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Disability Access Audit

Village:
Wittering
Nr Peterborough
Cambridgeshire

Prepared upon the Instructions of:

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DIAL Peterborough
Kingfisher Centre
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PE3 8DX



15th August 2013

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Executive Summary

This Disability Access Audit was carried out upon the instructions of Sandie Burns during the month of August 2013. The Audit was conducted by Ian Streets, NRAC (Auditor). It was a sunny day, with the audit being conducted late morning.

The Disability Access Audit was carried out via a series of observations and physical measurements which are based upon Approved Document M of the Building Regulations 2000:2004 Edition, Equality Act Codes of Practice and British Standard 8300:2009 +A1 2010 Design of Buildings and their Approaches to Meet the Needs of Disabled People. A number of recommendations for improvements were identified and recommendations made.

Where possible and reasonable to do so, improvements have been suggested which should lead to greater accessibility without impacting on the character of the building.

The Audit highlighted a number of improvements, which include the following:

The provision of dropped kerbs and tactile paving at road junctions is a hit and miss affair, to visually impaired people tactile paving is important, and of course the provision of dropped kerbs for wheelchair users is vital. There is a mix of roads where some kerbs have been dropped and others where they are absent, where absent they should be provided.

The provision of a village map is welcomed, but this map could benefit from being renewed as to one corner it is creased and there is no orientation point advising of your location.

1 Introduction

This report has been made for and on behalf of DIAL Peterborough and carried out by About Access Ltd. The Audit was completed during the month of August 2013. The report may only be copied with the consent of About Access Ltd and must not be reproduced in any other format. The weather was sunny with the inspection carried out during the morning.

The Audit was carried out following a site visit involving visual inspection and measurement. The Access Audit provided to assess the current state of accessibility and usability of the buildings by people with a range of impairments.

The Audit gives opinion of the building to single point in time highlighting areas for improvement and prioritising action.

About Access Ltd has taken all reasonable steps to interpret the Acts, Regulations and Approved Codes of Practice. Courts of Law can only interpret these. No guarantees can be given that during any subsequent visit by inspectors with statutory powers other non-compliances may not be found. About Access Ltd will not accept any responsibility for any loss arising as a result.

2 Legislation

2.1 Equality Duty

This Act which came in to force on the 1st October 2010, replaces the Disability Discrimination Acts of 1995 and 2005.

This legislation applies to clubs, associations, societies, businesses, voluntary and community sector organisations, education and employment. Its aim is to bring together a number of different pieces of legislation on diversity, this legislation covers:-

- age
- gender reassignment
- religion or belief
- disability
- sexual orientation.
- Race
- sex
- pregnancy & maternity (which includes breastfeeding)

These are known as protected characteristics.

This report will concentrate on disability; further advice should be sought on other aspects of the legislation as and when required.

Who is Protected?

Anyone who has or has had a disability, mistakenly perceived to be disabled and anyone who is linked or associated with a disabled person e.g. the parent of a disabled child.

A disabled person is defined as someone who has a mental or physical impairment that has a substantial and long-term (more than 12 months) effect on the ability to carry out normal-day-today activities. These are listed as:

- mobility;
- doing something with your hands;
- physical coordination;
- continence (controlling your bladder and bowels);
- ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects;
- speech, hearing or eyesight;
- memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand; or
- perception of the risk of physical danger.

Substantial means that it is more than minor or trivial and impairment covers for example long-term conditions like asthma or diabetes and conditions that come and go. Mental impairments include mental health conditions (e.g. bipolar, depression), learning difficulties (e.g. dyslexia) and learning disabilities (autism or Down's syndrome). People with cancer, multiple sclerosis and HIV/AIDS are automatically protected as disabled people along with people who have severe disfigurement without having to show that it has a substantial effect on day-to-day activities.

2.1 Equality Duty cont'd...
Who is Protected? cont'd...

The legislation makes it unlawful to discriminate in a number of ways these are:-

Direct discrimination

Indirect discrimination

Harass

Victimisation

Physical features

Discrimination arising from disability

Service providers are those organisations that provide services, whether paid for or for free to members of the public or a section of the public. This is anticipatory, This means that service providers should anticipate, as far as it is reasonable to do so, anticipate the requirements of disabled people and the adjustments that may have to be made for them.

For employment the duty is to make reasonable adjustments to suit the specific individual employee, this is not anticipatory.

Duty to Make Reasonable Adjustments

Should a disabled person be placed at a substantial disadvantage when compared to a non-disabled person then there are three requirements that apply, these are

- Provision, criterion or practice,
- Remove, alter, avoid a physical feature or provide the service in a different way, and finally
- Provide auxiliary aids or services

The first requirement is to change the way things are done this is known as, provision, criterion or practice. Organisations have rules about the way it carries out its business, these can be written or just simply "that's the way we've always done it". It is these rules that may be a barrier to a disabled person.

2.1 Equality Duty cont'd...

Duty to Make Reasonable Adjustments cont'd...

It is these rules that may have to change or be dropped so that they no longer make it unreasonably difficult for a disabled person to use the service or amenity.

The second requirement is around physical features that members of the public or a section of the public may come across. If these features put disabled people at a substantial disadvantage then reasonable steps must be taken to:

- Remove the feature,
- Alter it so that it no longer has the disabling effect,
- Avoid the feature by reasonable means or
- Provide a reasonable alternative method of making the service available to disabled people.

The final requirement is about providing auxiliary aids and services if this would enable disabled people to make use of organisations services. The type of auxiliary aid or service will depend on what the organisation does or offers. Where equipment is offered, it must be in working order, maintained and staff must be trained in its use, also the need for back-up service should be considered.

Types of Discrimination

Direct

This occurs when someone receives worse treatment than someone who does not have a disability. For example a person is asked to leave a restaurant because they have Tourettes Syndrome.

- 2.1 Equality Duty cont'd...
Types of Discrimination cont'd...

Discrimination Arising from Disability

This occurs when someone is discriminated against because of something connected with their disability and the unfair treatment cannot be justified. The difference between this and the direct is that in the case of direct discrimination it has resulted because of the disability, whereas in “arising for disability” it’s because of something associated with their disability.

Discrimination will not be unlawful if it was not known or could not have reasonably expected to know that the person was disabled. This means that reasonable steps should be taken to find out if someone is disabled or not, but care needs to be taken not to infringe on the disabled person’s dignity or privacy.

Indirect Discrimination

This occurs because of rules, policy or practice that applies to all but puts people with particular impairments at a disadvantage when compared to a non-disabled person and it cannot be shown to be justified and meet a legitimate aim in a balanced, reasonable and fair way.

Reasonable Adjustments

In most environments, reasonable adjustments have to be made to remove physical or any other types (policy, attitudinal) of barrier that could make it difficult or impossible for disabled customers to use or access the services or information being provided.

The aim of making the adjustment is to make sure that a disabled person (e.g. someone who may be deaf or visually impaired or have difficulty in walking) can use an organisations service as close as it is reasonably possible to get the standard usually offered to non-disabled people.

2.1 Equality Duty cont'd... Reasonable Adjustments cont'd...

The duty to make changes is an anticipatory one, the organisation must think in advance about how people who have impairments may be affected in accessing their services and what can be done to remove any barriers.

If an organisation finds there are barriers to access for disabled people, then it has a duty to consider making changes to remove or adjust any barriers to access. It will be up to the organisation to consider if the adjustments are reasonable and make them.

It is recommended that if any barriers to access are identified and the organisation concerned believes they are not reasonable to remove, alter, avoid or provide the service by an alternative means, then it should make a dated record of the reasoning along with any evidence to support this belief. The evidence could be a letter from the local conservation officer stating that the proposed changes to the listed building are not allowed or a quote from a lift supplier giving details of installation costs. This information should also include a review date.

An organisation has to do what is reasonable. Reasonableness will depend on a whole range of factors for example, but not limited to, cost, disruption caused in making the adjustment, resources available (other than cost), the type of service being offered, time required to make adjustment.

Adjustments do not have to be made to make the building or service more accessible if it will lead to a breach of any other legal duties, **but** this will be in exceptional circumstances only where the other legal duties are very specific and the service provider has no other choice.

The duty to make reasonable adjustment falls into three main areas:

1. provision, criterion or practice;
2. provide auxiliary aids and services;
3. overcome a physical feature by
 - i. removing the feature; or
 - ii. altering it; or
 - iii. avoiding it; or
 - iv. providing services by alternative methods.

2.1 Equality Duty cont'd... Reasonable Adjustments cont'd...

What is seen as reasonable will depend upon the type of service being offered, along with the size of the provider, taking into account the nature of the service and resources available to it.

Things to consider are:-

- would the suggested steps be effective in improving accessibility,
- is it practical for the service provider to take the recommended steps,
- financial cost of the recommendations,
- the disruption caused whilst making the adjustments,
- the financial resources available, the amount already spent on making improvements to access, and,
- any other resources (financial or otherwise) that is available.

For not making adjustments, evidence should be gathered, e.g. Financial implications, disruption caused, number of visitors etc. This should then be recorded and reviewed. This could then be used as part of a defence against a claim of discrimination.

Harassment

This is unwanted behaviour related to disability that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. This is unlawful treatment.

Victimisation

If someone makes a complaint about discrimination or harassment relating to the Act or has helped another or it is believed that they are helping or have complained, then it is unlawful for them to be treated badly, this applies whether or not the person being treated badly is disabled.

2.1 Equality Duty cont'd...

Positive Action

Positive action toward disabled people is allowed, this can be used to target a particular group, in this case disabled people. Research should be carried out to see if this group of people are under-represented as guidance states it should not be assumed.

Public Sector Equality Duty

A public body e.g. Police, Fire & Rescue Service, Local Authorities or those providing a service of a public nature e.g. a company operating a prison, have a Public Sector Equality Duty, depending upon their status they may have two duties, a General and a Specific Duty, all will have a General Duty, in addition to those as a service provider e.g. when running a sports centre or being an employer.

They must still not directly or indirectly discriminate, harass or victimise against anyone in relation to one or more protected characteristics.

Under the Equality Duty a public authority when exercising its functions must have due regard to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not

2.2 Definition of Disability

A disabled person, as defined in the Equality Act Code of Practice, is someone who has a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term effect on this ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

2.3 **Building Regulations**

Approved Document Part M of the Building Regulations 2000:2004 Edition provides guidance on access and facilities for disabled people on non-domestic buildings and dwellings.

2.4 **The Report**

The report contains descriptions of how the physical features and other elements of the building are found at the time of the visit. Recommendations are made within each section. At the back of the report is a schedule of recommendations, which have been prioritised. These priorities should be read in context of the report as their grading may well depend on how severe a barrier to access it is.

The priorities are:-

High: This is seen as a major barrier to access or a health and safety issue, works should be carried out as a matter of priority. For example, not providing dropped kerbs on a busy road or the installation is of extremely poor quality.

Medium: The feature is an issue and puts disabled people at a disadvantage, but can be overcome, needs to be put into a programme of works. For example, footway may show signs of breaking up, but a top dressing would improve things.

Low: This is seen as an inconvenience. For example, overgrowing hedges across a path, whilst not pushing anyone in to the road, or causing injury from branches, does reduce the path width, and could result in people getting wet from foliage. If allowed to carry on growing, would certainly move up the priority scale.

3 Description

Wittering has a population of about 2200 people according to the 2001 Census, with around 711 dwellings and is located between Peterborough in Cambridgeshire, and Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Wittering also has provides the airbase RAF Wittering.

There is a primary school to the village, Wittering Primary School along with a general store, post office and other services.

Assessment

4 Townsend Road

Description: This is the main road through the village from the A1, it runs east/west, with the RAF base being to the north of it and most housing being to the south.

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
4.1	Generally there is a continuous unobstructed access route along the footway.		
4.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped to Silver Birch Court, Harvey Close, Church Road.	Provide dropped kerbs with tactile warning to the junctions of Exeter Rd, closed entrance in to RAF base opposite Burghley Ave, Burghley Ave, entrance to the RAF base and Church Rd.	1
4.3	Tactile paving has provided at pedestrian crossings points to The Limes, outside Casworth Motors, Boxer Road and Hillside Gardens.	Provide tactile warning to dropped kerb locations at Silver Birch Court and Harvey Close.	1
4.4	The surface is even and slip-resistant with the surface being made up of tarmac.		
4.5	The route provides adequate width.		
4.6	It is free of hazards such as bollards, litter bins, however overhanging trees between Burghley Ave and Exeter Rd could be found.	Cut back overhanging trees	2

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
4.7	Street furniture is well sited out of the general line of travel.		
4.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
4.9	The route is level (i.e. with no gradient steeper than 1 in 20 and with no steps).		
4.10	Drainage gratings are not within the access route.		



Above & right: Examples of where dropped kerbs and or tactile warning is required



Low hanging foliage

5 Exeter Rd, Holt Close, Freeman Close, Brownes Rd, Burghley Ave, St Michael's Ave, St Mary's Ave, St John's Rd, St George's Rd, Baldwin Close, Lawrence Rd, Hammond Close, Darley Close, Radford Close, Jefferson Close, Maltby Close, Lale Walk, Parker Rd, Broadhurst Rd, Embry Rd, Carneige Rd, Legg Rd, Sutcliffe Rd, Woodroffe Rd, Eccles Rd, Trent Rd, Rose Walk

Description: These streets form the bulk of the street layout to the village with common design features.

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
5.1	Generally there is a continuous unobstructed access route along the footway.		
5.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped to the following junctions: Brownes Rd/Burghley Ave, Burghley Ave/Exeter Rd, St Michael's Ave parking area, Sutcliffe Rd/Woodroffe Rd, Rose Walk/Carneige Rd, Rose Walk vehicle access	Dropped kerbs with tactile paving should be provided to crossing points at junctions and where traffic flows across footways e.g. to car parks. Where traffic flows are not expected to be of any consequence, the kerbs should still be flush.	1
5.3	Tactile paving has been provided at pedestrian crossings points.	See above	
5.4	The surface is even and slip-resistant with the surface being made up of tarmac		
5.5	The route provides adequate width.		

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Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
5.6	It is not free of hazards such as bollards as these can be found within a number of pedestrian routes: path off Lawrence Rd adjacent to Jefferies Close, pedestrian route from Parker Rd to Jefferson Close, footway along Parker Rd adjacent to parking area band bus shelter, Bollards are at a height of mm. It is recommended that bollards should have a minimum height of 1000mm.	Unless absolutely necessary remove bollards. If this is not feasible provide colour contrasting band.	1
5.7	Street furniture is well sited out of the general line of travel.		
5.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
5.9	The route is level (i.e. with no gradient steeper than 1 in 20 and with no steps).		
5.10	Drainage gratings are not within the access route.		
5.11	Bus stops are provided with shelter on one side only.		
5.12	Bus stops have raised platforms.		

- 5 Exeter Rd, Holt Close, Freeman Close, Brownes Rd, Burghley Ave, St Michael's Ave, St Mary's Ave, St John's Rd, St George's Rd, Baldwin Close, Lawrence Rd, Hammond Close, Darley Close, Radford Close, Jefferson Close, Maltby Close, Lale Walk, Parker Rd, Broadhurst Rd, Embry Rd, Carneige Rd, Legg Rd, Sutcliffe Rd, Woodroffe Rd, Eccles Rd, Trent Rd, Rose Walk cont'd...



Examples of bollards, these should be removed unless absolutely necessary.



6 Trent Road, Church Road and Hall Lane.

Description: Trent Road starts in the southern corner of the village where it meets with Parker Rd, and changes its name to Church Rd adjacent the church and continues along until it meets with Townsend Rd. Trent Road has a footway to one side only with Church Rd having paths to both sides. Along Church Rd there are a number of cul-de-sacs off, these are part of Church Rd. Hall Lane also provides access to houses 1-4 on Church Lane. Hall Lane has a footway to one side only.

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
6.1	Generally there is a continuous unobstructed access route along the footway.		
6.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped, but not to cul-de-sacs along Church Rd.	Provide dropped kerbs to cul-de-sacs along Church Rd	1
6.3	Tactile paving has been provided at pedestrian crossings point adjacent Casworth Motors on the vehicle crossover, with a further section on the opposite side of the road, this section does not tie in with a section opposite it, at the school entrances, but not to the main car park	Provide tactile warning to dropped kerb locations. e.g. cul-de-sacs off Church Rd	1
6.4	The surface is even and slip-resistant with the surface being made up of tarmac.		
6.5	The route provides adequate width.		
6.6	It is free of hazards such as bollards, litter bins.		

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
6.7	Street furniture is well sited out of the general line of travel.		
6.8	Free standing posts and columns incorporate / do not incorporate a 150mm contrasting band with bottom edge at 1500mm high.		
6.9	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
6.10	The route is level (i.e. with no gradient steeper than 1 in 20 and with no steps).		
6.11	Drainage gratings are not within the access route.		

7 **Boxer Road and Manor Close**

Description: Boxer Rd and Manor Close are located to the eastern end of the village. Manor Close is off Boxer Rd, they are both cul-de-sacs. Boxer Rd has a footway to one side only.

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
7.1	Generally there is a continuous unobstructed access route along the footway.		
7.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped.		

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
7.3	Tactile paving has been provided at pedestrian crossings points.		
7.4	The surface is even and slip-resistant with the surface being made up of tarmac.		
7.5	The route provides adequate width.		
7.6	It is free of hazards such as bollards, litter bins.		
7.7	Street furniture does is well sited out of the general line of travel.		
7.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
7.9	The route is level (i.e. with no gradient steeper than 1 in 20 and with no steps).		
7.10	Drainage gratings are not within the access route.		
7.11	Just before the houses start along Boxer Rd there is a bench seat overlooking the country side, this has no dropped kerb or suitable place for a wheelchair user to sit alongside.	Provide suitable access point and space for a wheelchair user to sit alongside the bench seat.	2
7.12	There is access from Boxer Rd to a public footpath over open countryside, the gate is not accessible, not only to wheelchair users but people with poor mobility because of the approach.	Improve access through the gate as far as is reasonably practical	2

7 Boxer Road and Manor Close cont'd...



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8 Hillside Gardens

Description: This is a relatively new development at the eastern end of the village.

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
8.1	Generally there is a continuous unobstructed access route along the footway.		
8.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped.		
8.3	Tactile paving has been provided at pedestrian crossings points.		
8.4	The surface is even and slip-resistant with the surface being made up of tarmac.		
8.5	The route provides adequate width.		
8.6	It is free of hazards such as bollards, litter bins.		
8.7	Street is well sited out of the general line of travel.		
8.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
8.9	The route is not level (i.e. with no gradient steeper than 1 in 20 and with no steps), however, it is not feasible to alter.		
8.10	Drainage gratings are not within the access route.		

9 Signage

Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
9.1	Street way finding signage is provided		
9.2	Notice boards are provided, it is not known if these are for Parish use only or if Peterborough City Council use them. The information provided has a mix of text heights with some being small and difficult to read for visually impaired people. There is also a paper map of the village, this is badly creased to one corner, fading and no orientation point to indicate your position.	Information provided should be in a font size4 suitable for many to read e.g. 14 point. The map should be renewed with an orientation point.	2



10 Declaration

We can advise that this Disability Access Audit has been carried out by
Ian Streets NRAC Auditor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ian Streets', written over a horizontal line.

Signed.....

Ian Streets NRAC Auditor

28th August 2013

Dated.....

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11 Table of Prioritised Recommendations

	<p>1: High priority, a major barrier to access or a H&S issue</p> <p>2: Medium priority, puts disabled people at a disadvantage, but can be overcome</p> <p>3: Low priority, this is seen as an inconvenience, but should be put in to a programme of works</p>			
	Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
1	4.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped to Silver Birch Court, Harvey Close, Church Road.	Provide dropped kerbs with tactile warning to the junctions of Exeter Rd, closed entrance in to RAF base opposite Burghley Ave, Burghley Ave, entrance to the RAF base and Church Rd.	1
2	4.3	Tactile paving has provided at pedestrian crossings points to The Limes, outside Casworth Motors, Boxer Road and Hillside Gardens.	Provide tactile warning to dropped kerb locations at Silver Birch Court and Harvey Close.	1
3	5.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped to the following junctions: Brownes Rd/Burghley Ave, Burghley Ave/Exeter Rd, St Michael's Ave parking area, Sutcliffe Rd/Woodroffe Rd, Rose Walk/Carneige Rd, Rose Walk vehicle access	Dropped kerbs with tactile paving should be provided to crossing points at junctions and where traffic flows across footways e.g. to car parks. Where traffic flows are not expected to be of any consequence, the kerbs should still be flush.	1

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		<p>1: High priority, a major barrier to access or a H&S issue</p> <p>2: Medium priority, puts disabled people at a disadvantage, but can be overcome</p> <p>3: Low priority, this is seen as an inconvenience, but should be put in to a programme of works</p>		
	Ref	Observation	Recommendation	
	Priority			
4	5.6	It is not free of hazards such as bollards as these can be found within a number of pedestrian routes: path off Lawrence Rd adjacent to Jefferies Close, pedestrian route from Parker Rd to Jefferson Close, footway along Parker Rd adjacent to parking area band bus shelter, Bollards are at a height of mm. It is recommended that bollards should have a minimum height of 1000mm.	Unless absolutely necessary remove bollards. If this is not feasible provide colour contrasting band.	1
5	6.2	The route has kerbs which have been dropped, but not to cul-de-sacs along Church Rd.	Provide dropped kerbs to cul-de-sacs along Church Rd	1
6	6.3	Tactile paving has been provided at pedestrian crossings point adjacent Casworth Motors on the vehicle crossover, with a further section on the opposite side of the road, this section does not tie in with a section opposite it, at the school entrances, but not to the main car park	Provide tactile warning to dropped kerb locations. e.g. cul-de-sacs off Church Rd	1
7	4.6	It is free of hazards such as bollards, litter bins, however overhanging trees between Burghley Ave and Exeter Rd could be found.	Cut back overhanging trees	2
8	4.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
9	5.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2

		<p>1: High priority, a major barrier to access or a H&S issue</p> <p>2: Medium priority, puts disabled people at a disadvantage, but can be overcome</p> <p>3: Low priority, this is seen as an inconvenience, but should be put in to a programme of works</p>		
	Ref	Observation	Recommendation	Priority
10	6.9	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
11	7.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
12	7.11	Just before the houses start along Boxer Rd there is a bench seat overlooking the country side, this has no dropped kerb or suitable place for a wheelchair user to sit alongside.	Provide suitable access point and space for a wheelchair user to sit alongside the bench seat.	2
13	7.12	There is access from Boxer Rd to a public footpath over open countryside, the gate is not accessible, not only to wheelchair users but people with poor mobility because of the approach.	Improve access through the gate as far as is reasonably practical	2
14	8.8	The route does appear to be adequately lit, however this should be checked when dark.	Check lighting levels when dark and increase as necessary	2
15	9.2	Notice boards are provided, it is not known if these are for Parish use only or if Peterborough City Council use them. The information provided has a mix of text heights with some being small and difficult to read for visually impaired people. There is also a paper map of the village, this is badly creased to one corner, fading and no orientation point to indicate your position.	Information provided should be in a font size4 suitable for many to read e.g. 14 point. The map should be renewed with an orientation point.	2