



Inclusive Design

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- **British Standard BS8300:2009** sets out the code of practice for the Design of Buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. Understanding needs and requirements is key – assumptions don't always lead you to the top priorities (think M&S café as an example).
- **Think about the impact of design on people.** Consider how people use spaces at pre-design, design, construction and completion stages – learn from lessons good and bad. Know your population – 1 in 4 Londoners don't leave the house on any given day. Accessible and inclusive housing is not just about the internal space requirements – think also about access as well as the environment you are creating.
- At the neighbourhood level **streets are vital organs for movement.** For neighbourhood interventions pick choices that are high impact and easy to implement –this could even be things as small as improving a particular junction, underpass or a dropped kerb which is the 'weak link' in a journey made by people.
- **Prioritise to balance the needs of all** (eg. a staggered crossing might be better if it means crossing times are more accessible – eg. Bexley scheme). Different needs can result in conflicting requirements – compromise is sometimes the only way forward
- **Shadowing access audits are invaluable** for learning how to improve environments. Practical thinking should apply – consider more tonal contrast to surfaces
- **Planning policy goes beyond Building Regulations.** The NPPF and PPG sets out to create safe, inclusive and accessible places. Lifetime homes are a requirement of the London Plan but not of the NPPF.

Speakers:

Simone West, TfL
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Julie Fleck, Strategic Inclusive Design Adviser
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Attendees: 60