



Checklist on the way to a barrier-free club

This checklist is a result and summary of the input from the various speakers - Judyta Smykowski, Marcel Weber, Katouche and Melissa Kolukisagil - from our last **roundtable on accessibility in the club context**.

This checklist is intended as a first draft of a guideline and is far from complete.

We are always open to feedback and additions. If you can think of other points that are missing from the list, please send us an email: awareness@clubcommission.de

Common barriers in the club

- Stairs (both at the entrance and inside the club)
- Lack of marking of stairs
- Loudness
- Lack of wheelchair accessible toilet
- Narrow doorways and corridors
- DJ Booth
- Admission price
- Website
- Readability of drinks menu
- Bar too high, inaccessible for wheelchair users
- Language
- Artwork / Design
- Icons / symbols
- Lighting, especially strobe lights
- Long waiting times in the queue (for people who cannot stand for long for certain reasons)

Recommendations for action (infrastructure)

- Level access routes with good wheelchair access throughout
- Entrance area at ground level with solid surface
- Installation of ramps and a lift (with floor announcements for blind people)
- Availability of mobile ramps
- Wheelchair accessible toilets
- Large pictograms at WC doors and exits
- well-lit signs
- clearly marked stairs and steps
- Lifting platform for wheelchairs
- Wide corridors and doorways
- creation of noise-reduced areas in clubs
- Two-senses principle > Every piece of information should be perceivable via several senses (see, hear, feel), but at least two senses. Missing sensory perceptions can be compensated for in this way, e.g. when a fire alarm goes off, it must also flash (Barrier-free emergency system > Visual and acoustic warnings).
- Pilots should be available as contact persons for people with disabilities.
- Barrier-free escape routes and concepts
- Guidance systems and orientation facilities - tactile, visual and acoustic
- Information on lighting effects, e.g. strobe lights
- Stair lift and wheelchair accessible toilet :
 - important: who has the key? Who knows how it works? > Communication within the team, information must be passed on to each other.
 - Also important here is the information / exchange between the operator of the venue and the organiser of the concert.
- When booking tickets, it is also important to name the correct contact person, otherwise you will be sent back and forth between the operator and the organiser.
- Community tickets for people who cannot afford the entrance fee
- Free tickets for accompanying persons
- Free tap water at the bar
- Have a drinks menu ready so that people can point to it to order.
- Organise walk-throughs in clubs to test the place for wheelchair accessibility.

- Offer that people who cannot stand in line for a long time (and have an invisible disability/no disability card) can email the club/event in advance and then get a skiplist spot.

Recommendations for action (online communication)

■ Website

- in easy language
- in sign language
- different spoken languages
- Visible contact information so that people interested in participating can contact the organiser to discuss their needs.
- Provide information for visitors with disabilities (even if the event is not completely accessible).
- Ideally with pictures so that people with different needs can see for themselves whether they can overcome the threshold at the entrance, for example.
- The more information is available online before the event and the more accurate the information is, the better
- High-contrast design and easy-to-read fonts and sizes, large print

■ Social media

- Provision of subtitles for spoken content
- Alternative descriptions describing what can be seen in the picture (for blind people > texts are read out by the programme)
- To maintain meaningfulness, the tool must be used and maintained properly
- All words in the hashtags must start with capital letters so that the app can tell the words apart
- Subtitles
- Videos also in sign language e.g. with information about the location
- Information also in plain language
- an online map for wheelchair accessible venues
 - Enter Berlin clubs, bars, discotheques and venues and mark them according to their wheelchair accessibility and thus contribute to the provision of information for persons with disabilities

Recommendations for action (internal structure)

- Workshops on different forms of discrimination for the team and guests
- Consultation through organisations
- Talking to people who experience the full range of barriers and discrimination
- Talking to people who experience different types of disabilities
- Have people with disabilities on the team because they know in detail the challenges faced by people with disabilities
- Consider the social model of disability
 - The medical or individual model of disability describes ways of thinking that understand disability as a deficient characteristic of a person. The medical model focuses on diagnosis and is concerned with curing the person who "suffers from a disability". In this context, the term impairment is often used instead of disability.
 - The social model of disability, on the other hand, assumes that disability arises because different abilities and preconditions of people are not taken into account in society. It has developed from the political emancipation movements of the British disability movement and understands disability as the lived experience of barriers. The social model makes it clear that people are not disabled because of their individual impairment, but are disabled by the way society and daily life are organised (social construct).
 - While the social model of disability calls for accessibility and an inclusive society, the medical model places the responsibility for the impairment on the individual. However, an equal society cannot be about individuals having to conform to an ableist norm, but society must change so that it excludes fewer people. In practice, the social model should underpin one's work so that barriers can be identified and removed.
- Implementing inclusive infrastructure and communication reduces and removes those barriers that make disabled people disabled people
- Broadening perspective by following more people on social media who have different experiences than oneself
- Promoting linguistic diversity in the team
- Encouraging a more diverse range of artists
- Being creative, trying things out and being error friendly

Resources

Wheelmap <https://wheelmap.org/>

Ramp up me <https://ramp-up.me/>

Sozialheld*innen <https://sozialhelden.de/>

Gesellschaftsbilder <https://gesellschaftsbilder.de/>

Infoseiten für barrierefreie Gestaltung <https://ramp-up.me/kommunikation/#Regeln>

Handreichung und Checkliste für barrierefreie Veranstaltungen

<https://www.k-produktion.de/downloads/>

Leidmedien <https://leidmedien.de/>

Podcast: Die Neue Norm

<https://open.spotify.com/show/44sl6ydNbSkeUeVzftdg64?si=5ebdd1c94cf846c7&nd=1>

Music event access for visually-impaired people

<https://yourmomsagency.com/music-event-access-for-visually-impaired-people/>

Berlinklusion <https://www.berlinklusion.de/de/about-us/about/>

Initiative Barrierefrei Feiern <https://barrierefrei-feiern.de/>

Barrierefrei durch den Kiez

<https://www.musicboard-berlin.de/awareness/barrierefrei-durch-den-kiez/>

Soziales Modell von Behinderung

<https://diversity-arts-culture.berlin/woerterbuch/soziales-modell-von-behinderung>

It's not Andrew Gurza's disability that makes sex difficult

<https://xtramagazine.com/love-sex/gurza-disability-sex-183289>

That Time I Organized a Sex Positive Party for People With Disabilities

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/that-time-i-organized-a-s_b_7599892

Influencer/ Content Creator:

Andrew Gurza (Sexpositivity, Queerness & Disability) <https://www.instagram.com/andrewgurza2/>

Katouche <https://www.instagram.com/itskatouche/>

Crutches and Spice <https://crutchesandspice.com/> , https://www.instagram.com/crutches_and_spice/?hl=de