

## An Analytical Study on Achieving Inclusive Parks in Light of Universal Design, Al-Salam & Al-Amal Parks in Aswan City as Case Studies.

### Sheraz Mohammed Hussein

Architectural Engineering Department-Faculty of Engineering, Aswan University, Egypt.  
sherazmohammed814@yahoo.com

### Prof. Essam Mohamed Ali

Professor at Architecture Department, Dean of Engineering Faculty, Sphinx University, Egypt,  
esam7122@hotmail.com

### Dr. Mai Eid Kahlil Ahmed

Architectural Engineering Department-Faculty of Engineering, Aswan University, Egypt,  
mai.eid@aswu.edu.eg

### Abstract:

Inclusive public parks have an essential role in meeting the society members' needs fairly and enhancing inclusion and social participation. Applying Universal Design (UD) approach to the elements of the public parks promotes inclusiveness, and eliminates physical obstacles. This study measures the UD application in Aswan's Parks (Al-Salam, Al-Amal). The study adopted the descriptive-analytical approach, through the researchers' observations which were recorded by the study's checklist according to UD requirements. This research aims at highlighting the role of UD in achieving inclusion, social participation, and sustainability in parks. Also, it aims at identifying the physical obstacles that prevent persons with low physical abilities (elderly, disabled, expectant mothers, and children) easy access and use of these parks. The results revealed that the case study Parks do not fully comply with UD requirements. The study concluded some important recommendations through which the UD approach can be achieved in the park's facilities, thus achieving inclusiveness in parks. **Problem:** The research issue lies in the actuality that community exclusion of classes of people, such as older people and disabled people, leads to their hardship in dealing with the urban environment and parks as well. Thus, designing societies and parks with Universal Design standards enables all society members to integrate and engage significantly. **Importance:** The significance of this research exemplifies that a universally designed community can benefit all people of different ages and abilities. Also, by designing parks and communities in light of UD standards that encourage older persons to socialize, and achieve social sustainability. Universally designed parks improve quality of life by providing wholesome environments as well. **Objectives:** This research aims to highlight the role of Universal Design in achieving inclusion, social participation, and sustainability in parks. Also, it aims to identify the physical obstacles that prevent persons with low physical abilities (elderly, disabled, expectant mothers, and children) from accessing and using those parks.

### Keywords:

Inclusive Parks, Universal Design, Al-Salam & Al-Amal Parks, Aswan City

### References:

1. World Health Organization (2020) Disability and Health. <https://www.who.int/ar/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health>. Accessed 1 April 2021.
2. Story MF, Mueller JL and Mace RL (1998) THE UNIVERSAL DESIGN FILE: DESIGNING FOR PEOPLE OF ALL AGES& ABILITIES. Center for Universal Design, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, Washington.
3. Massoud LS (2005) "Family Relationships, Disability and Family Therapy. J Insaniyat 29: 11-28. <https://doi.org/10.4000/insaniyat.4436>
4. World Health Organization (2018) Aging and Health. <https://www.who.int/ar/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D9%8A%D8%AE%D9%88%D8%AE%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D8%AD%D8%A9>. Accessed date 3 March 2020.
6. Hussam H (2018) On the International Day of Elders. Statistics: 6.7% of Egypt's Population is "Over Sixty". <http://www.youm7.com/3969272>. Accessed 8 Feb 2020
7. Vesper E (2019) Facts and Figures. Disabilities in Developing Countries. <https://www.scidev.net/mena/features/facts-figures-disabilities-developing-countries/>. Accessed 6 March 2021.
8. Hussam H (2018) 10.6% of the Egyptian Population has "Special Needs". And 2018 is their Year by the President's Choose. <http://www.youm7.com/4052548>. Accessed 21 Feb 2021.
9. Samh MSKA et al. (2015) The Egyptian Code for the Design of External Spaces and Buildings for the Use

- of the Disabled - Code No. / 601. 2017 Edition. Cairo: The National Center for Housing and Construction Research, Cairo.
10. Meckawy S (2018) After 43 Years. 2018 is the Year of Victory for "People with Special Abilities. <https://www.elwatannews.com/news/details/3888444>. Accessed 29 Feb 2021.
  11. World Health Organization (2012) International Day of Persons with Disabilities. <http://www.emro.who.int/ar/idpd/idpd/international-day-persons-with-disabilities.html>. Accessed 15 May 2021.
  12. Ahmed MEK, Girgs IRN (2022) A comparative study on achieving universally designed schools. Two case studies at Aswan city, Egypt. *International Journal of Construction Management*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15623599.2022.2042645>
  13. Dorneles VG, Ely VHMB. (2011) Universal Design teaching in urban design classes. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on international Research in Architecture and Urbanism, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Santa Catarina, Brazil.
  14. NC State University (The Center for Universal Design) (1997) THE PRINCIPLES OF UNIVERSAL DESIGN. [https://projects.ncsu.edu/ncsu/design/cud/about\\_ud/udprinciplestext.htm](https://projects.ncsu.edu/ncsu/design/cud/about_ud/udprinciplestext.htm)
  15. Steinfeld and Maisel (2012) What is Universal Design? <http://idea.ap.buffalo.edu/about/universal-design/>. Accessed 29 June 2020
  16. Abdul Kadir S, Jamaludin M (2013) Universal design as a significant component for sustainable life and social development. In Abbas MY (ed) ASEAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, Hanoi Architectural University, Hanoi, Vietnam, 18-21 March 2013, "Cultural Sustainability in the Built and Natural Environment", Vol 85. ELSEVIER, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, p 179 – 190.
  17. Al-Tal SM (2002) Integrated universal design: A solution for everyone. ProQuest Information and Learning Company. Union Institute and University. U.S.
  18. Center D (2013) Trend Spotting at UD2012Oslo. In: Skavlid S, Olsen HP, and Haugeto AK (ed.) Trends in Universal Design. Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs. The Delta Centre, p 6-9.
  19. THE CENTER FOR UNIVERSAL DESIGN (1991) PUBLICATIONS LIST: HOUSING, Fact Sheet #6 Housing Definitions: Accessible, Adaptable, and Universal Design. [https://projects.ncsu.edu/ncsu/design/cud/pubs\\_p/phousing.htm](https://projects.ncsu.edu/ncsu/design/cud/pubs_p/phousing.htm). Accessed 21 March 2021.
  20. Erlandson RF (2007) Universal and Accessible Design for Products, Services and Processes. CRC Press, Michigan.
  21. Tabassum S, Sharmin F (2013) Accessibility analysis of parks at urban neighborhood: The case of Dhaka. *Asian Journal of Applied Science and Engineering* 2:48-61
  22. Lynch H, Moore A, Edwards C, Horgan L (2019) Community parks and playgrounds: Intergenerational participation through universal design. National Disability Authority, Dublin.
  23. Skulski JK (2007) Designing for inclusive play: Applying the principles of universal design to the playground. <https://ncaonline.org/designing-for-inclusive-play-applying-the-principles-of-universal-design-to-the-playground/>. Accessed 21 March 2021.
  24. Abdou SMI (2011) Inclusion of physically disabled children through environmental rehabilitation of urban spaces case study: AL Azhar Park, Cairo, Egypt. *J Procedia Engineering* 21:53-58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2011.11.1986>.
  25. Keci M (2016) Universal Design in Public Spaces. A Case of Inclusive Parks in Tirana. Master diss., Epoka University: The Faculty of Architecture and engineering.
  26. Moore RC, Cosco NG (2005) Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) of Kids Together Park. Summary Report, The Natural Learning Initiative (NLI) in association with
  27. The Center for Universal Design (CUD), College of Design, NC State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.
  28. Satellite location Al Salam and Al-Amal park. (2020). Retrieved from Google Maps: [www.googlemaps.com](http://www.googlemaps.com)
  29. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (2019) Location of Al Salam Park.
  30. Canadian Human Rights Commission (2007) International Best Practices in Universal Design, A Global Review. <https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/eng/content/international-best-practices-universal-design-global-review>. Accessed 25 Nov 2020
  31. Foundation RH (2019) A Guide to creating accessible play spaces. Canada.
  32. Davarinezhad M, Rahnama M (2015) The assessment of urban furniture for the disabled (Case study: Shiraz City and large park. *J Civil Engineering and Urbanism* 5(1):16-21. pii: S225204301500004
  33. Frost k (2013) ADA AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN IN PARKS AND RECREATION: Accessibility Audit of City Central Park Walker, MI. Michigan: Walker, Disability Advocates of Kent County.

***Citation:*** Sheraz Hussein et al (2024), An Analytical Study on Achieving Inclusive Parks in Light of Universal Design, Al-Salam & Al-Amal Parks in Aswan City as Case Studies., International Design Journal, Vol. 14 No. 1, (January 2024) pp 21-33

34. Trieglaff M (2015) Forest Glen Park Design Case Study- Universal Design in a park and Recreational Setting - Slide presentation. <https://www.slideshare.net/Beitissie1/mark-trieglaff-forest-glen-park-design-case-study-universal-design-in-a-park-and-recreational-setting-slide-presentation>. Accessed 16 Oct 2020.

***Paper History:***

Paper received August 10, 2023, Accepted November 14, 2023, Published on line January 1, 2024