Inclusion by design





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Inclusive design

"It is a process that ensures that all buildings, places and spaces can be easily and comfortably accessed and used by everyone, regardless of age, gender or disability".

https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Inclusive_design





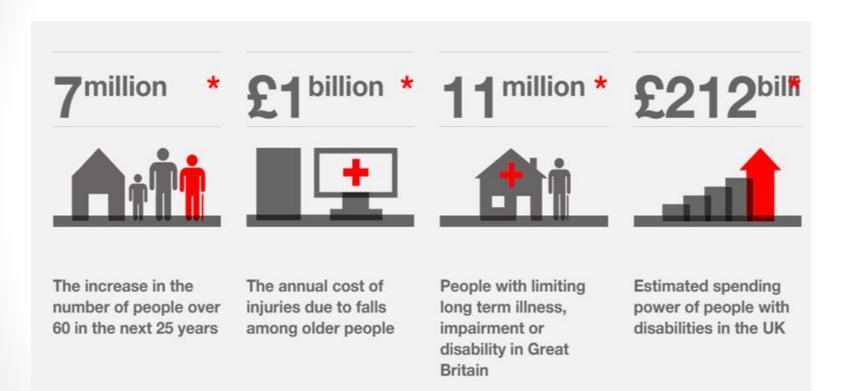


The principles of inclusive design.

- Inclusive design places people at the heart of the design process.
- Inclusive design offers choice where a single design solution cannot accommodate all users.
- Inclusive design acknowledges diversity and difference.
- Inclusive design provides for flexibility in use.
- Inclusive design provides environments that are convenient and enjoyable to use for everyone.

http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/principles-inclusive-design

Why it is matters?



Putting people at the centre of the design process.

Access isn't just about physical access to a space. It's also about access to the experience.

One wheelchair user is as different from another wheelchair user as any one person is from another.



There aren't universal design solutions out there.

Building Line Obstructions

The building line is obstructed on both sides by cafe tables and chairs and advertising boards making it very difficult for co users to follow and increasing the risk of cane breakage.

Wide Featureless Space

Navigating open space without features is very difficult for cousers meaning that they must follow the building line. A run of guidance paving through the space would make it much easier for users to use.

Meaningless Tonal Change

Meaningless tonal changes will delay 3 users as they will often stop and check for level changes. Contrasting lines such as these could be used to guide 3 users through the space. However those present here converge on an obstruction.

Rope Partitions

Partitions can assist wusers by guiding them around obstructions such as table and chairs; however the low rope and post type do not perform this function well.



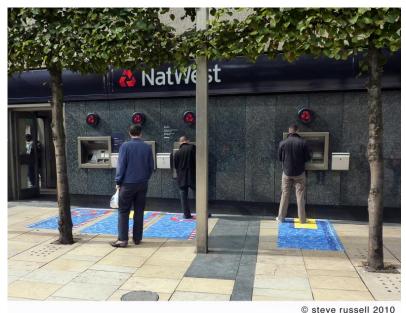
Sharing Spaces.

Indicators of sharing include:

- pedestrians occupying the carriageway;
- increased levels of social interaction and leisure activity;
- people spending longer in the street
- drivers and cyclists giving way to pedestrians;
- pedestrians crossing the street at locations, angles and times of their choosing; and drivers and cyclists giving way to one another.

Design Against Crime

- Uncluttered well over looked layout
- Site connectivity. Planned access, routs
- Managed Parking
- Lighting
- Landscape strategy.
- Well defined urban spaces
- Site management and maintenance



Achieving good design

- Preparing an open space strategy
- Design Stage: data collection, space allocation, designing to maintain.
- Detail design.
- Checking the design: quality audits.
- Monitoring .

Digital Tools for Place making

- Engage with location. Place making Platforms.
- Communication Platforms (Community engagement, participation, interaction and joint activities)
- Monitoring Platforms.
- Navigation
- Access to information
- Sharing Practices
- Announcing & directing Platforms
- Urban media art
- Multimedia experience that includes participatory technologies
- Animated Architecture Combination of landmarks and digital platforms
- Combined Tools

Task for today

Define 10 principles on how using IT can improve the quality of public spaces to make them:

- Inclusive
- Responsive
- Flexible
- Convenient
- Accommodating for all people
- Welcoming with no disabling barriers that might exclude some people
- Realistic offering more than one solution