



Milton Keynes Council Draft Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD (2022) – Consultation Responses and Officer response

Response ID	Respondent	Section of SPD	Comment Summary	Council Response & Proposed Changes to SPD
DDN1	Alzheimer's Society Linda Goddard (Area Manager)	Whole document	I support the recommendations within the SPD and these recommendations will support the commitment by MK Council to make MK a Dementia Friendly City These recommendations and adaptations will not only support people affected by dementia, but will support and benefit the population of Milton Keynes and those living with other conditions to remain active, within their local communities across Milton Keynes.	The support of the Alzheimer's Society is welcomed.
DDN2		Background	The number of people currently living with dementia in the UK has been revised and is now currently estimated to be 900,000.	Amend first sentence of Background section to read: “There are currently around 900,000 people living with dementia in the UK.”
DDN3	Natural England (Consultations Team) Sharon Jenkins (Operations Delivery)	General comment	SPD unlikely to have major effects on the natural environment, but may have some. Green Infrastructure - SPD could consider making provision for Green Infrastructure (GI) within development, in line with GI Strategy for the area. Provides multiple benefits including resilient ecological networks, manages environmental risks such as flooding and, greener neighbourhoods and improved access to nature can also improve public health and quality of life and reduce environmental inequalities. Biodiversity enhancement - SPD could consider incorporating features which are beneficial to wildlife within development e.g. guidance on, the level of bat roost or bird box provision or other measures to enhance biodiversity in the urban environment. Landscape enhancement - SPD may provide opportunities to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the surrounding natural and built environment; use natural resources more sustainably; and bring benefits for the local community, for example through green infrastructure provision and access to and contact with nature. E.g. it may be appropriate to seek that, where viable, trees should be of a species capable of growth to exceed building height and managed so to do, and where mature trees are retained on site, provision is made for succession planting so that new trees will be well established by the time mature trees die. Other design considerations - The NPPF includes a number of design principles which could be considered, including the impacts of lighting on landscape and biodiversity (para 180).	Comments noted. The positive impacts on health and wellbeing in relation to access to good quality green infrastructure, and open space are considered in the SPD as one of the 'Features of dementia-friendly design'. Whilst other points raised here, in relation to impacts upon, and improving of, biodiversity, GI and Landscape will need to be considered when planning for and developing the built and natural environment, they are not directly linked to the aims of the Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD and they are also covered under specific policies relating to the Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity within Chapter 17 of Plan:MK, which will be used for assessing planning applications relating to these matters.
DDN4	Alison Sidaway	General comment	Whilst I support the overall work being done on this project to put in place a framework for supporting people with dementia in the community, I feel that much more could be done to support the older generation in general that are largely ignored by the Council.	The measures proposed in the SPD will also benefit older residents.
DDN5	Daniel Clarke	General comment	Overall, great work. Signage using wayfinders such as that shown on page 8 are a great idea, but you cannot rely on the (colour) coding along. What does a red arrow mean? Or blue arrow? Or, specific to MK, a green or yellow arrow. Make sure to supplement and annotate the encoded wayfinders with plain language too, e.g. not just “  ” but “  central Milton Keynes this way”. It's great to see that page 7 moves away from the uniform design that MK suffers. Outsiders always used to say “everything looks the same in MK”. You need to add better information at underpasses. Not just a sign with the name of the estate into which you're entering, shown only on the bridge, but also way finder arrows at every junction on the red way. For example, as you approach the circle of the underpass at a grid road roundabout, arrows should point you to a particular estate <i>before</i> you enter that estate.	Noted. The illustration on page 8 illustrates wayfinding for a circular walk, for example within a linear park. The use of a colour coding for the walk makes it simple to follow particularly for people living with dementia. Amend description of photo to read “Waymarked circular walking routes” . Noted. This is a general wayfinding issue, rather than one specifically related to people living with dementia.
DDN6	Cathy Westlake (Dementia Commissioner) Milton Keynes Council	Whole document	Knowing that dementia is going to increase significantly in Milton Keynes and that making Milton Keynes a dementia friendly city is part of the Council's plan, designing dementia friendly neighbourhoods will be a major factor in improving the lives of people living with dementia in the future.	Noted.

			<p>People living with dementia want to be able to stay a part of their community for as long as possible. They do not want to be unable to go out because of a fear of losing their way, they want to be able to do things they have always done like going to a local shop, sitting and chatting to other members of the community on benches, feeling part of their community. A recent survey conducted by the Council found that going for walks was high up on the preferred list of activities for people living with dementia and research done by the Open University in conjunction with the Parks Trust has shown how important being outside and enjoying nature is for people with dementia. It should also be realised that many of these design principles will also benefit our older population which is a growing sector in Milton Keynes.</p> <p>The Dementia Pathway Improvement Group wholly endorse the designing dementia friendly neighbourhoods plan. This group is made up of multiple stakeholders including CNWL, CCG, Primary Care, NHS, Voluntary Sector, Adult Social Care and Commissioning.</p>	
DDN6 7	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	<p>Provision of an Accessible home could simply be achieved by MK Planning / developers complying with Building Regulations (enacted in 2015) for all new housing to be visitable and in compliance with the MK Local Plan to have 60% of new housing as Accessible and Adaptable. This we haven't managed to achieve so we have little confidence that a unique specific new set of guidelines would be similarly applied. There would also be the issue of how they sit alongside Building Regulations, and you never know the Government might eventually decide to legislate that all new housing should be built to the Accessible and Adaptable requirement anyway, which they are outstanding deciding on.</p> <p>There is also the need to consider the requirements of British Standards, which has taken the decision that you can't differentiate Neurodegenerative requirements from Neurodiverse as exemplified in the recent Publicly Available Specification (PAS 6463 - Design for the Mind) which was out for Public Consultation a few months ago and is planned to be issued early in 2022. The ultimate intention is to assimilate this standard into BS 8300 (Design of an Accessible and Inclusive Built Environment). This thinking is because a number of aspects can be addressed by adopting the best standard address the need of a far wider group of individuals. There is also a level of balancing required between specific disabled groups where what is required for one group is the antithesis for another.</p> <p>Therefore, we feel that a far wider scope should be adopted otherwise we could end up with benefitting one group and disadvantaging another.</p>	<p>The SPD is a planning document and therefore is not intended to be applied to Building Regulations. The SPD is principally concerned with the design of neighbourhoods rather than individual dwellings, focussing on the design of layout, streets and open spaces.</p> <p>The SPD takes account of the Department For Transport report 'Inclusive mobility: making transport accessible for passengers and pedestrians', which was published in January. This references BS8300, and provides a broader and more useful guide to design of the pedestrian environment.</p>
DDN8	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	<p>How is the desire for new developments to be just dementia friendly to be communicated to developers. Is it through the provision of the SPD? In which case it will be working to information that is almost without exception 10 years old or longer and ignores all the recent standards and guidance that have been published.</p>	<p>The Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods (DDN) SPD will be used to guide developers. It is noted that Inclusive Mobility has been published by DfT since the draft SPD was prepared. The final version of the SPD has been updated to take the new document into account. The guidance relating to designing dementia-friendly neighbourhoods is the most up to date guidance available. The recently adopted Health Impact Assessment (HIA) SPD, which will be used to assess planning applications alongside the DDN SPD, asks questions about access to places and buildings for those with mobility problems or a disability, and the needs of people with specific health conditions, such as dementia.</p>
DDN9	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	<p>Similarly, what are Planning Applications to be assessed against to ensure that they are Dementia Friendly and is any non-compliance to General Accessibility Standards & Guidance to be ignored? How will any designs that will adversely affect another disability be considered?</p>	<p>The aim is to create neighbourhoods that work for everyone. Designing neighbourhoods for people with dementia will have benefits for everyone, as the principles of dementia-friendly design represent good urban design. If there are any of the measures within the DDN SPD that would adversely affect other groups, then we would be interested to know. Planning applications for developments of over 50 dwellings will be assessed against the HIA SPD. By definition, an SPD is not a planning policy document nor is part of the Development Plan, but when adopted it is capable of being used as a material planning consideration in planning decisions and in assessing planning applications. By adopting the DDN SPD (as amended following public consultation) we put ourselves in a stronger position to assess and amend planning applications than we would be without it.</p>
DDN10	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	<p>Similarly, what will Building Control monitor the on-going design development and finished development against? What if the Developer uses an Approved Inspector (AI) will their sign-off be verified before the development is confirmed as being Dementia Friendly? Will the competence of AIs be assessed with regard to their expertise in assessing Dementia Friendly environments?</p>	<p>The SPD is a planning document and focuses on matters that can be controlled by planning legislation. It is not intended to be applied by Building Control. As planning guidance, the DDN SPD cannot be expected to cover matters such as the accessibility of buildings, which are covered in the Building Regulations, which is a different piece of legislation than planning legislation. The emphasis of the SPD is on the design of the neighbourhood rather than individual buildings. Planning permissions will be subject to planning conditions and enforcement action can be taken</p>

				if serious breaches occur.
DDN11	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	Will you require somebody with suitable expertise in Dementia Friendly Neighbourhoods to confirm at that acceptance stage? In fact, will somebody with this expertise be involved all the way through the design / approval process.	The DDN SPD is planning guidance and developments will be assessed by planning officers against the guidance. Also, planning applications for developments of over 50 dwellings will be assessed against the HIA SPD. We would also welcome responses from consultees on planning applications that comment on whether the proposed designs are in line with guidance.
DDN12	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	Will the requirements for details of compliance with being Dementia Friendly be added to the Planning Application Validation List? If is, would it be possible for this statement plus the Housing Statement and Accommodation Schedule to be forwarded to us wherever applicable for our knowledge and awareness.	Developments of over 50 dwellings will be required to submit a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) with their planning application. The HIA is a means of identifying all positive and negative health effects that may result from the development, and proposing mitigating actions, where appropriate. Developers and decision makers are required to take account of all relevant policies and guidance relating to a proposed development.
DDN13	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	The SPD and this current exercise only effectively addresses new developments, will it also be applied to regeneration projects and the Bletchley Town Deal? Application to regeneration projects is especially relevant as this applies to older areas of MK where the demographics would probably indicate a far higher age profile of the local population.	The DDN SPD will apply to any proposal that comes forward for planning approval, including regeneration projects that require planning permission.
DDN14	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	Even if is applied to Regeneration and Town Development schemes how will adapting the remaining areas of MK to being Dementia Friendly be rolled out? Has or will a programme of works be developed to address this roll-out to all areas?	There are no plans at this stage to undertake works to existing areas of MK to make them dementia-friendly. However, the Council Plan has a commitment to make Milton Keynes a dementia-friendly city and there are a number of broad streams of work that are being undertaken (https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/adult-social-care/dementia/milton-keynes-a-dementia-friendly-city).
DDN15	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	Finally, we're not comfortable with Dementia being referred to as an illness, the NHS defines it as a Syndrome, a group of related symptoms, associated with an ongoing decline of brain functioning, or as it is referred to in the recent standards and guidelines issued as Neurodegeneration.	In the DDN SPD we state that 'dementia refers to a set of symptoms' and use the phrase 'people living with dementia' throughout the document.
DDN16	MK Centre for Integrated Living Ernie Boddington (Chair)	General comment	We will add that we're disappointed that there isn't the ambition to expand this to being Disabled Friendly. In our opinion the decremental involvement would be minimal when considering all that should be applied to satisfactorily achieve a Dementia Friendly environment and MK could return to its early days when Disability / Accessibility was a leading involvement of the Council and they worked in partnership with the Disabled Community.	As noted earlier, the Council's HIA SPD assists us in assessing whether developments of 50 dwellings or more has been planned and designed to accommodate people living with disabilities. Good urban design will also address positively many of the challenges faced by those living with disabilities when using our built environment. Our adopted Local Plan contains several policies to benefit people with disabilities such policy HN4 of Plan:MK, which requires a certain percentage of dwellings to be provided for wheelchair uses. Other SPDs, such as the about to be reviewed Parking Standards SPD produced by the Council, provide specific guidance in relation to accessibility for people with disabilities. However, we acknowledge that more can and should be done and we will look to do this through the new Local Plan.
DDN17	Campbell Park Parish Council Tracey Jones (Community Officer/ Committee Clerk)	General comment	Campbell Park Parish Council have considered the Draft Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD, and are in full support of the implementation of this SPD.	Noted.
DDN18	LLFA Rachel Kilgallon (Flood and Water Management Officer)	Whole document	Milton Keynes Council is a Lead Local Flood Authority (under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010) with a responsibility for managing flooding from surface water, groundwater flooding and ordinary watercourses outside the drainage district of the Internal Drainage Board. Main rivers are the responsibility of the Environment Agency. The Flood and Water Management Team (as LLFA) are unable to provide detailed comments around designing dementia-friendly neighbourhoods and instead focused on elements identified in the draft SPD document, which may align/conflict with current flood risk management approaches. We have had limited success locating existing guidance or documents that review the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) within neighbourhoods where they have also incorporated an approach to be dementia-friendly in design. As such, the LLFA have provided	The SPD recognises that access to green space and nature has particular benefits for people with dementia. SUDs features can help to meet this need. The detailed design of SUDs features, however, is covered by other guidance. It is accepted that sustainable drainage measures, such as raingardens and green walls/roofs, can also act as dementia-friendly features. The requirement for paving to be smooth relates to the need to avoid cobbled surfaces. Permeable block paving would conform with the SPD's guidance.

some general comments around flood risk and the use of SuDS for managing surface water runoff, which should be considered:

- Floodplains tend to be large, flat expanses of land that form on either side of a river. The floodplain is the area that a river floods onto when it exceeds its channel capacity. Within Milton Keynes, these areas are mostly located within park land managed by the Parks Trust and in line with NPPF, Plan:MK ensures that new developments demonstrates the application of a sequential approach to the site design and layout to ensure highest vulnerability land uses are located within areas of the site at lowest risk of flooding. However, it is worth noting that floodplains are intended to be utilised and during different times of the year can be occupied by water – this can lead to a change in landscape regularly. Grassed areas that are prone to main river fluvial flooding are along the River Great Ouse and the River Ouzel. Expansion areas such as MK East have been proposed in a manner that the floodplain (including the impact from climate change) will remain undeveloped/amenity space. It is noted that during the outline planning permission for MK East, the developers expressed interest in delivering a dementia-friendly design approach.
- In a similar way to designing dementia-friendly neighbourhoods, sound surface water management on new developments entails designing spaces with certain principles and considerations in mind. All new development must incorporate a surface water drainage system with acceptable flood control and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Approaches to manage surface water that take account of water quantity (flooding), water quality (pollution) biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity are collectively referred to as SuDS. Surface water management should be considered from the beginning of the development process and throughout, influencing the design and layout of public open space etc. In line with Plan:MK we seek the use of above ground storage such as ponds, swales and wetlands rather than below ground storage. Above ground SuDS features make spaces more green, and are widely understood to have significant co-benefits for health and wellbeing.
- In line with Ciria design guidance, there are clear constraints for such SuDS features to include gentle slopes, maximum water depths and consider locations in relation to development. Where water is accessible, the edge gradient above and below the water line and the depth profile of the water are important. It should be noted that the use of safety rings is generally not appropriate for SuDS as they are designed to be dropped vertically and not thrown any distance as they are heavy and awkward to handle.
- SuDS features can have permanent or temporary bodies of water within them. As such, similar to floodplains, it is important to note that when they are in use, the landscape appearance can change. SuDS may not always appear obvious during dry weather. The LLFA are supportive of information signs explaining where and how water can be stored across a development. Dementia-friendly signage around SuDS features may also provide way-finding benefits as suggested in the draft SPD.
- If designing irregular grid layouts and gently winding streets, natural land contours could be used to guide these layouts. Considering topography in the initial stages of street layout design will help to incorporate designing for surface water exceedance flow into the master plan for the site. Specifically designing for exceedance flow routes is a way to protect people and property even when a flood occurs.
- Distinguishable footpaths were identified as an important component of dementia-friendly design, with clear 'edging' to define footpath routes. Please note, the LLFA seek permeable paving to be provided as a minimum in many development locations. This is commonly designed as permeable block paving and it is unclear if this would meet the requirement of a 'plain smooth path', although other pervious forms exist. Edging should have small inlets or gaps for water to flow into permeable areas such as raingardens or swales.
- Sensory gardens were identified in the SPD as dementia-friendly spaces for inclusion in urban development. There is a key opportunity to design sensory gardens as raingardens, which help to capture and infiltrate surface water flows in planted areas. Whilst native and water-tolerant species are often chosen in raingardens, these spaces can hold an array of plants, including those with bright colours or smells as described for sensory gardens.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinctive buildings were identified as a helpful component for dementia-friendly design. Green roofs, green living walls, and disconnected downpipes with eye-catching planters can contribute to the distinctiveness of building appearance. These features intercept rainwater at source, benefitting surface water management. They can also contribute to air quality and temperature regulation. The use of such features in making buildings more distinctive therefore has both water management and dementia-friendly neighbourhood benefits. We would recommend reviewing Policies FR1 to FR3 of Plan:MK as they give a concise summary of what SuDS should look like. 	
DDN19	The Canal & River Trust Jane Hennell (Area Planner)	Whole document	<p>The wellbeing benefits of being by water are well documented and the Canal & River Trust recognise that the Grand Union Canal as it runs through Milton Keynes is an important, free to use resource, which can be used by all, including Dementia sufferers and their carers.</p> <p>However, there are possible safety issues as a result of narrow and uneven towpath surfaces in some locations as well as potential conflict between competing users. The Trust have often suggested that S106 contributions should be used to help fund improvements, which would of course help everyone, not just those suffering from Dementia.</p> <p>Both National Planning Policy, Plan: MK and this document aligns with one of our Health and Wellbeing goals to establishing the waterways as healthy places in urban spaces through a combination of good physical design, embedded within wider local infrastructure, and well-planned interventions, that are relevant and meaningful.</p> <p>The waterway should be recognised as a valuable part of its local neighbourhood with the potential to make a significant impact on ‘place’, thus contributing to improved health and wellbeing. Hence there is an appetite to work with partners to explore opportunities to enhance the canal corridor for the benefit local people/ targeted populations (from wellbeing walks to improved signage and design, subject to the availability of funding).</p> <p>With dementia on the increase it is important to make the case for prevention; evidence exists re the wellbeing benefits of getting outdoors/ being by the water (for everyone) and physical activity (for everyone but specifically for prevention of dementia): As the Alzheimers Society states ‘Of all the lifestyle changes that have been studied, taking regular physical exercise appears to be one of the best things that you can do to reduce your risk of getting dementia. Several studies looking at the effect of aerobic exercise (exercise that increases your heart rate) in middle-aged or older adults have reported improvements in thinking and memory, and reduced rates of dementia.</p> <p>The Trust wish to work with the Council to look at ways of encouraging greater use of the canal in this way and work in partnership to carry out improvements where possible.</p>	<p>The SPD recognises that access to green space and nature has particular benefits for people with dementia. The Grand Union Canal is an important recreational resource and any improvements that are made to the canal environment should take account of the needs of those living with dementia.</p> <p>The commitment to work with partners, including the Council, to enhance the canal corridor for the benefit of local people and to improve health and wellbeing is welcomed. The importance of physical activity to reducing the risk of getting dementia is noted.</p>
DDN20	Angharad Williams	Whole document	<p>Looking at the guide I would say you have covered a number of key points and I think it is looking pretty great. I hope we can inspire lots of other Council’s to do something similar. You are certainly on the right track and I have only the couple of comments below to make. The first relates to the colour and contrasting point made within the document. This is indeed true in that people with dementia do indeed need contrast to help them navigate. However, too much colour can also cause disorientation and confusion. For example, facades of buildings should not be confusing in using too much material but the plainer the façade the better and glass should be avoided. The colour comes in in respect to navigational cues – for example, a bright red postbox or bright silver sculpture.</p> <p>You are spot on in terms of avoiding dead ends as part of any design, but I would ensure that key landmark buildings or visual landmarks such as trees/sculptures are placed at key decision points. For example, when needing to make a decision to turn left towards home or right towards town. As an aside, I would try and encourage mixed use development as much as possible. This creates opportunity for people to interact and as such, a chance for one to create a memory. For those with dementia, it is those type of emotional memories that stay with them longer than factual memories. As such, the more walking people do and the more environments we create to achieve this, the better chance of public interaction.</p>	<p>Support is noted and welcomed.</p> <p>Whilst accepting that reflections in glass can cause disturbance to people with dementia, it is not feasible or desirable to avoid glass on facades. However, is accepted that facades should avoid the use of too many different materials. Include new bullet point in Building Design “key measures”: “Building facades should use a limited palette of materials.”</p> <p>Noted – wording could be made clearer. Amend Layout “Key measure” to read: “Visual cues, such as landmark buildings or features, are positioned at decision points, such as junctions and turnings.”</p> <p>Mixed uses is included as a key measure in relation to Accessibility to Facilities. Include additional supporting text to state: “A mix of uses provides the opportunity for people with dementia to interact with other people.”</p>

			You are spot on with signs – these do need to be clear and signposted well. I would also try and avoid making big changes to the environment, as again, such items/buildings could be used as visual cues.	
DDN21	My Milton Keynes Keynes Melanie Beck (Chief Executive)	No comment	As our business is principally around creating an enhanced city centre for our business occupiers and their employees, we do not feel we are qualified to input into this consultation.	Noted.
DDN22	James Povey (Strategic Lead Transport Policy and Planning) Milton Keynes Council	Planning Policy Context	The SPD states that it is aimed at developers involved in submitting planning applications as well as those involved in the determination of planning applications. Is it not to be used by highways when delivering works on the highways or shaping their design guidance?	The SPD is a planning document and will only be a material consideration for highway works if they require planning permission.
DDN23		Features of Dementia- friendly Design	Accessibility to Facilities ‘Key Measures’. These walking speeds are slower than the standard ones we use in our accessibility mapping. For example, our recent work on parking standards SPD has used the same method as Transport for London in their PTAL methodology which assumes a walking speed of 80m per minute, so 10 mins = 800m. Makes sense for dementia friendly you adopt a slower walking speed, but some people may comment on the difference.	Noted.
DDN24		Features of Dementia-friendly Design	Open Space “Key Measures” fourth bullet. As part of the Redway Super Routes project we have been improving wayfinding by adding blue directional signs and totems. Highways have been keen to adhere to TSRGD (The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions) standards for such signs so we only include distance in miles on them. I think TSRGD permits use of travel time on signs but I note in the cycle design note LTN 1/20 it states "time and distance must not be shown on the same sign". This probably explains why we have gone with just distance for ours.	Noted. The signage referred to in the guidance specifically refers to local walking routes within open space, rather than redways or more general highway signage. To avoid confusion, amend text to state “Walking routes within open space should be well marked, with signs and/or different waymarkers used where appropriate. Routes of different lengths should be provided and it is helpful to mark the length of routes; preferably in the time it takes to walk as well as the distance.”
DDN25		Features of Dementia- friendly Design	Pedestrian Environment “Key Measures” fifth bullet – “unavoidable level changes should have gentle slopes with a maximum gradient of 1 in 20”. This seems to align with the maximum gradient stated in LTN 1/20, and hence our updated draft Redway Design Guide.	Noted. Include two further key measures to improve the pedestrian environment: “Preventing the footway being interrupted at private driveways by a vehicle crossover with a crossfall extending the entire width of the footway by introducing shorter drops at the kerbside edge.” and “Where traffic volumes are low, the footway should be continued unbroken across the mouth of the junction.”
DDN26		Features of Dementia- friendly Design	This point might be worth expanding on given the redways we have in MK. Redways should be mentioned as it is a local policy. LTN 1/20 still permits shared paths such as redways, and states these may be appropriate in some situations such as: - Alongside interurban and arterial roads where there are few pedestrians; - At and around junctions where cyclists are generally moving at a slow speed, including in association with Toucan facilities; - In situations where a length of shared use may be acceptable to achieve continuity of a cycle route; - In situations where high cycle and high pedestrian flows occur at different times LTN suggests a 3m wide shared path is suitable where there are hourly pedestrian and cycle flows below 300 each. In busy areas should be at least 5 metres. It does state though that: "In urban areas, the conversion of a footway to shared use should be regarded as a last resort. Shared use facilities are generally not favoured by either pedestrians or cyclists, particularly when flows are high. It can create particular difficulties for visually impaired people. Actual conflict may be rare, but the interactions between people moving at different speeds can be perceived to be unsafe and inaccessible, particularly by vulnerable pedestrians. This adversely affects the comfort of both types of user, as well as directness for the cyclist."	Inclusive Mobility (DfT) states “that Local Transport Note 1/20 is clear that shared use routes in streets with high pedestrian or cyclist flows should not be used.” Replace Pedestrian Environment “key measure” eighth bullet with: “In urban residential areas a separate footway should be provided on the same side of the road alongside provision for cyclists, that could be in the form of a redway or dedicated cycle path.”

			<p>So do we want to be clearer here and say that in urban areas a separate footway should be provided on the same side of the road alongside provision for cyclists that could be in the form of a redway or dedicated cycle path?</p> <p>I would still be minded to say the along grid roads you would generally consider these to be more like interurban/arterial roads and so a redway without a footway alongside it would be acceptable given footfall along these is usually low.</p>	
DDN27		Features of Dementia-friendly Design	<p>Signage “Key Measures”, Page 10 – there are a few points that contradict the wayfinding signs we have on the redway network. This will need input and clarification from Highways as the signs are in accordance with TSRGD. There is a minimum height for signage too, to ensure people don’t walk or cycle into them.</p>	<p>Inclusive Mobility (DfT) states that “Signing for cycle facilities is prescribed in TSRGD (2016). Include new bullet under Signage supporting text to read: <u>“The Council is preparing a Redway Design Guide which has been designed to accord with Local Transport Note (LTN) 1/20 (Cycle Infrastructure Design). Signage for redways should accord with the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions (TSRGD). In the pedestrian environment the following key measures should be considered.”</u></p>
DDN28		General comment	<p>Way markers painted on the floor surface at confusing junctions are a good idea and could be included. They could be colour coded according to route or area.</p> <p>Perhaps once Highways are finished reviewing the new Redway Design Guide this should be shared to ensure alignment and perhaps the Dementia Friendly Guide can reference the RDG. The space either side of the Redway is an important feature too – which support the Super Routes programme.</p> <p>Could we add elements from the Super Routes improvement programme in – we may be able to use this to get more funding. Redways should be well lit, underpasses well lit, surfaces in good condition, legible wayfinding, safe crossing points.</p>	<p>See response above. Reference to the Redway Design Guide is proposed. Detailed matters relating to the super routes programme are better dealt with through the Redway Design Guide.</p>
DDN29	Nigel Weeks Stirling Maynard Transportation on behalf of Milton Council Highways	Features of Dementia-friendly Design	<p>I have no major concerns or comments and the only observation is the reference to segregated cycle paths as this is not consistent with standard redway layouts.</p>	<p>Inclusive Mobility (DfT) states “that Local Transport Note 1/20 is clear that shared use routes in streets with high pedestrian or cyclist flows should not be used.” Replace Pedestrian Environment “key measure” eighth bullet with: <u>“In urban residential areas a separate footway should be provided on the same side of the road alongside provision for cyclists, that could be in the form of a redway or dedicated cycle path.”</u></p>