazards clearly marked visually and tactually?	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.8 Corridors and Circulation Spaces

4.1 Corridors and passageways are partially accessible but contain protruding objects that create hazards, particularly for blind or visually impaired users. Fire extinguishers protrude into the circulation path at a height that falls outside the standard cane detection area (typically below 680 mm projection limit), making them undetectable by white cane and increasing the risk of collision or injury. No tactile guiding pathway (TGSIs) is provided along the corridors to help blind users navigate safely and avoid these obstructions.

4.2 Corridor width is sufficient and complies with the minimum requirements (at least 900 mm unobstructed) to allow comfortable wheelchair movement in both directions and for two wheelchairs to pass each other. Turning

spaces at corridor intersections, corners, and dead ends are adequately provided and do not require any modification.

4.3 Floor finishes are firm and generally suitable for mobility aids (wheelchairs, walkers, crutches), but they are only partially accessible due to uneven surfaces. Expansion joints are not properly filled, resulting in noticeable drops and irregularities that can cause instability, tripping, or wheel-catching. Open conduits running across the flooring create additional serious hazards, increasing the likelihood of accidents and reducing safe usability for all users, including those with mobility impairments.

4.4 Changes in level, projections, and other hazards in the corridors are not clearly marked either visually or tactually, making them not accessible. Protruding objects (such as fire extinguishers) remain unmarked and undetected. There is a complete absence of tactile warning blocks or guiding paths to alert users to hazards or guide them safely. A tactile guiding pathway, warning tiles at protrusions/hazards, and overall tactile map/orientation aids need to be designed and executed in full compliance with the standards to address these critical gaps.

5.00	Functional Spaces:			
5.1	Door Accessibility: Are doors to rooms accessible in width, hardware, and manoeuvring clearance? Both pull and push side as per the guidelines	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.2	Does furniture layout allow wheelchair circulation and turning?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.3	Are wheelchair seating positions integrated with general seating rather than segregated?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.4	Is accessibility provided appropriate to the intended use and occupancy of the room?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.1 General Requirements for Internal Spaces
5.5	Workspaces: Are desks and circulation spaces accessible?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.6	Conference Rooms: Are workstations accessible to wheelchair users with adequate approach and interaction space provided?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.13 Workstations and Desks
5.7	Consultation Rooms: Are consultation or examination surfaces usable or adjustable?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.14 Consultation / Examination Rooms
5.8	Meeting Halls: Are accessible seating locations distributed and integrated across seating areas?	NA	NA	
5.8	Are aisles, exits, and emergency routes accessible?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.12 Seating Areas
5.9	Does the door open outside for emergency Egress?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.6 Internal Doors & Fixtures
5.10	Does the space have accessible egress exits, considering the occupancy load of the floor/spaces?	NA	NA	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs

In this building, most rooms (including conference and functional spaces) are not accessible primarily due to 25 mm high thresholds at entrances, which exceed the maximum allowable limit (typically ≤ 12 mm, or ≤ 15 mm if bevelled) under the Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021 (Chapter 4: Internal Elements – Doors & Thresholds). This height creates an impassable barrier for wheelchair users, persons with spinal/mobility impairments, or those using crutches/walkers, preventing independent entry and violating requirements for smooth, level transitions. Conference room have cables running from the ground which creates uneven flooring, level difference and in case of emergency or lack of vision one might topple.

A more serious safety hazard exists in larger rooms where two exits are provided to meet occupancy and fire safety norms: one exit is frequently obstructed or blocked by furniture placement. This configuration is highly hazardous, as it would severely restrict or completely block safe evacuation during emergencies (e.g., fire), particularly for persons with disabilities who rely on clear, unobstructed accessible routes. Exits must remain permanently free of obstructions, open outward (or be two-way swing where suitable), and maintain full width/clearance for emergency egress per universal accessibility and fire safety principles. Immediate corrective measures—threshold reduction/bevelling, furniture rearrangement, and redesign of circulation—are essential to ensure compliant, safe access and egress.

6.00	Vertical Circulation- Staircases			
6.1	Are stairs located along accessible circulation routes? Does stair circulation conflict with the corridor /other circulation path?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.2	Minimum clear width of 900 mm (and a central handrail if the width exceeds 3000 mm)?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.3	Are staircases provided with continuous handrails on both sides? (at a height of 800–900 mm) Does it extend out (300mm), extending beyond the top and bottom landings, with a slip-resistant grip?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.4	Are handrails continuous, securely fixed, and easy to grip?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.5	Handrails on both sides with proper extensions	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.6	Provision of Guardrail incorporated when vertical height changes over 750mm	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.7	Are risers and treads uniform and safe to use? (minimum 250 mm), riser (maximum 150 mm, not open), nosing, and non-slip surfaces?	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.8	Are landings provided after every 1500 mm of vertical rise (minimum 1200 mm depth),	Comply	Not Required	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.9	Are tactile warning indicators/blocks provided at the top and bottom landings of stairs?	No Provision	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases
6.10	Are all protruding objects positioned to avoid hazards—	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.5 Steps and Staircases

	detectable below 680 mm, not projecting more than 100 mm and with a minimum head clearance of 2100 mm? At landing or on flights			
6.11	Is visual contrast provided at step edges and nosing for persons with low vision? Does the space have enough light (natural or artificial) for manoeuvring?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	
6.12	Provision of Fire Staircase (Enclosure & Safety)-here required as per building height, occupancy, and use	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.13	Are fire staircases fully enclosed with fire- and smoke-resistant construction?	No Provision		Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.14	Are fire staircases free of services, storage, or obstructions?	Not Accessible	Minimal	Chapter 7: Building Operations & Maintenance – Section 7.3 Emergency Evacuation Needs
6.1–6.2 The staircase is located along the accessible circulation route and does not conflict with corridors or other pathways. It provides the required minimum clear width of 900 mm, meeting the standard without needing any changes. The only thing that makes it non accessible is the protruding objects (fire essentials) at eye level, making it hazardous. 6.3–6.6 Handrails are provided on both sides but do not fully comply with requirements. There is no proper extension (at least 300 mm) beyond the top and bottom landings, making it difficult to grasp safely when starting or finishing the stairs. 6.7 Risers and treads are uniform and safe in dimensions (tread minimum 250 mm, riser maximum 150 mm, closed risers), but there is no projecting nosing on the steps. No high-contrast colour bands are applied to the nosing/edges. This makes the steps harder to detect for persons with partial/low vision impairment, increasing the risk of missteps. 6.9 No tactile warning indicators or blocks (TGSIs) are provided at the top and bottom landings of the staircase. Without these detectable underfoot warnings, the stairs pose a serious hazard for blind or visually impaired people, as they cannot identify the start or end of the flight safely. 6.11 No visual contrast bands or strips are provided on the step edges/nosing to help persons with low vision identify each step clearly. Lighting (natural or artificial) in the staircase area is adequate for general maneuvering, but the lack of contrast markings remains a barrier. 6.12–6.14 There is no dedicated fire staircase/enclosed fire escape stair provided in the building as required for the building height, occupancy, and use. No fully enclosed fire- and smoke-resistant fire staircase exists. In the absence of a proper fire staircase, existing stairways are not designed or treated as fire-safe enclosures, and they contain services, potential storage, or obstructions (such as fire extinguishers), making them not fully accessible or safe for emergency evacuation.				
7.00	Vertical Circulation- Elevators			
7.1	Are elevators located along an accessible route without steps?	Minor Barriers	Minimal	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.4 Lifts / Elevators

7.2	with a minimum clear door opening of 900 mm	Do not Comply	Difficult	
7.3	Is there an accessible, step-free path to the lift? Are thresholds bevelled and not more than 12 mm high, with doormats (if any) flush with the floor and secured?	Comply	Not Required	
7.4	internal car dimensions of at least 1500 mm × 1500 mm?	Do not Comply	Difficult	
7.5	Are lift controls (external and internal) placed between 900 mm and 1200 mm from the floor	Comply	Not Required	
7.6	Are buttons tactile and provided with Braille?	Do not Comply	Moderate	
7.7	Are both visual and audible floor announcements provided?	Partially Accessible	Moderate	
7.8	Is emergency communication accessible to persons with hearing or speech impairments?	Not sure	Not sure	
7.8	Are handrails installed on at least one wall (800 mm to 900 mm height), and is the floor surface inside the lift slip-resistant?	Minor Barriers	Moderate	

The elevators in the building are located along an accessible route without steps and have a step-free path to the lift entrance, with non compliant thresholds (exceeding 12 mm high. The internal clear car dimensions are quite small (less than the required 1500 mm × 1500 mm), providing inadequate space for a wheelchair user to enter, maneuver, rotate, or position comfortably inside. Lift controls (external and internal) are placed at an acceptable height (900–1200 mm), but the buttons are touch-only with no Braille labelling or sufficient tactile feedback, limiting usability for blind or visually impaired persons. Visual and audible floor announcements are partially provided but not fully reliable or clear. Emergency communication features inside the lift are not confirmed as accessible for persons with hearing or speech impairments.

8.00	Vertical Circulation- Escalators (Where Provided)			
8.1	NA	NA		
9.00	Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance			
9.1	Is the ramp slope gentle and compliant with standards (maximum 1:12 gradient)?	NA	NA	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.3 Ramps
9.2	Is the clear width of the ramp at least 900 mm (preferably 1200 mm for independent wheelchair access)?	NA	NA	
9.3	Is the ramp surface firm, non-slip, and free of obstructions or sudden changes in level?	NA	NA	
9.4	Are landings provided at the top and bottom and at every 5 m of horizontal run for longer ramps?	NA	NA	
9.5	Is a bottom rail (curb) or protective edge provided (min. 75 mm height)	NA	NA	

	to prevent wheelchairs from slipping off?			
9.6	Are handrails provided on both sides of the ramp? Change in vertical height over 750 mm, provision of guardrails?	NA	NA	
9.7	Extend at least 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp or staircase	NA	NA	
9.8	Continuous, securely fixed, and with return ends for safety	NA	NA	
9.00: Circulation- Ramp (s) Design Compliance: No ramps are provided as part of the internal vertical circulation within Administrative Building Wings A and B. Vertical movement for persons with disabilities is dependent entirely on elevators. The only ramp serving these buildings is located at the common ground-floor entrance, which has been reviewed under Section A-1.00 (Building Approach & Entrance).				
10.00	Tactile & Orientation Aids-Guide and warning			
10.1	Are tactile guiding paths provided along primary pedestrian routes?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.2	Are tactical guiding paths compliant with code requirements?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.3	Are tactile warning blocks provided at hazards, crossings, and level changes? At the top and bottom landing of the staircases, ramps, and escalators, Sudden drop, pool, platform, etc.	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
10.4	Are tactile site maps provided at key entry or orientation points?	No Provision	New Intervention	Chapter 3: External Elements – Section 3.9 Tactile Paving / Guiding and Warning Blocks
This building has no provision whatsoever for tactile guiding paths (TGSIs – directional/guiding tiles) along primary pedestrian routes, corridors, entrances, or circulation areas, nor any tactile warning blocks at hazards, level changes, stair landings, ramps, or other potential danger points (such as top/bottom of staircases, abrupt slopes, or transitions). There are also no tactile site maps or orientation aids installed at key entry points, reception, or decision-making locations to assist blind or visually impaired users in understanding the building layout and navigating independently. This complete absence of tactile aids is a serious accessibility concern, as it leaves blind and low-vision persons without essential underfoot guidance or hazard detection, increasing risks of disorientation, falls, or collisions. Urgent new intervention is required to install compliant tactile guiding pathways and warning blocks throughout the building, along with a tactile site map at the main entrance, all designed and implemented strictly in accordance with the standards outlined in the Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021				
11.00	Restroom Facilities- MULTI-USER TOILET			
11.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Minor Barriers	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets

11.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	Partially Accessible	Minimal
11.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the multi-user toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	Comply	Not Required
11.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	No Provision	Minimal
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	No Provision	Minimal
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	No Provision	Minimal Modification
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	No Provision	
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	No Provision	
11.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Do not Comply	Little over moderate
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Comply	Not Required
11.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Comply	Not Required
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Comply	Not Required
11.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification
11.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification
11.10	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply	Not Required
11.11	Multi-User Toilet Facility – Stall for Persons with Limited Mobility / with Ambulatory Accessible Stall	Partially Accessible	Moderate Modification

11.12	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Do not Comply	Minimal	
11.1 Multi-user toilets are located along accessible corridors and reachable without steps. Signage is present but uses non-standard/custom designs rather than universal symbols, colours, or pictograms, making it less identifiable for many users (minor barrier). 11.2 Restroom doors have adequate width and operation with sufficient maneuvering space at entrances (minimum 900 mm clearance plus push/pull space), making them partially accessible. However, a 25 mm high threshold at the main entrance exceeds the allowable limit (≤ 12 mm or ≤ 15 mm if bevelled), creating a significant step that is difficult for wheelchair users and others with mobility impairments. 11.3 Adequate maneuvering space is provided inside the multi-user toilet for wheelchair users (minimum clear turning diameter of 1500 mm is achieved), and the area is reasonably well-lit. Complies with requirements. 11.4 Toilet stall layout is not usable for wheelchair transfer. No grab bars are provided in any stall (including horizontal rear wall bar 500–600 mm, adjacent wall bar 600–800 mm, vertical bar near commode, or any transfer bar). There is no provision for correct positioning, secure fixing, load-bearing capacity, diameter of 40 mm, or knuckle clearance of 40 mm. This complete absence makes stalls inaccessible for elderly, persons with limited mobility, or wheelchair users. 11.5 Water closets (WC) are mounted too low (below the required 490–500 mm height range), making transfer and use inaccessible for wheelchair users and others needing standard seat height. Flushing equipment is easy to operate with one hand. 11.6 Accessible washbasin is mounted at an acceptable height (within or close to 800–850 mm) with clear floor space and knee/toe clearance for forward approach. Faucets are easy to grip and operate with one hand. 11.7 Mirrors are positioned too high for seated users (lower edge exceeds the maximum 1000 mm recommended height for visibility from a wheelchair/seated position), making them inaccessible for wheelchair users. 11.8 Accessories (soap dispensers, hand dryers, towel holders, toilet paper, flush controls) are not mounted within the reachable range for seated users (typically 500–1200 mm height), creating minor but consistent barriers to independent use. 11.10 Floor material is skid-proof and well-drained overall, complying with requirements. 11.11 Multi-user toilet facility includes an ambulatory accessible stall / stall for persons with limited mobility that is partially accessible. However, it lacks proper design standards (e.g., grab bars, appropriate WC height, and transfer aids), requiring moderate modification for full usability. 11.12 No visible or functional emergency alarm system is provided in the toilet (neither installed nor detectable). This non-compliance needs urgent correction (minimal modification) to ensure safety for users in distress. Additional Observations: A glass brick partition wall near the entrance (adjacent to the janitor's temporary closet) lacks any contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level (900–1500 mm), posing a high collision risk for visually impaired or partially sighted persons. No standard signage is present to guide users to accessible features or stalls. No tactile guiding pathway leads to the toilet entrances.				

These issues render the multi-user toilets partially to non-accessible overall, requiring moderate modifications (threshold reduction, addition of grab bars in stalls, WC height adjustment, contrast markings on glass partitions, emergency alarm installation, and standard signage) in line with Chapter 4: Internal Elements → 4.8 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets of the Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021.

12.00 Restroom Facilities- Dedicated FOR PwD				
12.1	Are restrooms located along accessible routes and clearly identifiable through signage?	Minor Barriers	Little over moderate	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.15 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets
12.2	Doorways & Passages: Are restroom doors accessible in width and operation, with an adequate manoeuvring space provided at entrances? (min 900 clearance + door pull and push clearance)	Not Accessible	Moderate	
12.3	Is there adequate manoeuvring space provided inside the toilet for a wheelchair? (min. clear 1500 diameter)	Not Accessible	Little over moderate	
12.4	Is the toilet stall layout usable for wheelchair transfer?	Do not Comply	Moderate	
	Are grab bars provided, correctly positioned, and securely fixed? Can the grab bars withstand the load?	No Provision	Minimal	
	Are grab bars provided at the water closet (WC), including a horizontal grab bar on the rear wall of WC in min width of 500–600 mm, a horizontal grab bar of 600–800 mm length on the adjacent wall, and a vertical grab bar positioned near the commode?	No Provision	Minimal Modification	
	Do grab bars have a diameter of 40mm? (anchored firm with walls)	NA		
	Do wall-mounted grab bars have knuckle space 40mm?	NA		
12.5	Are water closets (WC) and bidets mounted at a height between 490mm-500mm?	Do not Comply	Little over moderate	
	Are flushing equipment easy to operate?	Comply	Not Required	
12.6	Is the accessible washbasin mounted at a height between 800mm-850mm? clear floor space?	Do not Comply	Not Required	
	Are faucets easy to grip and operate with one hand?	Comply	Not Required	
12.7	Are mirrors positioned for seated and standing users? Is the lower edge of the mirror positioned at a height not exceeding 1000mm?	Do not Comply	Moderate Modification	

12.8	Are accessories (soap, hand dryer, towel, flush) within reachable range? toilet paper mounted between 500mm-1200mm?	Minor Barriers	Moderate Modification	
12.12	Is the floor material skid-proof and well-drained?	Comply	Not Required	
12.13	Is a toilet equipped with an emergency alarm system?	Do not Comply	Minimal	

12.1 Dedicated accessible restrooms for persons with disabilities are located along accessible corridors and reachable without steps. Signage is present but uses customised/non-universal designs (not standard symbols, colours, or pictograms), reducing recognisability and creating minor barriers.

12.2 Restroom doors have adequate width and operation in principle, but a high threshold exceeding 25 mm at the entrance creates a major step that is not bevelled or transitioned, making entry not accessible for wheelchair users and persons with mobility impairments. Maneuvering space at entrances (minimum 900 mm clearance plus push/pull space) is compromised by this barrier, resulting in non-accessible doorways and passages (moderate modification required).

12.3 The internal layout of the dedicated PwD toilet does not provide adequate maneuvering space for wheelchair users. The minimum clear turning diameter of 1500 mm is not achieved due to poor stall and fixture arrangement, making independent movement and positioning inside the toilet not accessible (little over moderate modification required).

12.4 Toilet stall layout is not usable for wheelchair transfer. No grab bars are provided at all (including horizontal rear wall bar 500–600 mm width, adjacent wall bar 600–800 mm length, vertical bar near commode, or transfer bar). There is complete absence of correct positioning, secure fixing, load-bearing capacity, diameter of 40 mm, or knuckle clearance of 40 mm. This makes the stall non-compliant and inaccessible for wheelchair users and others needing support (moderate to minimal modification required).

12.5 Water closets (WC) are mounted too low at approximately 430 mm height (well below the required 490–500 mm range), making transfer and use inaccessible for wheelchair users and persons requiring standard seat height. Flushing equipment is easy to operate with one hand.

12.6 The accessible washbasin is mounted at a height significantly higher than the recommended 800–850 mm range, with insufficient adjustment for seated approach. Clear floor space is present but overall usability for wheelchair users is compromised, making the basin not accessible.

12.7 Mirrors are positioned too high for seated users (lower edge exceeds the maximum recommended 1000 mm for visibility from a wheelchair/seated position), rendering them inaccessible for wheelchair users and persons of shorter stature (moderate modification required).

12.8 Accessories (soap dispensers, hand dryers, towel holders, toilet paper, flush controls) are not mounted within the reachable range for seated users (typically 500–1200 mm height), creating minor but consistent barriers to independent use (moderate modification required).

12.12 Floor material is skid-proof and well-drained overall, complying with requirements.

12.13 No emergency alarm system is installed or visible in the dedicated PwD toilet. This critical safety feature is missing (minimal modification required to install and ensure functionality).

Additional Observations:

A glass brick partition wall at the entrance lacks any contrasting colour bands or markings at eye level (900–1500 mm), posing a high collision risk for visually impaired or partially sighted persons. No tactile guiding pathway (TGSIs) leads to or within the restroom.

These deficiencies make the dedicated PwD restrooms largely non-accessible despite being designated for this purpose, requiring moderate to substantial modifications (threshold reduction/bevelling, addition of full grab bar system, WC height adjustment, basin/mirror repositioning, emergency alarm installation, contrast markings on glass, and layout optimisation for maneuvering space) in accordance with Chapter 4: Internal Elements → 4.8 Sanitary Facilities / Toilets of the Harmonised Guidelines & Standards for Universal Accessibility in India, 2021.

13.00	Drinking Water Facilities			
12.1	Is at least one drinking water point accessible on each floor or functional zone?	No Provision	Retrofitting	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.16 Drinking Water Facilities
12.2	Is the fountain or dispenser usable by wheelchair users?	Not Accessible	Substantial Modification	
12.3	Is clear floor space provided for the approach?	Minor Barriers	Substantial	
12.4	Are controls easy to operate?	Do not Comply	Minimal	
The drinking water facilities in the building do not comply with accessibility standards and require retrofitting. No accessible drinking water point is provided on each floor or functional zone, creating a complete absence of provision for wheelchair users and others with mobility impairments.A 30 mm high threshold at the entrance, further obstructs smooth, step-free access and poses tripping or skidding risks, particularly for wheelchairs. The internal arrangement lacks any low-height drinking fountain or dispenser suitable for wheelchair users (no knee/toe clearance or forward reach provision), making it impossible for seated users to operate independently. Controls are not easy to operate with one hand or minimal force. Additionally, there is no tactile guiding pathway (TGSIs) leading to or within the drinking water area to assist blind or visually impaired persons in locating and approaching it safely. These barriers render the facilities not accessible, necessitating substantial modifications including relocation or redesign of the drinking point, threshold removal/bevelling, door repositioning, addition of compliant low-level dispensers, and installation of tactile aids in line with Chapter 4				
14.00	General- Handrails & Guardrails			
13.1	Are guardrails provided at balconies, edges, and level changes?	Partially Comply	Moderate Modification	Chapter 4: Internal Built Environment – Section 4.9 Balconies, Terraces, and Open Edges
15.00	Special Use Areas: Eating Outlets / Canteens			
	NA			
16.00	Special Use Areas: Waiting Areas			
	NA			

PART-2:

Expert Report: By Kinnari Desai

Access Audit Report – Gujarat High Court

1. Arbitration Building

1.1 External Access

- **Ramp Gradient:** The ramp provided at the entrance has a gradient steeper than the recommended 1:12 ratio, making independent navigation difficult, particularly for wheelchair users and individuals with mobility impairments.
- **Main Entrance:** The entrance door provides adequate clear width; however, the doormat placed at the threshold creates resistance and obstructs smooth wheelchair access.



1.2 Vertical Circulation

- **Elevator Accessibility:** Although an elevator is available, its internal dimensions are inadequate to comfortably accommodate a wheelchair user along with an escort, limiting functional accessibility.

1.3 Sanitary Facilities

- **Accessible Toilets:**
 - Adequate turning space is available; however, essential accessibility features are missing.
 - Grab bars are not installed.
 - The wash basin height is excessive for users with reduced mobility.
 - The emergency alarm system is non-functional (disconnected wiring observed).
 - The ramp leading to the toilet is slippery, posing a safety hazard.



- **Hazardous Pathway Design:**

The ramp serving both the toilet and the drinking water station converges at a single point, creating a potentially unsafe and confusing intersection for users with mobility challenges.



1.4 Wayfinding and Signage

- Universal accessibility signage is absent throughout the building.
- No building directory or floor maps are displayed, making navigation difficult for first-time visitors.
- Drinking water stations and restrooms across floors are similar in appearance and dimensions, making them difficult to distinguish without signage.

1.5 Internal Safety Concerns

- **Glass Doors:** Extensive use of glass doors causes glare and lacks visual markers, posing risks for individuals with visual impairments.



- **Staircases:**
 - Inadequate illumination.
 - No contrasting nosing on step edges, making depth perception difficult.



- **File Storage:** Files are stored on staircases, obstructing circulation and creating serious safety hazards, particularly during emergency evacuation.

2. Administrative Building A & B

2.1 Approach and Entry

- No directional signage is provided from the rear approach to identify the Administrative Building.
- Even at the main/front entrance, proper signage and identification are lacking.

2.2 Wayfinding

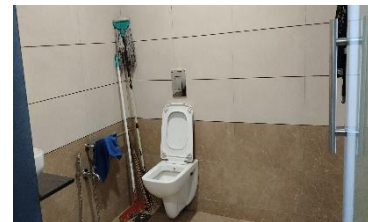
- The elevator connects to the first floor and a large bridge linking multiple buildings; however, due to insufficient signage, first-time visitors may easily lose orientation.

2.3 Circulation Barriers

- A narrow passage leading to the wash area is obstructed by file racks and paper storage on both sides.
- The passage width is insufficient for wheelchair movement and poses risk of injury.

2.4 Sanitary Facilities

- Both regular and designated accessible washrooms have a level difference at the entrance.
- The accessible washroom:
 - Lacks adequate maneuvering space to close the door after entry.
 - Does not provide sufficient transfer space beside the WC.
 - Has no grab bars installed.
 - Has a wash basin installed at excessive height.



2.5 Drinking Water Area

- Not accessible due to level differences.
- Taps are installed at a height unsuitable for persons with reduced mobility.
- Lack of signage makes identification difficult, especially for persons with visual impairments.

2.6 Staircase and Storage Hazards

- A spiral staircase is present within the building.
- One side of the staircase is used for document storage with open wooden racks.
- Congested storage on the spiral staircase poses a severe evacuation risk during emergencies.

Administrative Building C & D

3.1 Signage

- Court number signage is present but not accessible in terms of visibility and placement.

3.2 Sanitary Facilities (C Wing – Ladies Washroom)

- The designated accessible washroom provides adequate maneuvering space; however:
 - Grab bars are not installed.
 - WC height is slightly low for wheelchair transfer.
 - Glass doors pose safety risks.
 - Lighting levels are inadequate for persons with visual impairments.



3.3 Elevators

- Elevators are narrow.
- Noticeable level differences between the elevator car and floor surface.
- Gap between the lift floor and landing surface presents a tripping or wheelchair hazard.



3.4 Courtrooms

- Some courtrooms are accessible without steps to the advocate seating area.
- However, dedicated wheelchair spaces are not clearly allocated.
- One ground floor courtroom observed:
 - Has steps at entry.
 - Very narrow access lane.
 - Storage racks placed along circulation paths.
 - No contrast on stair edges, affecting depth perception.

Highlights of the Academic Building

- **Signage:**

The building requires clear and properly placed signage to support wayfinding for all users.

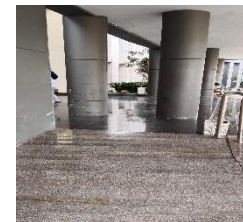
- **Staircase Safety:**

Stair nosing is needed to improve depth and height perception, particularly for individuals with visual impairments.



- **Ramp Accessibility:**

Although a ramp has been constructed, it is currently not fully accessible or user-friendly. Improvements are required to meet universal accessibility standards.



- **Biometric Device Placement:**

The biometric system is installed at a height that is not accessible to wheelchair users and should be repositioned.



- **Entrance Mat:**

The doormat at the entrance is difficult to navigate for white cane users and wheelchair users, posing a mobility challenge.



- **Flooring and Tactile Guidance:**

The tiles are highly glossy, which may cause glare and slipping hazards. There are no tactile indicators to assist individuals with visual impairments in navigating safely.

- **Obstructions:**

Small pots and plants placed directly on the floor create obstacles and are difficult to detect, especially for visually impaired users.

- **Ground Floor Toilets:**

The male and female toilets are spacious; however, multiple level differences make them inaccessible. Redesigning is required to ensure barrier-free access.



- **Emergency Systems:**

The fire alarm/emergency alarm switches are installed at a height that may be difficult to access during emergencies. Repositioning is recommended.

First Floor Observations

- Classrooms and reading rooms provide adequate space for wheelchair movement.
- However, attached washrooms are not accessible.
- No tactile pathways are provided to guide users to various services.
- Washrooms are similar to those on the ground floor and include a significant step at the entrance, restricting access.
- Termite activity was observed in a couple of washrooms connected to classrooms and requires immediate attention.
- Electrical junction boxes located on the floor pose a safety risk, particularly for individuals with visual impairments using white canes.



Highlights of Auditorium building:

1. Approach & Wayfinding

- The building is large; however, there is inadequate signage directing visitors from surrounding roads to the auditorium entrance.
- No clearly defined pathways are provided to guide movement within the building.



2. Entrance & Vertical Circulation

- Multiple steps are required to access the auditorium, with no visual contrast markings on the step edges, creating a safety hazard.
- An elevator is installed on the left side of the building; however:
 - The access corridor to the elevator passes through an emergency exit area and a small parking space, posing safety risks.
 - The elevator appears outdated and requires modernization.

3. Reception / Registration Area

- The registration desk is excessively high, making it inaccessible for wheelchair users.
- Numerous exposed nails used for banner installation present a physical injury hazard.

4. Lighting, Glare & Flooring

- Extensive glass windows create glare, making it difficult to judge distances and identify objects clearly.
- The flooring is glossy with patterned tiles, increasing visual confusion and slip risk.

5. Washroom Facilities

- Washrooms are not accessible.
- A stone barrier at the entrance obstructs wheelchair access and smooth navigation.
- Toilet cubicles are too small for wheelchair users.
- Lighting is insufficient; several bulbs are either dim or non-functional.
- Wash basins are installed at heights unsuitable for persons using wheelchairs.
- Similar accessibility issues are observed in washrooms on the first floor.

6. Auditorium Hall

- The main auditorium hall is spacious but lacks inclusive seating provisions for persons with mobility impairments.
- Wheelchair users are limited to seating in the front row or must access the first-floor balcony and occupy front seating there.
- No ramp is provided for stage access, limiting participation for individuals with mobility impairments.

7. Conference Halls

- Most smaller conference halls are accessible.
- In some halls, doors open inward, which is not compliant with accessibility standards.
- Doors should ideally be double-leaf and open outward, providing a clear opening width of at least 900 mm.

8. Emergency Exit

- The ground floor emergency exit consists of a steep staircase with narrow treads.
- The staircase poses significant risk even for individuals without disabilities.
- It is extremely difficult—and nearly impossible—for persons with mobility or visual impairments to use this staircase safely during an emergency.

Highlights of the Recreation Building:

1. Signage and Wayfinding

Clear and effective signage is crucial for any building. While signage is present, improvements in clarity and directional guidance would enhance user navigation throughout the facility.



2. Ramp Accessibility

A ramp has been installed; however, it is excessively steep, which may pose safety risks and limit usability for wheelchair users and individuals with mobility challenges.



3. Staircase Visibility and Safety

The steps are dark in color and lack sufficient contrast, making it difficult to perceive depth and height. This may increase the risk of trips and falls, particularly for individuals with visual impairments.



4. Entrance and Floor Levels

The doormat at the entrance is difficult to maneuver across, especially for wheelchair users. Additionally, there are level differences in multiple areas of the building, creating accessibility barriers and disrupting smooth movement.



5. Movie Room Accessibility

The movie room is well-designed and comfortable; however, there is no designated space for wheelchair users. Allocated wheelchair seating areas should be incorporated to ensure inclusive access.

6. Indoor Games and Gym Areas

Several rooms are equipped with indoor games and gym instruments. However, there are no accessible provisions for individuals with mobility impairments, limiting inclusive participation.

7. Emergency Exit Concerns

A major concern is the presence of two steps at the emergency exit without a handrail. Emergency exits must be fully accessible and safe for all users. The current condition makes navigation difficult and potentially hazardous.

8. Equipment Storage and Maintenance

A popcorn machine was observed placed on gym equipment, and the surrounding area

appeared underutilized. Proper storage and organization would improve safety and space management.