

Inclusive Design

Technical Guidance Note 03/2019

July 2019

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The aim of this technical guidance note is to help members improve their knowledge and understanding of inclusive design in the context that the Landscape Institute has signed up to the six essential principles of Inclusive Design as set out in Construction Industry Council's (CIC) Guide 'Essential Principles for Built Environment Professionals'

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The aim of this technical guide is to help members improve their knowledge and understanding of inclusive design. The LI has signed up to the six essential principles of Inclusive Design as set out in Construction Industry Council's (CIC) Guide 'Essential Principles for Built Environment Professionals':
- Contribute to building an inclusive society now and in the future
 - Apply professional and responsible judgement and take a leadership role
 - Apply and integrate the principles of inclusive design from the outset of a project
 - Do more than just comply with legislation and codes
 - Seek multiple views to solve accessibility and inclusivity challenges
 - Acquire the skills, knowledge, understanding and confidence to make inclusion the norm not the exception
- 1.2 Creating inclusive environments should be approached as a process that runs through a project and ultimately makes places easier to use for all users, it should not be seen as just complying with guidance and legislation. A good introduction to Inclusive Design is available as a CPD session on the Design Council website. There are seven modules to this CPD and you receive a certificate on completion.
<https://inclusive.designcouncil.org.uk/login/confirm.php?data=dnuVeRsJTm33XuS/mckenna1642->
- 1.3 The Landscape Institute aims to encourage its members to take a lead professional role in the design of accessible and inclusive environments by:
- design that helps to make the journeys people make and their use of streets and external space safe, accessible, easy, less challenging and more interesting;
 - understanding the issues from the perspective of a diversity of users through talking to the people most affected;
 - being aware of what makes places better for everyone to use;
 - applying inclusive design principles at each LI/RIBA work stage;
 - being aware of the legislation, government policy, and technical standards in relation to inclusive design; and
 - reviewing some of the most useful guidance, learning from award winning case studies and implementing best practice.
- 1.4 The Quality Assurance Agency's Subject Benchmark Statement for Landscape Architecture now includes a requirement for 'knowledge and understanding of the principles of inclusive design and the processes needed to achieve an inclusive environment'. The CIC have published a "Teaching and Learning Briefing Guide" (June 2017), to illustrate the key issues in terms of improving knowledge, skills and understanding in the creation of an inclusive built environment. It explains the implications for education and provides examples of good practice in teaching.

The extract in this box is from '**Creating an Accessible and Inclusive Environment**' (Construction Industry Council 2017):

An inclusive environment recognises and accommodates differences in the way people use the built environment. It facilitates dignified, equal and intuitive use by everyone. It does not physically or socially separate, discriminate or isolate. It readily accommodates and welcomes diverse user needs — from childhood to adulthood through to old age, across all abilities and disabilities and embracing every background, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity and culture.

An inclusive environment:

- *creates buildings, places and spaces that can be used easily, safely and with dignity, by all of us, regardless of age, disability or gender;*
- *provides choice, is convenient and avoids unnecessary effort, separation or segregation;*
- *goes beyond meeting minimum standards or legislative requirements; and*
- *recognises that we all benefit from improved accessibility, including disabled people, older people and families with children, carers and those of us who do not consider ourselves to be disabled.*

In making sound judgment, you should:

- *look to the broad picture, consider the physical context and the context of a range of users;*
- *ensure your knowledge is current and up to date;*
- *address inclusive design throughout all project stages from pre-design to completion, in use occupation and management;*
- *be prepared to influence the decision maker/client of a project, inclusive design is as much their responsibility as it is yours;*
- *identify all the issues and options to the decision-maker/ client and ensure that solutions and options are offered; and*
- *be aware that there are inherently conflicting aspects in how an inclusive environment can be achieved, while having the confidence and knowledge to recognise and challenge poor accessibility and support good inclusive design solutions.*

2 The concept of inclusive design

- 2.1 Inclusive design makes places easier to use for everyone and consideration should not be restricted to people with physical or sensory impairments. It includes children and parents with children, older people and people with a limiting long-term illness or health condition, including a mental health issue, dementia, Parkinson's, MS, and obesity. Cyclists as well as pedestrians should be considered within inclusive design.
- 2.2 An accessible and inclusive environment is not made up of isolated buildings or locations, it starts at your front door and includes the streets and places we use every day. Any break in the chain from front door to destination can make a journey inaccessible. A good way to visualise them is:
- imagining the journeys you, your family and friends make as part of everyday lives;
 - recognising the challenges you and they face;
 - understanding where your project sits within the context of these journeys; and
 - identifying how journeys can be improved.
- 2.3 These journeys will take place along streets, across roads, through spaces and they may involve entering and using buildings. Journeys that are less challenging, more interesting and have landmarks along the way are easier to navigate and tend to feel shorter, encouraging people to undertake more journeys by active travel modes therefore improving future health, well-being and, hence, mobility.
- 2.4 Inclusive design is not just about the ability to get between A and B. It is also about how and whether we can all use places and spaces, whether that place is a street, park, play area, nature trail, beach, footpath or the space between buildings: all need to be accessible. Good design is inclusive design and benefits everyone.

3 The perspective of users

3.1 Effective engagement techniques should be incorporated into the process to ensure that all users have an appropriate level of input. Co-production of design is one of the most effective methods of engagement that has started to be used in Inclusive Design. *“Co-production means local Disabled residents are working together with decision makers; to actively identify, design, and evaluate policy decisions and service delivery that affect our (their) lives and remove the barriers we (they) face”* (Haringey Council). The people who speak loudest are not always the one you should be listening too. Sometimes the most important users don't have a voice or group representing them such as children or people with cognitive impairment. Users will have different requirements and these must be integrated into project requirements and you, as a designers should seek a balanced approach appropriate to the context:

- the public realm is used by everyone, but that does not mean all places have the same distribution of user groups, so an area outside a school might have different priorities to the entrance to a health centre;
- not everyone accesses and processes information in the same way, so consider how you communicate with the people you talk to;
- consider how potential users may perceive, use, feel safe and comfortable in the spaces you are designing;
- different people see things from different perspectives so utilise cross-disciplinary knowledge; and
- consider who may be excluded from traditional ways of consulting with users – is your exhibition space wheelchair accessible, is your exhibition material easy to understand by non professionals, have you provided information in accessible formats, have you tried to reach people who cannot attend public meetings?

3.2 The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) Built Environment Access Panel (BEAP) is a good example of effective engagement. LLDC's task was to ensure that the future communities and neighbours of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park came to live in a vibrant new area which embeds the best principles of accessibility and inclusion. LLDC established BEAP in June 2010, made up of disabled people and experts on inclusive design. Its membership included members of the London 2012 BEAP and local community representatives from the housing sector, minority ethnic and faith groups and members of the Stratford City Consultative Access Forum to bring synergy with the Stratford City development. BEAP supports the Development Corporation to embed accessibility within its proposals and to ensure Inclusive Design Standards are met.

4 What makes places better for everyone

4.1 Good design involves finding the right balance in a project but there are some things that universally improve the environment for all users. These include:

- prioritising design for pedestrians and cyclists over the needs of vehicles particularly along and across the streets and roads that make up the majority of people's journeys;
- providing regular seating opportunities for resting on a journey;
- creating more interesting streetscapes with regular landmarks which make journeys more memorable, easier to navigate and enjoyable;
- providing direct routes that are straightforward and legible so easy to navigate;
- providing a choice of routes for different users, but without unnecessary segregation – think equality for all users;
- providing accessible wayfinding and signage;
- taking care in the use of tonal/colour contrast in paving to help navigation rather than causing confusion for people with poor sight or dementia
- mitigating for the effects of topography;
- ensuring natural surveillance;
- providing protection from hazards;
- ensuring good lighting whilst considering those who are light sensitive: understand the journeys people make at night or on a winters evening and the impact vegetation can have on lighting;
- providing well-signed access to drinking water and toilet facilities;
- remembering that trees and plants improve mental well-being; and
- providing refuges of calm within a busy urban environments creates places for, mental as well as physical, rest and recovery.

4.2 Inclusive design should be a sensible solution to a problem. If your design does not look sensible then it could be causing more problems than it is solving. Shoe-horning standard design solutions into a non-standard site whilst applying over-lapping guidance can result in a confusing environment difficult for people to understand.

5 LI/RIBA work stages

5.1 Inclusive design has emerged as a way of making environments accessible to disabled people. As such, it has often been seen by Landscape Architects as relating to a minority of users, however, it is likely that we will all, at one time or another, experience difficulties as a pedestrian, particularly as we grow older, or if we are a parent with a pram and a toddler in tow. Good inclusive design is an empathetic way of thinking that benefits everyone and should be intrinsic to a project from the earliest stages right through a project's lifetime. The CIC Essential Principles Guide recommends incorporating an Inclusive Design Strategy into the Strategic Brief (RIBA Stage 0). The CIC guide goes on to say *"The sooner the client identifies an Inclusive Environment Champion and the project team engages with access and inclusive design professionals (see guideline 5) the easier it will be to apply low or no cost solutions to achieving an inclusive environment and get the big strategic decisions right."*

5.2 The Landscape Institute encourages members to apply inclusive design principles from the start of a project and at each stage of a project through to completion and on going maintenance. This will help to ensure that the principles of inclusive design are implemented throughout the development process. A clear audit trail can also help to demonstrate that you have consciously thought about inclusive design in-line with the Equalities Act 2010 (see next section).

5.3 The CIC guide sets out the following stages/actions which have been organized according to the RIBA 2013 Plan of Work below:

Stage 0, Strategic Definition:

- **Strategic vision:** Commit to implementing an inclusive design process and identify an Inclusive Environment Champion.

Stage 1, Preparation and Brief:

- **Initial concept brief:** Embed the principles of inclusive design into the brief
- **Budget estimates:** Structure the budget to ensure that costs address accessibility and inclusivity, including costs of access expertise on the project team from inception to completion
- **Procurement process:** Incorporate the principles of inclusive design into procurement requirements
- **Development Agreements:** Make explicit reference to meeting best practice standards in any development agreements

Stage 2, Concept Design:

- **Master plan and outline designs:** Initiate early consultation and engagement with strategic user groups, including local access groups and groups of people with characteristics protected by the 2010 Equality Act

Stage 3, Developed Design:

- **Planning application:** Use Design and Access Statements to demonstrate how the highest standards of access and inclusion have been achieved
- **Building control application:** Demonstrate in any Access Strategy how access solutions have met the vision of an inclusive environment

Stage 4, Technical Design:

- **Detailed design and product selection: Maintain vigilance in the detailed design and project selection to ensure that inclusive access and facilities are delivered**

Stage 5, Construction:

- **Construction phase: Ensure that value engineering or other changes during the construction phase are not to the detriment of inclusive design or accessibility – attention to detail is critical**

Stage 6, Handover and Close Out:

- **Appraisal at project completion: Audit accessibility and means of escape provisions prior to completion using access expertise**
- **Fit out and post occupancy evaluation: Maintain levels of accessibility and ensure that staff are fully trained in the use of facilities**

Stage 7, In Use:

- **In-use management policies, practices and procedures: Monitor future changes and embed the principles of inclusive design into planned maintenance programmes**
- **Long-term occupancy, end user/public feedback: Review end user feedback, tailored audit changes and customer surveys, and use lessons learned to enhance inclusive design in future projects**

6 Legislation

- 6.1 The Equalities Act 2010 sets out our Equality Duty to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination;
 - advance equality of opportunity; and
 - foster good relations.
- 6.2 The Equalities Act states: “Public bodies must publish information to show that they consciously thought about the three aims of the Equality Duty as part of the process of decision-making.” and requires a ‘reasonable’ adjustment to ensure the equal provision of services. The definition of reasonable is on a case by case basis.
- 6.3 Through the Equality Act and preceding legislation (The Disability Discrimination Act should no longer be referred to as it is incorporated into the Equality Act), it is unlawful for service providers to treat disabled people less favourably than other people for a reason related to their disability, and since 2004 service providers have had to alter the physical features of premises if the service continues to be impossible or unreasonably difficult for disabled people to use.
- 6.4 Where schemes need planning permission, the advice in the National Planning Framework and Guidance is for the need to provide Design and Access statements with a planning application, Local Authorities provide additional advice on this to differing degrees in the form of Supplementary Planning Documents which Landscape Architects should review.
- 6.5 In the public highway, the Highway’s Act is the relevant legislation with guidance provided by the Manual for Streets 1 and 2 (with 3 now being produced).
- 6.6 Building Regulations 2010: Part M “*Access to and use of buildings*” is legislation in England with equivalent documents in devolved parts of the UK, as such this is a minimum standard. Although Part M of the Building Regulations relates to access into and within a building much of the advice is also very relevant to the external environment including the design of spaces between buildings and the approaches to buildings. : “*M1. Reasonable provisions shall be made for people to gain access to and use the buildings and its facilities*”. Approved Document M of the Building Regulations provides guidance but is not the only way to address issues, if alternative designs are presented the applicant will need to demonstrate via an Access Statement that reasonable provision has still been made. If you follow the guidance in an Approved Document there will be a presumption in favour of compliance however compliance is not guaranteed.
- 6.7 The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 cover a wide range of basic health, safety and welfare issues and apply to most workplaces (with exceptions including construction work on construction sites). The document includes guidance and reference to the Approved Code of Practice which provides advice on how to comply with the law.
- 6.8 In Scotland, The main pieces of legislation which the planning system operates under are:
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
 - Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006

6.9 Accessibility is covered in the Building Regulations and subject specific planning policies:

- 'Creating Places', published in 2013, is the Scottish Government's policy statement on architecture and place. It contains policies and guidance on the importance of architecture and design.
- 'Designing Streets' published in 2010, was the first policy statement in Scotland for street design, and marked a change in emphasis by putting place and people before the movement of motor vehicles.
- and planning advice note PAN78 .

7 Useful guidance documents

- 7.1 There is a tremendous amount of guidance published relating to different aspects of the built environment which are regularly updated. Some of the most useful guidance is outlined briefly below (mostly available on the internet) and more guidance is referenced in Appendix 1. Generally, we have not provided links as these can become out of date, documents can usually be found by entering the title into a search engine.

British Standard BS 8300 2018 Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment - Part 1 External Environment – Code of Practice

- 7.2 The new BS8300 published in 2018 is extensively changed from the previous version. The principal change is to divide the document into two parts:
- Part 1: External environment;
 - Part 2: Buildings.
- 7.3 As a code of practice, this is guidance and recommendations, it should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading. Any user claiming compliance with this part of BS 8300 is expected to be able to justify any course of action that deviates from its recommendations.
- 7.4 This British Standard explains how the external built environment, including streets, parks, landscaped areas, the approach to a building, and the spaces between and around buildings, can be designed, built and managed to achieve an inclusive environment
- 7.5 The structure of the document follows the logic of the “journey sequence” with additional recommendations including:
- inclusive design;
 - street design;
 - public facilities includes temporary external events;
 - specific locations;
 - street furniture;
 - external lighting;
 - management issues associated with the external environment.

Shared Space

- 7.6 The recommendations for street design do not include any advice on shared space/shared surfaces, as responses to the public consultation on this edition of BS 8300-1 indicate that the subject is controversial, and further research is required before the subject can be covered in any detail in the standard, NB: the LI are just publishing a Technical Information Note on Shared Space (Summer 2019).

Horizontal and Vertical Movement

- 7.7 The design for pedestrian movement is now divided into sections on Horizontal Movement and Vertical Movement consistent with the “journey” concept. It is assumed in the section on Horizontal Movement that a gradient of 1:60 or less steep is level; steeper than 1:60 (but less steep than 1:20) is “*gently sloping*” (and should have a landing for each 500mm of rise);

and 1:20 or steeper is a ramp. The following information is provided on Gently Sloping environments:

Gently Sloping access routes:

Where an access route has a gradient steeper than 1:60, but not as steep as 1:20, it should usually have a level landing for each 500 mm rise of the access route. On access routes with a gradient not steeper than 1:30, a level resting place adjacent to the route may be provided as an exception. A level landing should also be provided wherever a change of direction occurs. The cross-fall gradient across a level access route should not exceed 1:50, except when associated with a dropped kerb or adjacent resting place. Where there is no cross-fall to a landing, there should be adequate draining to ensure that there is no ponding at the foot of a ramp or slope.

- 7.8 Steps and ramps are covered in the Vertical Movement section. The gradient and calculation of the distance between resting points on a ramp is now set out in a lengthy table according to the “*rise in ramp, in increments of 10mm*” with figures quoted for both a “*Preferred Approach*” and a “*Max. Permissible Approach*”. A formula is also quoted for this calculation in case it is required.

Inclusive Design and an Inclusive Design Strategy

- 7.9 Previous editions of BS 8300 have advised specifically on designing for disabled people. The new BS 8300-1 explains how to design, build and manage the external environment in a way that is inclusive proposing that an Inclusive Design Strategy should be produced at the outset of a project, the process for this is outlined.
- 7.10 The previous standard was largely based on the Equalities Act 2010 and Part M of the building regulations which stated “*reasonable adjustments*” to enable people with disabilities to access buildings. The main focus was on the design of separate accessible facilities and their ability to meet requirements of disabled people. The recent version however focuses on the environment as a whole and how it can be made universally accessible meaning developers can build/make inclusive environments from the start. A key element of the revision to BS 8300 is to offer “*equal access to services and buildings*”:
- 7.11 BS8300 provides a useful summary of the accessibility requirements in relation to a Design and Access Statement and differentiates this from an Access Strategy for building control purposes.
- 7.12 The guidance in the document is structured under the following headings:
- Strategic site and building layout
 - Arriving at a destination
 - Parking provision including: cycles and mobility scooters
 - Horizontal movement i.e. the design of access routes including: widths, gradients, hazards, surfacing, gates and barriers
 - Vertical movement: including steps and ramps
 - Public facilities: including public art, seating, water features, toilets, trees and soft landscaping)

- Lighting (including general principles, avoiding glare, colour rendering, ramps, steps and way-finding)
- Specific locations including: Nature Trails, Beaches and piers, Parks and Gardens, Fishing and Angling, Historic landscape and monuments, Play Areas

7.13 Further detail is then provided in the following annexes:

- Management and maintenance
- Using light reflective values to assess visual contrast
- Space allowance for wheelchairs manoeuvring and access to vehicles
- Temporary external events
- Space allowance for people passing on an access route
- Slip potential characteristics of treads, ramp surfaces and floor finishes

Countryside footpaths and bridleways

7.14 Where access is available as a right, for instance on countryside paths and bridleways, this standard applies to all interventions which affect the physical condition of a right of way, for instance, if a gate or stile is provided or a constructed surface applied to a route. On nature trails, and paths in parks and gardens, where it might not be practicable to adhere strictly to the recommendations in this standard, the aim would nonetheless be to maintain as close compliance as possible.

Historic environments

7.15 The extent to which the recommendations apply to scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields and conservation areas is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Visual contrast

7.16 Extensive information on visual contrast is supplied. Street furniture and planters should contrast with its surroundings. Paving patterns should be carefully designed to inform users of their surroundings and not cause confusion; bold surface patterns can be disorientating or misleading to the blind or partially sighted and people who have sensory/neurological processing difficulties for instance: coloured bands running transverse to the direction of travel might be perceived as a step or kerb.

Housing

7.17 Guidance on individual dwellings is covered by BS 9266 *Design of accessible and adaptable general needs housing*. Along with Building Regulations Part M “Access to and use of buildings”, Volume 1 Dwellings:

- M4(1) Category 1: VISIBLE Dwellings
- M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings
- M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings

- 7.18 LLDC are in the process of updating their Inclusive Design Standards, this will probably address issues such as multi-generational housing.

Manual for Streets

- 7.19 The guidance relevant to the streets and spaces through which most journeys are undertaken is The Manual for Streets 1 and 2 (with 3 being written) which outlines an evidence based approach to design based around the production of a wide range of audits as part of a Quality Audit:

“The various audit reports should be brought together in order to identify any conflicts that may arise with a view to seeking a balanced response.”

- 7.20 An evidence based approach is one where you gather evidence to base decisions on minimising the assumptions you make. This approach is particularly helpful when reporting on design decisions, NB: the LI are just publishing a Technical Information Note on Shared Space (Summer 2019).

London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games: London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

- 7.21 The inclusive design process implemented by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) resulted in London 2012 being ‘the most accessible and inclusive Games ever’. This process is being used today by the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) to ensure that the 5 new neighbourhoods in and around Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park maintain and improve upon the high standards of accessibility and inclusivity achieved for all in 2012.

- 7.22 Much of this guidance has fed into the updated BS8300 (2018). The approach can be applied to all development projects both small and large. The LLDC’s Inclusive Design Strategy 2012 and Inclusive Design Standards 2013 set out a strategy, standards and design management procedures from project inception to long-term management. At each stage of design, the project has to demonstrate that it sufficiently meets the Legacy Corporation’s objectives (including accessibility and inclusive design standards), any issues raised are categorised as either acceptable to be addressed in the next stage of design or require an immediate response before design work can be permitted to progress. Schemes are regularly presented to the LLDC’s Built Environment Access Panel (BEAP) a group of local disabled people and expert access consultants whose comments are addressed before the scheme can progress through the planning process. The 2013 Design Standards document includes detailed design examples and guidance including for level approaches (the ODA’s objective for the Olympic Park was for the public concourse to be no steeper than a 1 in 60 gradient which was achieved in a substantial part of the park, with gentle slopes, ramps, lifts and stairs provided in steeper areas).

Transport for London (TfL) Streetscape Guidance (Third Ed 2016 Rev 1)

- 7.23 Very comprehensive web-based document for the design of streets and spaces including sections on:
- case studies
 - new measures for new challenges
 - balancing priorities
 - physical design and materials
- 7.24 TfL Station Public Realm Design Guidance 2015 is also a useful document including a section on:
- Movement and Place: Finding the balance

Historic England 2015: Easy Access to Historic Landscapes; and Easy Access to Historic Buildings

- 7.25 Sets out a process to balance History and Access by, in parallel, undertaking an Access Audit and Conservation Assessment and developing an Access Plan based on the evidence in these reports and an understanding of strategic aims. Includes many examples of listed buildings and landscapes that have successfully been made accessible to disabled people while preserving the historic character.

Environment Agency Access for All Design Guide 2012

- 7.26 This guidance considers access in the wider countryside, setting out different guidance for slopes and surfacing depending on categories of locations:
- Urban and formal landscapes
 - Urban fringe and managed landscapes
 - Rural and working landscapes
 - Open countryside, semi-wild and wild land
- 7.27 Some of this guidance was based on the Fieldfare Trust: Countryside for All Good Practice Guide (Published 1997, updated 2005).

Sight Line, Designing Better Streets for People with Low Vision (2010), by Ross Atkin, CABE, Helen Hamlyn Centre at the Royal College of Art

- 7.28 Evidenced based research. Researchers followed blind and partially sighted volunteers on a regular journey they would take unaccompanied and recorded observations. Recognised the similarities and different priorities of different members of the blind/partially sighted community.

Designs for the Mind

- 7.29 BSI and The Helen Hamlyn Centre are developing research on Designs for the Mind. The guidelines cover four distinct areas: spatial characteristics, including lighting and distractions; way finding; safeguarding, such as avoiding the potential for feelings of entrapment; and design features.

Royal Town Planning Institute: “*Dementia and Town Planning: Creating better environments for people living with dementia*”

- 7.30 This practice note gives advice on how good planning can create better environments for people living with dementia. It summarises expert advice, outlines key planning and health policy and highlights good practice case studies. You can download the practice note but also you can take an online training module.

Appendix: List of relevant documents

(Many of these documents are best accessed via the Design Council Hub or most popular search engines)

Legislation

Equality Act 2010

(Key issues are summarised in *"Equality Act 2010: Public Sector Equality Duty What Do I Need To Know? A Quick Start Guide For Public Sector Organisations"* published by the Government Equalities Office, 2011)

Building Regulations Part M (only the regulations themselves are legislation. The associated approved documents are guidance)

Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

Planning

The NPPF (paragraphs 57, 58, 61 and 69) states that all developments should be designed to be accessible, inclusive and that this should be addressed by local policies

Local Plans specific to individual Local Authorities

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Comprehensive Guidance Documents

BS8300: 2018 Design for an accessible and inclusive built environment Parts 1 and 2

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE): The principles of inclusive design 2006

Design Council Inclusive Design Hub

Manual for Streets (1 and 2) (for street design but with particular reference to Quality Audits)

TfL Streetscape Guidance (Third Ed 2016 Rev 1)

London Legacy Development Corporation: Inclusive Design Standards Olympic 2013

London Legacy Development Corporation: Inclusive Design Strategy Olympic 2013

Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG 2014

Historic England: Easy access to historic landscapes 2015

Historic England: Easy access to historic buildings 2015

Environment Agency: Access for All Design Guide 2012

Transport for London: Improving Walkability 2005

CABE: Design and Access Statements: How to Write, Read and Use Them, 2006.

The LI are just publishing a Technical Information Note on Shared Space (Summer 2019).

More Specific Guidance Documents

Approved Document Part M Building Regulations

Department for Transport: Inclusive Mobility 2005 – a Guide to Best Practice on Access to Pedestrian and Transport

CABE: Sight Line, Designing Better Streets for People with Low Vision, by Ross Atkin

Designing Outdoor Spaces for People with Dementia, ed. Annie Pollock and Mary Marshall, Dementia Service Development Centre, University of Stirling & Hammond Care Australia (2012)

Countryside for All Good Practice Guide, Fieldfare Trust - <http://www.fieldfare.org.uk/>

Sensory Trust - <http://www.sensorytrust.org.uk/> with factsheets found here <http://www.sensorytrust.org.uk/information/factsheets/>

Centre for Accessible Environments - <http://cae.org.uk/>

Inclusive Mobility: A Guide to Best Practice on Access to Pedestrian and Transport Infrastructure, Oxley P., Department for Transport, 2002.

Interim changes to the Guidance on the use of Tactile Paving Surfaces, Department for Transport 2015.

Traffic Advisory Leaflet 5/95 Parking for Disabled People, Department for Transport, 1995.

Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2011.

Traffic Management and Streetscape Local Transport Note 1/08 Department for Transport, 2008

Shared Space: Local Transport Note 1/11, Department for Transport, 2011. (recently withdrawn, 2018)

Designing for Disabled People in Home Zones, JMU Access Partnership, 2007.

“Good Practice in the design of homes and living spaces for people with dementia and sight loss” (Corinne Greasley-Adams, Alison Bowes, Alison Dawson and Louise McCable

Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors I’DGO, [online] <http://www.idgo.ac.uk/>, 2011.

Inclusive urban design: Streets for life, Architectural Press, 2006.

Inclusive Urban Design: A guide to creating accessible public spaces, David Bonnett Associates, BSI, 2013

Developing accessible play space: A good practice guide (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003

The Colour, Light and Contrast Manual: Designing and Managing Inclusive Built Environments, Bright K., Cook G., Wiley-Blackwell, 2010.

Sign Design Guide: a guide to inclusive signage, JMU and the Sign Design Guide, 2000.

DD CEN/TS 15209:2008 Tactile paving surface indicators produced from concrete, clay and stone, British Standards Institution, 2008.

BS 7997:2003 Products for tactile paving surface indicators, British Standards Institution, 2003.

BS 5395-1:2010 Stairs. Code of practice for the design of stairs with straight flights and winders, British Standards Institution, 2010.

BS 8501:2002 Graphical symbols and signs. Public information symbols, British Standards Institute, 2002.

Sport England. (2014). Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. Available: <https://www.sportengland.org/media/3599/20140722-anog-published.pdf> Last accessed 04 April 2016.

Sport England Design Guidance Accessible Sports Facilities <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/accessible-facilities/>

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Document history

25 July – Edited for publication by Simon Odell CMLI