



Working towards creating dementia friendly parks, outside spaces and nature reserves

Environmental self-assessment tool – Final draft

Site being assessed:

Assessment undertaken by (name and role):

Date of assessment:



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The National Lottery
Heritage Fund



**UNIVERSITY of
WORCESTER**

Association for
Dementia Studies

Introduction

The Association for Dementia Studies, University of Worcester, has been working with a range of green space organisations and charities to develop this dementia friendly environmental self-assessment tool as part of a programme of work to enable parks, open spaces and nature reserves to work towards becoming more dementia friendly. It is part of a suite of resources that have been made available with funding from The National Lottery Heritage Fund. Further information on the project is given in the accompanying draft guide.

Accessing outside spaces

There are known to be significant barriers to people affected by dementia (those that are living with dementia and those that care for them) accessing outside spaces and individuals often struggle with confidence, navigation and uncertainty about available facilities. Access to nature has long been recognised as an important contributor to people's overall health and wellbeing, making these barriers especially impactful for those living with dementia.

Many outside spaces lack dementia friendly design features such as clear signage, accessible paths and appropriate seating areas and staff and volunteers may not have had the opportunity to learn how to best to understand or respond to the needs of people who live with dementia. Wherever possible staff and volunteers should have the opportunity to undertake dementia awareness training. Details of providers will be listed in the accompanying guide.

The tool provides a way of assessing the physical environment locally against a range of questions that focus on the areas that are known to be important for people living with dementia and their families. No external or internal environment is ever perfect but experience in other sectors has shown that the questions enable people to look again at their site and discuss with colleagues and visitors if/how improvements might be made.

What is important to recognise is that good design for dementia is good design for everybody including those that are neurodiverse and small improvements can make a great deal of difference.

The assessment tool

The assessment tool has been developed following a review of the latest research evidence and draws on best practice in creating outside spaces for people living with dementia. Each section within the tool draws on this evidence to inform a rationale which recognises that people living with dementia are often, though not always, older people who may have co-morbidities together with the sensory impairments common as people age and can experience visuospatial problems.

The tool is generic and in this context the use of the word 'park' should be taken to mean any park, outdoor space or nature reserve. Not every park will have the characteristics, facilities or staff mentioned but it was felt important to create a single tool to cover all spaces. The term 'accessible route' has been used rather than 'dementia friendly' to ensure there is no discrimination against those who are affected by dementia or others who may find the route easier to use including older people and those who are neurodiverse.

Using the assessment tool

Before you start

Please read the accompanying guide and watch the introductory video (in development) before starting the assessment, as these have been found to be very helpful, particularly the visual examples discussed in the video. You may also find it helpful to read through the assessment tool before you start so that you have a feel for what it covers and which areas may be more/less relevant to your park.

Before carrying out the assessment please ensure that all managers are informed and support the assessment and are willing to actively engage in discussions about the results.

Who to involve

The assessment tool can be used by a single individual but involving others who have a different perspective, for example colleagues, volunteers, gardening staff, can offer valuable opportunities for gaining different views of the park and how to improve it. Completing the tool together can also lead to constructive conversations about how to encourage more people living with dementia or other neurodiverse conditions to visit and engage with the park.

Completing an assessment

The assessment should be undertaken during normal working conditions. It should be completed in full but you may wish to arrange to undertake the assessment in stages. It may also be helpful to focus the section B questions (see contents below) on any accessible routes within the park or those that you believe are likely to be used by people living with dementia. You may also find it useful to take photographs as these can be used to mark progress and act as a record of improvements. If photographs are taken all relevant permissions as required by your organisation need to be obtained.

Contents

The assessment tool is arranged in the following sections:

Prior to the visit	
A1 General information that should be available before people visit the site	This section is a checklist of information that those affected by dementia have indicated that they would like to know before planning a visit and only requires a yes/no or non-applicable answer. The information should be available and easy to find.
External environment	
B1 Car parking B2 Wayfinding and orientation B3 Accessible walking routes B4 Activity and viewing areas B5 Outdoor furniture, fixtures and fittings B6 Maintenance, safety and security	The questions in this section require a rating. Give each question a score out of 5, where: 1 = barely met, 2 = requires significant improvement, 3 = requires general improvement, 4 = requires minimal improvement and 5 = fully met (see guide for further details). Please mark any questions that are not relevant to your park as N/A and there is a free text section for you to write any comments.
Internal environment	
C1 Entrance/visitor centres and other buildings open to the public C2 Toilets C3 Cafés/restaurants (questions may apply to mobile catering outlets)	This section uses the same rating scale as section B.
Assessment summary	A summary sheet for scores has been provided to help identify the areas that are already dementia friendly as well as those you may wish to consider for initial improvement when time and resources allow.

A1 – General information that should be available before people visit the site

Rationale

- People living with dementia and their carers often experience practical barriers to accessing parks. Making as much information as possible about the site and its facilities available should ease any lack of confidence and safety concerns and encourage more people to visit.
- Knowledge that staff have undertaken dementia awareness training will help to reassure visitors.
- General information about the site as detailed below should ideally be widely available in printed form as well as online. Information should be quick and easy to find.
- Different payment systems for car parking can cause difficulties for people affected by dementia
- A QR code/downloadable map of accessible routes with entrances/exits and facilities clearly marked or illustrated will enable people to plan their routes.
- Information should be available for all visitors about the location of first aid equipment, the designated fire assembly point, and a designated meeting point if people become lost.

	Is the following information available before a visit? Yes/No or N/A	Is the following information easy to find? Yes/No or N/A	Comments
General information			
a. Park address, telephone number, emergency/out of hours number			
b. Sat nav instructions and what3words			
c. Whether there is mobile phone network coverage at least at the entrance to the park			
d. Hours the car park and site are open			
e. If staff are on site during opening hours			
f. If staff have undertaken dementia awareness training			
g. The location of the nearest public transport stops			
h. If the park is well signed from the public transport stops			
i. If there are any restrictions on entry to the park e.g. dogs			
Entrance fee			
j. The cost of any entrance fee			
k. Information on any discounts for seniors or small groups			
l. If free entry is available for accompanying carers			

Car parking			
m. The availability of car parking including disabled parking and electric charging points on site			
n. If there is a charge for car parking, including disabled parking, and the costs given			
o. How the parking fee can be paid (e.g. cash, bank card, via phone or App)			
p. The location code and phone number needed to make parking payments via phone			
Maps and accessible walking routes			
q. A map with pictures of the walking routes, including any accessible pathways, seating and facilities is available to download or a printed version can be picked up from the site or locally			
r. Whether wheelchairs and mobility scooters are available for hire			
s. The location of first aid facilities, defibrillator and the designated meeting point are clearly marked on the map			
Facilities			
t. If there are toilets, including an accessible toilet, near the park entrance or within a 2-minute walk			
u. If there is a Changing Places toilet			
v. The opening hours of the toilets			
w. If a Radar key is needed to open the accessible toilet and the Changing Places toilet			
x. If there is a café/restaurant on site, and the opening hours			
Online presence			
y. Information is up to date and consistent across websites, social media and search engine listings			
z. Access information is updated in the event of extreme weather, events on site, or hazards			

B1 – Car parking

Rationale

- It is very easy to get lost in a large, unfamiliar car park causing anxiety and distress. A large car park may benefit from zoning by colour or number so people can know where they have left their car more easily.
- Rough and uneven ground makes walking difficult particularly for those who use mobility aids or wheelchairs. The surface of the car park should be hard and level without any potential trip hazards.
- People living with dementia may not have a blue badge but have difficulties with their mobility and require a larger parking space to get out of or into their car.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Is the entrance to the car park clearly signed from the public highway?		
b. Is the speed limit and any one-way system clearly indicated?		
c. Are there clear sightlines and signage to the main entrance and exit from the car park?		
d. Is there a designated level drop off point near the entrance to the park?		
e. Does the drop off point offer seating, shelter and space for wheelchairs?		
f. Are different sections of the car park clearly marked to indicate the spaces for blue badge holders and the electric car charging points?		
g. Are any designated spaces for blue badge holders near the park entrance?		
h. Have the parking and larger space requirements of people with mobility aids/wheelchairs been considered?		
i. Are ticket machines well signed with clear operating instructions?		
j. Is there clear signage to any pickup point with adjacent seating for a 'golf' buggy service if available?		
k. Is the surface of the car park level, with any slopes or step edges clearly marked and handrails in a contrasting colour to their surroundings provided if required?		
l. Are any lampposts, bollards and low-level barriers highly visible and do they contrast well with their surroundings?		
m. Is the car park lit during the evening/at night?		

B2 – Wayfinding and orientation

Rationale

- Visual impairments are common in people living with dementia and colours can blend together. A high level of contrast (a +30% difference in light reflectance value (LRV)) between colours is needed to ensure that different objects/text can be distinguished from their background.
- Signage should be consistent across the site. Sans serif fonts (e.g. Arial) with only the first word capitalised are the easiest to read. Symbols may be misinterpreted and should be used with care.
- Directional signage should be placed away from other signs to ensure that it can be read easily.
- Frequent signage, particularly at junctions, will give people living with dementia reassurance about where they are, and giving the length of a particular route will help people decide which path to take.
- Maps and intuitive wayfinding cues such as colour coding different walking routes, recognisable landmarks, seating areas and artworks will support orientation. It is helpful if maps indicate any steps, tunnels or a significant gradient change which may be difficult for those with mobility aids.
- Dead ends to paths, including locked gates, should be avoided as they can cause agitation and distress.
- If the park does not have an entrance gate a 'natural gateway' of trees will enable people to understand that they are entering the area.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Is there good colour contrast between the sign, text and surrounding area?		
b. Are signs non-reflective and the text clear and large enough to read easily?		
c. Are text and any symbols located on both sides of the signs?		
d. Are signs placed at a height (approx. 1.2m from the ground) where they are easy to read?		
e. Is the text in an appropriate language for the local community?		
f. Is there frequent signage for toilets and exits along the accessible route?		
g. Is directional signage with an indication of distance placed at key decision points/junctions?		
h. Have different colours been used to identify different walking routes?		
i. Are the exits to the park/car park and fire assembly points/exits clearly signed throughout the park?		
j. Have viewing points/artworks/sculpture and any heritage assets been used as landmarks?		
k. Are any private or restricted areas and open water/wetlands clearly marked?		
l. Are QR codes for site maps available along the route?		
m. Have maps large enough to be read easily been placed at key decision points across the park?		

B3 – Accessible walking routes

Rationale

- Paths and paved surfaces should be flat, an even colour, have clearly defined edges and be free of trip hazards such as overhanging foliage, loose gravel/surfaces or tree roots.
- People living with dementia may see a change in colour (e.g. a black drainage access cover or a black mat) as a change in level or a hole and may try to step over it.
- Accessible paths should be circular or looped with a clear indication of their length. They should be at least 1.8m wide to enable two people to walk side by side or for two wheelchairs to pass each other.
- Any gates should be easy to open/close. The route should not contain stiles which block wheelchairs and can be difficult for people living with dementia to navigate.
- Seating should be located just off the pathway on level ground and people will be encouraged to continue walking if they can see the next seat or resting point. Frequent signage will reassure people they are on the right route.
- Walking routes should have litter bins and dog waste bins at regular intervals.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Is there a choice of walking routes, including an accessible route?		
b. Is the accessible route level and kept clear of obstacles and trip hazards?		
c. Are all walking routes signed at frequent intervals and at junctions?		
d. Are any gates clearly marked and easy to operate?		
e. Are any decking or paving slabs plain, non-slip and non-reflective?		
f. Do paths and paved areas have a hard surface, drain well, have defined edges and are safe to walk on?		
g. Are paths wide enough (minimum of 1.8m) for people to walk side by side or wheelchairs to pass each other?		
h. Are any changes in level, steps or slopes clearly marked and shown on maps with handrails provided if required?		
i. Have benches/chairs of differing heights with level access, arms and backrests been provided?		
j. Can you see a seating area circa 50m from the entrance to the route?		
k. Has seating been placed at regular intervals along the walk (circa 50m and no more than 100m) wherever possible?		
l. Is there level, step free access to any seating areas with space for wheelchairs next to the seating?		
m. Has some shelter from sun, rain and wind been provided along the walking route?		
n. Are there frequent litter bins and dog waste bins along the route?		
o. Are there alternative routes to avoid stiles?		
p. Are any internal roads, tracks and trails clearly marked with defined crossing points?		

B4 – Activity and viewing areas

Rationale

- Parks can provide a range of social spaces and activities for people living with dementia including walking groups, exercise sessions and gardening clubs which can improve confidence and provide opportunities for social interaction and engagement.
- As community spaces parks can encourage local organisations to provide culturally sensitive opportunities for engagement that link to and build on local heritage.
- People living with dementia can remain very active and may welcome the opportunity to use sporting facilities such as tennis courts or outdoor gyms.
- Although people living with dementia may have sensory loss an accessible path can offer opportunities to enjoy birdsong, fragrant planting, water features, lakes or wetlands, watch sporting activities, wildlife or livestock or to peacefully enjoy the landscape and natural views. Some people may find children's play areas loud and overstimulating and may wish to avoid them.
- Bird hides should be accessible to those in wheelchairs or who use mobility aids, with level access, seating provided, and shelter from sun, wind and rain. Viewing windows should be at a height suitable for those in wheelchairs.
- People living with dementia may not understand that plants can be poisonous so easily accessible planting in garden areas or near buildings, e.g. the café, should be non-toxic and safe to touch.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Are there spaces by the accessible route with seating for rest or enjoying the landscape, and with tables for picnics?		
b. Are there social spaces within easy reach of the park entrance that can be used for community activities?		
c. Are there opportunities for people affected by dementia to get involved in physical or other at the park?		
d. Do picnic areas have tables that can be used by those in wheelchairs?		
e. If there are sporting facilities is equipment easy to use and the access step free?		
f. Does the park have a sensory walk or garden area?		
g. Do information boards, e.g. about local wildlife, have large images, minimal text and a QR code?		
h. Are there easily accessible viewing areas where people can enjoy watching livestock or wildlife?		
i. Are any designated historic buildings/heritage assets clearly identified with good signage and a QR code for those wanting further information?		
j. Is the access to any bird hides level, the door wide enough for a wheelchair and has bench seating been provided?		
k. Are the viewing windows in any bird hides or screens at differing heights so that they can be used by people in wheelchairs?		
l. Has any planting been chosen to offer scent and variety throughout the year?		
m. Is easily accessible planting in any garden areas well maintained, non-toxic and safe (e.g. no berries or thorns)?		

B5 – Outdoor furniture, fixtures and fittings

Rationale

- Some older people may have visual impairments and problems with depth perception, misinterpreting dark areas, including shadows and slatted surfaces, as cracks or holes to step over.
- People living with dementia can be extremely sensitive to light. Shiny surfaces can cause glare and reflections and patterned surfaces e.g. on patio paving can be disorientating as they may look as though they are moving.
- A high level of contrast (+30% LRV) between colours is needed for people living with dementia to help them define and differentiate between different surfaces, spaces and objects.
- Furniture, fixtures and fittings should be of familiar design so that they are easily recognised.
- Metal surfaces can become very hot or cold so their use for railings/handrails or outdoor furniture should be avoided.
- Modern furniture, fixtures and fittings may not be recognised by people living with dementia so they should be of conventional design.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Where practical, is overhanging foliage removed from accessible pathways to maximise natural light?		
b. Is any external lighting consistent (e.g. no dark areas or light pooling)?		
c. Is there good colour contrast between different walking surfaces and fencing, handrails and furniture?		
d. Has the use of metal surfaces for railings and furniture been avoided in public areas?		
e. Is all furniture of conventional design, placed on a level surface, robust and well maintained?		
f. Have any unwanted shadows from sun awnings or slatted roofs been minimised?		
g. Are potential obstacles such as bridges or cattle grids well signed with alternative routes indicated?		
h. Do bridges have non-slip surfaces such as mesh, open slats or steel grating and handrails that are easy to grasp?		
i. Are interpretation boards at a height and angle so that they are visible to those in wheelchairs?		
j. Do gate latches and other fittings contrast with the surface they are attached to and are they easy to use?		
k. Are any kissing gates wide enough for wheelchairs to pass through?		
l. Do any outdoor structures e.g. artworks or rubbish bins have a matt finish to avoid glare?		

B6 – Maintenance, safety and security

Rationale

- Knowing that the park is well maintained and safe will encourage people to visit.
- The presence of staff, details of emergency telephone numbers and safety aids will reassure visitors.
- A designated meeting point to which people can be directed if they are lost will provide reassurance.
- There should be regular checking and repair of signage, pathways, gates, electric fences and furniture, together with active maintenance of overhanging vegetation and the removal of any obstacles along any accessible routes.
- Information on fire assembly points/exits and evacuation routes should be well displayed throughout the site.
- Any areas or buildings that are not open to the public (out of bounds) should be clearly marked/roped off/locked.
- Any natural landscape hazards and risks associated with livestock (e.g. geese) should be clearly identified.
- Any hazardous materials, liquids or forestry/gardening tools should be locked away when not in use.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Is the daytime/out of hours reporting number prominently displayed at the entrance?		
b. Is the location of the first aid box, defibrillator and designated meeting point well signed?		
c. Are life rings/buoyancy aids available adjoining any areas of open water or wetlands?		
d. Are signs pointing in the right direction, well maintained and not obscured by foliage?		
e. Are accessible walking routes kept clear of obstacles including fallen branches, wet leaves and other potential trip hazards?		
f. Are the approaches to internal roads/tracks used by vehicles and bicycle tracks well signed if they cross a walking route?		
g. Are any trip hazards such as potholes, very uneven ground or tree roots clearly marked and sectioned off?		
h. Are any areas of maintenance well signed, cordoned off and the alternative route indicated?		
i. Are litter bins and dog waste bins emptied routinely to avoid them becoming full?		
j. Are any out of bounds areas or electric fencing clearly marked?		
k. Are any buildings that are not open to the public locked when not in use?		
l. Are any landscape features adjacent to walking routes, e.g. steep drops, rocky outcrops, fast flowing rivers, clearly identified and signed?		
m. Are any hazardous or poisonous liquids/materials/maintenance tools and vehicles locked away when not in use?		

C1 – Entrance/visitor centres and other buildings open to the public

Rationale

- People living with dementia may not remember that they have previously visited the park so the welcome that they receive when they arrive can make a great deal of difference to their experience of the park. Staff wearing a Dementia Friends badge or who recognise a Sunflower Lanyard will reassure visitors that there are staff able to help.
- Many parks provide spaces for community use and people living with dementia should be as welcome as others to join these activities.
- Natural light should be maximised in all buildings by pulling back curtains and blinds. Glare and shadows should be avoided as they can cause confusion. Spaces should be well lit on dull days without the use of fluorescent lighting.
- There should be a clear sight line from the entrance to the reception desk/service counter.
- Potential trip hazards such as black entrance mats which contrast with floor and may be perceived as a hole should not be used.
- Clutter and distractions including multiple notices/instructions and 'sandwich' boards can raise anxiety.
- Large areas can get noisy so acoustic baffling may be needed to keep the area as calm as possible.
- People may want to rest after their journey or step away from an activity so a space to rest is important.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Is the building clearly signed from the car park and any other approaches?		
b. Is the access to the building level without steps or slopes, the door easy to open and wide enough for wheelchairs?		
c. Are there handrails that contrast with their surroundings to help people enter and leave the building?		
d. Are the edges of any steps clearly marked and are any floor mats the same colour as the flooring?		
e. Are light levels consistent without glare or shadows?		
f. Is the reception desk/service counter easily identifiable?		
g. If there is more than one reception desk, is their function clearly indicated?		
h. Is there an induction loop for those who may be hard of hearing?		
i. Is there a seating area where people may rest with water available if required?		
j. Are notices and leaflets kept tidy and up to date?		
k. Are all surfaces, furniture and furnishings without patterns, matt and non-reflective and offer sufficient colour contrast (+30% LRV) to be easily seen?		
l. Are there signs to the nearest toilets and café?		
m. Is there an easy-to-read analogue clock showing the right time?		
n. Is information on the location of the first aid box, defibrillator and fire assembly point clearly displayed?		
o. Is information on the emergency/out of hours reporting number clearly displayed?		

C2 – Toilets

Rationale

- Not being able to find or use the toilet can be very distressing and poorly cleaned, smelly and badly maintained toilets can discourage people from using them.
- Signage and symbols indicating male and female toilets should be of familiar design otherwise they may be misinterpreted.
- Combination handwashing facilities providing water, soap and air drying are difficult to use and should be avoided. Fluorescent lighting should be avoided as it can flicker or hum, and automatic hand dryers can be noisy and cause distress.
- Toilet fixtures and fittings including taps, soap dispensers, and door handles/locks should be of familiar design and easy to use.
- In accessible toilets, seats, rails and door handles should contrast with their surrounding surfaces to be seen easily.
- People living with dementia may need help to use the toilet so accessible toilets should have enough space for them to be accompanied, room for any mobility aids and for the door to be closed.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Are the toilets clearly signed as male, female, accessible/disabled, or unisex?		
b. Are there clear signs both into and out of the toilets?		
c. Are the toilet door locks easy to find and use?		
d. Is the flooring matt and non-slip and have shiny surfaces been avoided?		
e. Are the toilet seats, flush handles and rails in a colour that contrasts with the toilet walls and floors?		
f. Are fixtures and fittings such as toilet flushes and taps of a familiar design and easy to use?		
g. Is the toilet paper dispenser of familiar design, easy to use and reach when sitting on the toilet?		
h. Are any automatic hand dryers as quiet as possible?		
i. Does any sensor lighting allow sufficient time for people who may take some time to use the toilet?		
j. Is there a separate accessible toilet?		
k. Is there a Changing Places toilet or at least one toilet large enough for a mobility scooter, wheelchair and carer to assist with the door closed?		
l. Is there an easily visible and easy to use emergency cord in any accessible or Changing Places toilet?		
m. If there is no toilet on site, is there clear signage/information to the nearest available facility?		

C3 – Cafés and restaurants (questions may apply to mobile catering outlets)

Rationale

- Internal and external seating areas with adequate space for wheelchairs will encourage use of the café/restaurant and mobile catering outlets.
- Chairs with arms of differing heights and tables should be robust, have non-reflective surfaces and be positioned on level surface. Outside furniture should be made from materials that do not get too hot or cold.
- Modern furniture, crockery and cutlery may not be recognised by people living with dementia so they should be of conventional design.
- Clear sight lines, maximising natural light and using colour and contrast will assist wayfinding.
- Black entrance mats which contrast with the floor may be perceived as a hole to step over.
- Cafés and restaurants can become very busy and noisy especially when background music is played and people living with dementia may experience hearing loss and welcome a quieter seating area.

Question	Rating 1-5 or N/A	Comments
a. Is there good signage indicating the way to the café/restaurant throughout the site?		
b. Is the entrance to the café/restaurant and external seating area level without thresholds and trip hazards e.g. pavement boards?		
c. Is it easy to see the service counter and is there clear information on how to order and pay?		
d. Is there an induction loop system at all till points?		
e. Are there good sightlines in the café/restaurant and has clutter including tray trolleys kept away from walking routes?		
f. Are internal flooring and external paving slabs/decking matt, non-reflective and non-slip with all edges and changes in level clearly marked?		
g. Has the use of highly contrasting floor mats (e.g. black mats) been avoided?		
h. Is there a choice of external seating areas so that people can choose to sit in sun or shade?		
i. Does the colour of the tables/tablecloths and chairs contrast with the flooring and has the use of patterned or shiny surfaces been avoided?		
j. Are crockery and cutlery of a conventional design?		
k. Is there a choice of chairs with arms and backrests of different heights/depths?		
l. Has space been allowed between the tables for wheelchairs/mobility aids?		
m. Is there signage directing people to the nearest toilet?		
n. Is there a clearly designated quieter area in the café/restaurant with acoustic baffling where people can choose to sit?		
o. Have any hazardous materials, e.g. cleaning fluids, been locked away?		

Assessment summary

Please enter your ratings for each section here:

[illegible]

Add any key comments below:

The diagram illustrates the business environment, divided into two main sections:

- External environment** (Green background): This section represents the external factors that influence the business, such as market conditions, competition, and regulatory changes.
- Internal environment** (Orange background): This section represents the internal factors that influence the business, such as organizational structure, culture, and resources.

The diagram is structured as a large rectangle with a green top half and an orange bottom half, separated by a horizontal line. The text "External environment" is written in white on the green background, and "Internal environment" is written in white on the orange background.

Using money raised by National Lottery players, The National Lottery Heritage Fund supports projects that connect people and communities with the UK's heritage. Our project on 'Working towards creating dementia friendly parks, outside spaces and nature reserves' is made possible with The National Lottery Heritage Fund. Thanks to National Lottery players, we will be able to develop a guide and environmental self-assessment tool to improve access to outside spaces for people affected by dementia.



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Working towards creating
dementia friendly parks,
outside spaces and nature
reserves



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