School Trip Planning and Environment Checklist

This checklist has been created to include some common factors that may significantly affect the participation of students with disabilities and those without disabilities in school excursions. The checklist includes considerations for sensory sensitivities, physical access issues, executive functioning, social interaction, predictability, and autonomy.

This checklist is designed to assess a setting for all students who may use a particular space rather than for one particular student. It would be best to use this checklist in collaboration with students to assess the environment.

Note your observations and write down possible strategies to address the identified issues. Out of all the barriers/issues that have been identified, rank them according to importance. Although it would be best to address all identified barriers to participation, it may not be possible to do so in reality. Hence, it would be practical to prioritise, and tackle identified issues as much as possible.

As much as possible, involve your students in this exercise.

As	pects to consider	Strategies to address the issue
Ph	ysical environment	
	Are there barriers for a student with a physical, or sensory disability? Can you identify where the student may find it difficult to move around or participate in an activity?	
	Are there accessible and clean toilets or changing facilities?	
	es the space have highly patterned décor that distract or cause sensory overload? E.g., tains, walls, artwork, carpet, ceiling.	
	Are there tools and equipment to support physical/mobility and sensory needs? E.g.:	
	 rest areas along routes 	
	o ear defenders	
	 sensory comfort items 	
	 quiet areas for breaks 	
	Are there quiet corners to retreat to for respite and rest?	
	Are there safe spaces to retreat to in situations of overwhelm or meltdown?	
	Are there places for participation with less distractions or without sensory overload?	
	Others:	

As	pects to consider	Strategies to address the issue
Lig	hting that may cause stress	
	Is the space well-lit?	
	Do the lights flicker or cast shadows?	
	Is the lighting too intense or bright? E.g., strobe lights, spotlights, glaring lights.	
	Is the lighting visually busy? E.g., flashing lights, rapidly changing colours.	
	Are there shiny or reflecting surfaces?	
	Are there students who may be sensitive to fluorescent lighting?	
	Others:	
So	unds that may cause stress or distract	
	Loud noises.	
	Sudden noises from within the space or neighbouring places.	
	Background noise, such as a wall clock's ticking sound, operating vacuum cleaner from the next room, noise from outside the room, traffic.	
	PA system for announcements.	
	Others:	
Ph	ysical contact that may cause stress	
	Likelihood of receiving unpredictable touch from another person. For example, limited space, activities with unpredictable movement of people or objects such as ball play.	
	Instances or situations that may require touching things that are soft, slimy, sticky, coarse, spiky, furry, cold, etc.	
Tir	ne and transitions	
	Are there effective strategies to support students during transitions between activities or locations? – support personnel or handbook	
	Are there provisions for breaks within the daily schedule?	
	Are there tools or strategies to help students keep track of time? E.g., visual, auditory or tactile cues, use of playlist to pace an activity.	

As	pects t	o consider	Strategies to address the issue
Information and Communication			
	can ea (photo	rmation presented in formats that students asily access and understand? E.g., visuals os, infographics, illustrations), Braille, audio, deos with captions, sign language.	
	about sensor lightin	ing itinerary, contingency plan, information the environment, expected routines, ry information (e.g., noise level, crowd, g), transport arrangements, meal or break safety rules, and who to go to for help.	
	naviga langua	the place of visit have guiding tours or ation guides in Easy Read formats or plain age? If not, can we work with the gement team of the place to create one?	
	comm	ere accessible communication tools to aid nunication between students and third-personnel, especially in situations of ss or emergency?	
Ch	oice ar	nd control	
	Are there opportunities to take breaks when needed? Is it clearly communicated to students that breaks are available and allowed?		
	Do students have opportunities throughout the day to make decisions that are important to them, such as:		
	0	How they can self-regulate or co-regulate when they are dysregulated.	
	0	Where they would like to sit in a vehicle or place.	
	0	Whether they prefer to participate independently, in small/large groups, or with peer/teacher assistance.	
	0	What they want to eat and drink from the menu.	
	0	Which activities they'd like to join or observe, and the level of participation they're comfortable with.	