



## 3. Internal Corridors and Doors

### 3.1 Internal Corridors – Spatial Planning

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ref.	Provision	Reason	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1.1	Min. clear internal width of 1.2m, measured between skirtings	-	LHA Platinum
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1.2	Min. clear internal width of 1.5m	Compliments 1500mm x 1500mm clearance external of the front door	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1.3	Maximise straight corridors (minimal turns)	Minimises effort to navigate turns for people using wheeled mobility devices	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1.4	Maintain clearance free of equipment, fittings and fixtures (e.g. wall-mounted intercom, fire extinguishers, etc.)	Minimises chance of accidental bumping – causing injury to wheeled mobility users, or damage to property	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1.5	Maximise width of internal corridors (ideally 1800mm clear)	Enhances ease of access and turning for wheeled mobility users	

#### KEY



Social Inclusion



Affordability



Physical Independence



Amenity



Homelike

Value Colour Code: **Highly Desirable** | Desirable

## 3.2 Doors – Spatial Planning

☑	Ref.	Provision	Reason	Value
☐	3.2.1	Doorways to rooms on the entry level used for living, dining, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, laundry and sanitary compartment – min. clear opening width of 900mm  Note: This requirement does not specifically allow for rooms on levels other than the entry level, which may still be accessible i.e. via a residential lift or stairlift. To allow for these instances and support the intent of this requirement, the provision is suggested below.  Rooms used for living, dining, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, laundry and sanitary compartment – on levels other than the entry level, but which have capacity for access via a lift or stairlift – should also have a min. clear opening width of 900mm  'Sanitary compartment' can generally be understood as referring to a powder room (stand-alone toilet)		LHA Platinum
☐	3.2.2	Step-free transition with max. vertical tolerance of 5mm between surfaces, providing the lip is rounded or bevelled (to doors noted in previous requirement)		LHA Platinum
☐	3.2.3	950mm minimum clear opening width doors to all habitable rooms		SDA High Support
☐	3.2.4	Rooms used for living, dining, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, laundry and sanitary compartment – on levels other than the entry level, but which have capacity for access via a lift or stairlift – should also have a min. clear opening width of 900mm		■ Supports LHA
☐	3.2.5	900mm min. clear opening to all internal doors (incl. secondary bedrooms/bathrooms/powder rooms)	Facilitates family life e.g. enables a parent with disability to visit a child's bedroom, or to access storage in a secondary bathroom	👤♿
☐	3.2.6	Latchside clearance as per AS1428.1 (2009)	Maximises opportunity for manual control of doors (rather than requiring automation)	♿💰
☐	3.2.7	Stagger doors slightly to avoid direct sightlines into private spaces	Enhances privacy	♿🏠

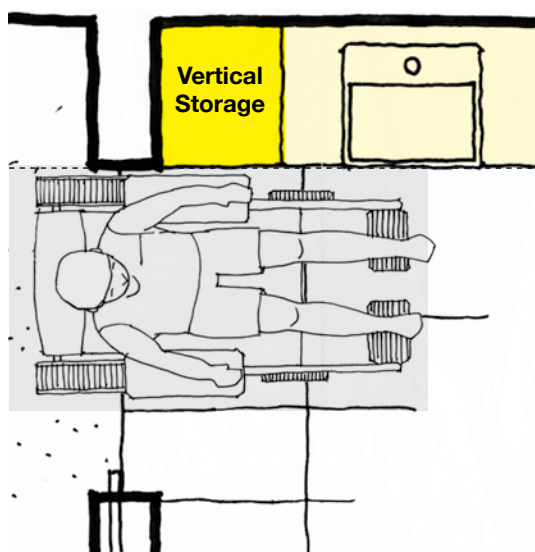
### 🕒 Detailed Design

#### Door Placement, Access and Automation

Door openings can be located to enhance access to the ends of fixed storage, for persons who require a side-approach. Extra space created by a door opening can eliminate corners, which are difficult for a person using a wheelchair to reach into.

However, if door openings are located flush to built-in features, the capacity to side approach a door handle may be lost for a seated user ("latchside clearance"). Where latchside clearance is not available, this may require a door to be automated (incurring associated costs).

To minimize the possible need for automation – this technique may be best used in contexts where space to achieve sufficient accessible fixed storage is limited.



**Door openings flush with joinery for ease of side-approach**

⊙ Detailed Design

**Internal door operation**

**Hinged doors:**

- offer greater acoustic properties than cavity sliding doors
- (with inward swings) limit the ease of approach and control of handle for a seated user
- require twisting of a handle, which may be difficult for some with reduced hand control [**Dexterity**]

**Sliding doors:**

- lack of door swing reduces obstruction
- work well in smaller areas where space to approach the door outside of the door swing is not available



Above: A horizontal handle or pull-bar on the closing face of an outward swinging door can support a person using a wheelchair in closing the door behind them. Such additional controls can be easily added to internal hinged doors as customisations for individuals, if needed.

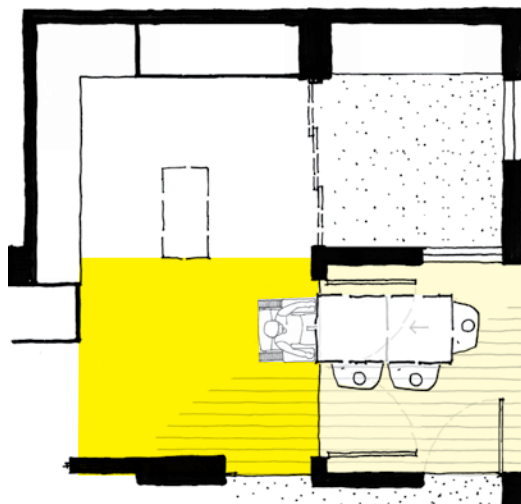
⊙ Detailed Design

**Door Opening Size**

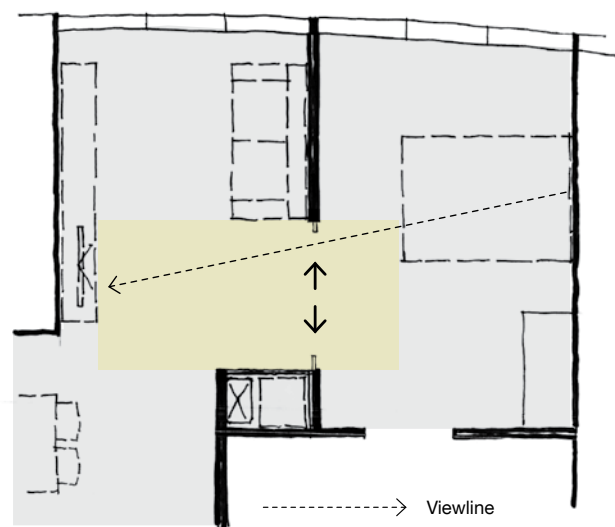
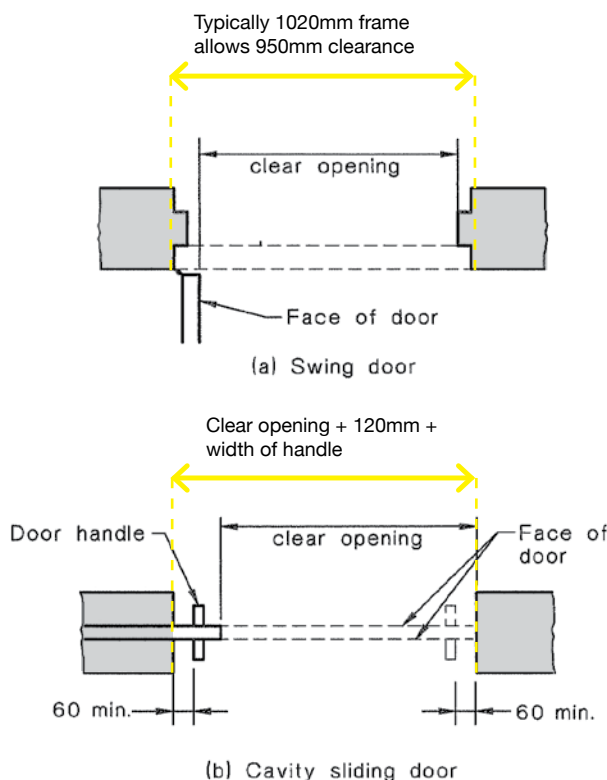
Wide doorways will provide greater ease of access for wheeled mobility users, as well as possible flexible use of space.

Where space permits – consider double leaf doors for larger openings. Note: these will incur more cost than a single door, particularly if automation to both doors is needed.

In contexts of a large door opening for flexible use of space, multiple smaller leaves will likely be easier to manually control than one larger leaf, due to reduced weight and ease to approach handles for a wheelchair user.



**External Double Door Opening**



**Internal Double Door Opening**

**LEFT: Clear Door Opening Dimensions**  
Referenced and adapted from AS 1428.1 (2009) Figure 30 Pg. 57