**Questionnair outline**

1. Clarifications on some practical aspects of accessibility, to solve doubts from the checklist
2. Problem of information retrieval
3. Problem of equal treatment
4. Examples of unexpected conflicting measures for accessibility of different groups

Is it considered accessible if the slope ends right at the door?

How is it considered if a door has a threshold of a few centimetres, but an alternative path is available, even if it doesn’t correspond to what people normally use?

How important are the contrasting, anti-slippery stripes on stairs’ steps?

How is the restricted access to disabled bathrooms considered? (es: need for a key to access -> is it good because in this way you’re sure that non-disabled people cannot use it and reassuring because someone would know that the bathroom is in use if anything would happen, or annoying because it’s an extra overhead to use a bathroom and diminishing to need to notify someone when you need a toilet)

In providing different options of the same service (es: tables with different shapes, height, number of seats, position etc) a broader spectrum of preferences can be addressed, but from the point of view of accessibility, would it be optimal to have all options also accessible, or is it fine if at least one of them is accessible to a disability category? -> Sould all optionsbe accessible, or is it ok when at least one is? Where is the limit between making an area accessible and overdoing it so that is creates disadvantages for other people?

**Wheelchair users**

Is the bicycles positioning situation in the area around the cafeteria actually affecting the accessibility of the building?

When is a flooring considered a slippery when is it just even, well levigated and easy to use for a wheelchair user?

**Visual impaired**

How would a person with visual impairment face the problem of choosing goods in the cafeteria/library without someone else’s support if there are no tactile labels? What would be necessary to eliminate the problem?

Would it be an improvement if tactile paths where available by default in every building, or would it be unnecessary?

How can blind people recognize a room’s purpose if they cannot see it? Do they need to necessarily look it up in advance or ask someone for confirmation?

What kind of indications system would help blind people when navigating an unknown building without assistance? (Es: tactile maps or room labels and directions, speaker at entrances to get useful information on the surrounding spaces/rooms/directions)

Is it actually difficult to find alternative pathways in case of inaccessible doorways/thresholds for disabled people, or does it gets easier to spot those alternatives right away with practice?

How to mix the right to independence of disabled people and the drawbacks of small adaptations for the other users of a common area? (es: removing a chair from each table to make room for an hypothetical wheelchair)

How is it considered if the accessible option/alternative is not as easy to find for example because it’s not what most people use?