



## An introduction for management on providing access to pedestrian areas

Some key considerations when planning access to pedestrian areas and footpaths are:

### More information

- Provide a firm, continuous path free of obstructions and without steep slopes.
- Where long walkways are provided, provide signage that displays direction, distance and terrain.
- Boardwalks can overcome problems of traversing rough, uneven, sandy terrain. Reeded decking of boardwalks requires the slats to be run perpendicular to the direction of travel.
- Building lines and pathway edges (for example, the edge of a concrete pathway, where it abuts grass) are used by those who are blind or have low vision to provide a orientation cue. Keep these clear of trip hazards (signage, pot plants, retail displays, trailing plants, overhanging branches).
- Provide seating at regular points along long walkways. Seating to be at a good height, have armrests and be protected from the weather and sun.
- Where drinking fountains are provided, provide one that is accessible to all.
- Ensure all squeeze points are wide enough for wheelchair and mobility aid users to open and pass through.
- Where toilets are provided, provide a clearly signed unisex accessible toilet.
- Providing good directional, informative, accessible signage will assist all people to find their way.