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Araştırma Makalesi
(Research Article)

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Examination in terms of accessibility and use of place of Unimpeded Wellness Center: The Case of Ankara

Engelsiz Yaşam Merkezinin Erişilebilirlik ve Mekan Kullanımı Açısından İrdelenmesi: Ankara Örneği

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Cities represent spaces where individuals with different characteristics live together. Amongst these individuals, there are people who have permanent disabilities and people who sometimes have disabilities. People with disabilities may not be able to adapt to the needs of normal life, such as healthy people. For this reason, various arrangements should be made in open and closed spaces in order to enable individuals with disabilities to act independently. Thus, participation of disabled individuals in social life will also be ensured. In our country, there are facilities and practices with certain support and arrangements that provide service for the disabled. In this study, the compliance of one of these facilities with the standards in terms of field usage was investigated.

Material and Metod: Within the scope of this study, open for the use of disabled people and their attendants, "Ankara Sacettin Gürbüz Unimpeded Wellness, Special Education and Rehabilitation Center" was examined. Forming the physical environment of the center, the interiors of the building, the open green areas and their transition areas were examined within the framework of unimpeded space design. Accordingly, the current situation analysis was conducted in indoor and outdoor areas of the center in terms of size-dimension, unimpeded and sufficient area, surface quality, directives and warnings. The results obtained were examined in terms of "Basic Accessibility Handbook for Local Governments", "The Guide for Universal Standards for Disabled" and "Turkish Standards Institution's (TSI) Standards" in order to support accessibility and use.

Findings: In the facility, roads, ramps, staircases, children's playgrounds, play equipment, sports fields and equipments, surface coatings, sing and symbol, lighting elements and trash cans are found to meet the standarts. But, it is found that they are not positioned in the resting pockets, and some of the equipment elements are not ergonomic for the disabled.

Results: As a result of the evaluation of the study findings using standards, it was determined that there is not a big problem in the facility for the disabled individuals while they are using it. In our country, increasing the number of qualified facilities such as Ankara Sacettin Gürbüz Unimpeded Wellness, Special Education and Rehabilitation Center is vital because they play a very effective role in the socialization of disabled individuals.

Anahtar Sözcükler:

Ankara, engelli birey, engelsiz yaşam, özel eğitim ve rehabilitasyon, tasarım kriterleri

ÖZ

Amaç: Kentler birçok farklı özelliğe sahip bireylerin bir arada yaşadığı alanları temsil etmektedir. Bu bireyler içerisinde kalıcı engeli bulunan bireyler dışında dönem dönem bir engel taşıyan bireyler de bulunmaktadır. Engelli bireyler sağlıklı insanlar gibi normal yaşamın gereklerine uyum sağlayamayabilmektedir. Bu nedenle de engelli bireylerin bağımsız hareket edebilmeleri için açık ve kapalı alanlarda çeşitli düzenlemeler yapılmalıdır. Böylece engelli bireylerin de sosyal yaşama katılımı sağlanabilecektir. Ülkemizde, çeşitli destek ve düzenlemelerin yapıldığı, engellilere hizmet eden tesisler ve uygulamalar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada da, bu tesislerden birinin alan kullanımları açısından standartlara uygunluğu araştırılmıştır.

Materyal ve Metod: Bu çalışma kapsamında Ankara'da bulunan, engelli bireylerin ve refakatçilerinin kullanımına açık olan "Sacettin Gürbüz Engelsiz Yaşam, Özel Eğitim ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezi değerlendirilmiştir. Merkezin fiziksel çevresinin ortamlarını oluşturan bina içleri, açık yeşil alanları ve bunların birbirine geçiş alanları engelsiz mekan tasarımı kapsamında incelenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, merkezin kapalı ve açık alanlarında boyut-ölçü, engelsiz ve yeterli alan, yüzey niteliği, yönlendirici ve uyarıcılar açısından mevcut durum analizi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar "Yerel Yönetimler için Ulaşılabilirlik Temel Bilgiler El Kitabı", "Engelliler için Evrensel Standartlar Kılavuzu" ve "TSE Türk Standartları'na göre erişilebilirlik ve kullanımın desteklenmesi yönünde standartlara uygunlukları irdelenmiştir.

Bulgular: Tesiste, yol, rampa, merdivenler, binaya ulaşım, otoparklar, çocuk oyun alanı ve ekipmanları, spor alanı ve ekipmanları, işaret ve bilgilendirme levhaları, aydınlatma ve çöp kutularının standartlara uygun olduğu bulunmuştur. Ancak, tesiste kullanılan dinlenme ekipmanlarından bazılarının engelli bireyler için ergonomik olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen bulguların standartlar ile değerlendirilmesi sonucunda tesiste engelli bireylerin kullanımı açısından büyük bir sorun yaratacak durum tespit edilmemiştir. Ülkemizde Ankara Sacettin Gürbüz Engelsiz Yaşam, Özel Eğitim ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezi gibi engelli bireylerin topluma kazandırılması açısından oldukça etkili rol oynayan nitelikli tesislerin sayısının artması önem arz etmektedir.

INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization's definition, disability refers to the negativities between contextual factors (environmental and personal factors) related to the individual, inadequacies, activity limitations and participation restrictions (Anonymous, 2011a). Other than being permanently disa bled, people may also encounter temporary disability in any period of their life. Any health problem, pregnancy, fatigue, insomnia and lack of attention can put people into a disabled condition (Çelik et al., 2015). Arising from the interaction of health problems, personal factors and environmental factors, disability conditions vary.

Although there is a link between disability and disadvantage, all individuals with disabilities are not equally disadvantaged. Individuals with mental or emotional disabilities have a greater disadvantage than individuals with physical disabilities. It is very important that the disabled individuals at this condition are provided with services and information that will allow them to spend time with individuals who do not have disabilities and will integrate them with the society, and that these services and information are accessible (Yılmaz et al., 2017). Due to the improvement of the cities destroyed after the Second World War and the increase in the disabled population, care was taken to create usable environments. However constructing roads, ramps and spaces in the city without complying with standards or designing these areas for people without disabilities and the inadequacies in the city equipment elements, which are one of the most important elements of urban living spaces (Gülgün Aslan et al., 2018) passivate the roles of disabled people within cities. In addition, this situation may cause negative effects on physical, mental, emotional, and social development of individuals. In order for disabled people not recognized by the society and not feel ostracized, and to increase the urban life quality and urban living, the spatial needs of the disabled people should be correctly analyzed, and during the planning, designing and implementation processes of urban outdoor spaces, approaches that everybody can easily access to and use should be adapted (Aygün et al., 2018).

In the World Disability Report (Anonymous, 2011a), it was reported that inadequate policies and standards, negative attitudes, inadequate service provision, service transmission problems, inadequate financing, inadequate accessibility, lack of consultation and participation, and lack of data and findings prevent the actions that would be taken for the disabled. It was also reported that this situation worsened the health conditions, decreased educational achievement, decreased economic participation, increased poverty rates, increased addiction and restricted participation. Today, although many countries are striving to improve the living conditions of people with disabilities, they still face many problems. When the rights and freedoms of people with disabilities are considered as at least equal with other users, it will be possible to have healthier and productive community members. Structured environments should be designed for everyone, should be accessible, available and shareable, and should be organized within the planning-design approach covering all individuals who are abled and disabled (Aygün et al., 2018). At this point, the concept of universal design or design for everyone emerges. Instead of different designs for different individuals such as disabled, elderly and children, designs with appropriate dimensions including everyone can be made (Bringolf, 2008). Design principles for all kinds of human needs and uses were determined by the North Carolina State University's The Center for Universal Design (The Center for Universal Design, 1997). These principles are equitable use, flexible use, simple and intuitive use, perceptible information, tolerance for error, low physical effort, size and space for approach and use. Today, the studies on universal design and accessibility are mainly on improving the existing one. Among these studies, Chen et al., (2013) evaluated the accessible area in terms of accessing technology through the eyes of an expert. Bardal (2018) examined the current situation of access to transportation. Cervero (2005) determined accessibility to the extensively-used places that he identified. Handy and Clifton (2001), Darcy (2010), Kung and Taylor (2014) and Mamatoğlu (2015) determined the users' satisfaction and sufficiency perceptions of the arrangements done regarding accessibility. In their studies, Sawadsri (2012) and Poldma et al. (2014) examined both the accessibility status and made recommendations for the improvement of assets in the space by evaluating them. Carried out in parallel to the studies outside the country, many of the studies in Turkey discussed improving the existing situation and examined the spaces in terms of satisfaction and sufficiency (Tiyek et al., 2016; Odabaş Uslu & Güneş, 2017; Aygün et al., 2018). In addition, within the scope of local governments and government policies, many practices imroving and reintegrating disabled people into society are provided. Amongst the examples of steps taken in our country for people with disabilities are unimpeded wellness centers, disabled care centers, rehabilitation centers, and unimpeded parks. The

existence of such centers and the self-improvement of these centers play a very supportive and motivating role for the disabled people to be employed, socialized and resettlement.

According to the March 2019 data, there are 107 facilities under the name of wellness, care and rehabilitation center (YET, 2019). These facilities serve different individuals according to their purpose of foundation. Within the scope of this study, open for the use of disabled people and their attendants, Ankara Sacettin Gürbüz Unimpeded Wellness, Special Education and Rehabilitation Center's present case situation was analyzed. The obtained results were examined in line with the design criteria and standards. Finally, these results were aimed to guide other institutions and foundations.

MATERIAL and METHODS

The main material of the study is the Sacettin Gürbüz Unimpeded Wellness, Special Education and Rehabilitation Center located in Ankara's Etimesgut district over a 19.000 m2 open and 9000 m2 closed area and opened on 31st Agust, 2018 (Figure 1). Founded for the use of people with physical, visual, hearing, mental, speech impairment, people with diffused developmental disorder and people with special learnşing difficulties and their attendants, courses and spaces have been created for people with disabilities who can acquire a profession, stay with their companions and rehabilitate and socialize. Amongst the vocational courses, there are basic computer training, candle-soap workshop, wooden furniture workshop, ceramic and pottery workshop, printing binder design workshop, galosh carpet rug workshop, science workshop and mosaic workshop. Since it was the only facility founded for the disabled in the area, it has been used intensively since the first day of its opening.

In this study, the related literature was reviewed, and the laws and design criteria for disabled people were examined. Various photographs were taken from the facility, measurements were taken, and present case analysis was done. The appropriateness of the elements such as interior space arrangements in the indoor area and entrances, ramps, stairs, walking paths in the open area to the disabled was investigated (Table 1).

Table1. Spaces and elements evaluated in the study
Tablo 1. *Çalışmada değerlendirilen alanlar ve elemanlar*

Evaluated Spaces and Elements	Evaluation Criteria
Building Entrances and Interior	Size-dimension, Unimpeded and sufficient space, surface quality, directives and warnings
Stairs	
Elevators	
Walking Areas	
Car Parks	
Equipment Elements	
Entertainment Areas	
Sporting Areas	

The appropriateness of the indoor arrangements and various elements such as outdoor entrances, ramps, stairs and walkways for the disabled was investigated. The information obtained was examined by using the Basic Accessibility Handbook for Local Governments, Turkish Standards Institution's (TSI) Standards and The Guide for Universal Standards for Disabled. It was aimed that the results obtained from the facility, whose appropriateness was evaluated in accordance with the design criteria and standards, would guide the public institutions and organizations, and local governments.

Figure 1. General view of the working place (URL-1)
Şekil 1. *Çalışma alanının genel görünümü (URL-1)*

FINDINGS and DISCUSSION

Designed for the disabled individuals, the center's indoor space arrangements, common areas and areas designed according to specific disabilities were examined in general. At the center, there is also a practice house that will support them to continue their lives on their own. The practice house was designed in such a way that a disabled person can meet all his or her needs within the house.

In the facility, the dimensions of the interior doors were 110 x 220 cm, and these measurements fit the TS 9111 standards that recommend at least 90 X 210 cm. proposed net is at least 90 x 210 cm. For easy opening, the door opening direction is organized in a way that is perpendicular to the corridor axis. Braille was used on the doors' mechanisms, suitable for individuals with disabilities. On the interior doors, protective plates were used at the door slamming height and the door leaf width (Figure 2).

In TS 9111, the floor or floor area dimensions are specified as 76 x 122 cm. These measurements were met for the wheelchair user who were waiting or moving inside the building. In the windows used in the building, 15 cm high parapet was constructed according to the standards under the window to prevent the visually impaired individuals from being damaged by crashing into the glass. In order to prevent other collisions, the disabled barriers with distinct colors were placed at a height of 20 cm from the floor for the visually impaired (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Door protective plates, disabled barriers and restroom samples (Original, 2018)

Şekil 2. *Kapı koruma bandı, engelli bariyeri ve tuvalet örnekleri (Orijinal, 2018)*

The restrooms for the disabled individuals in the building were located on each floor next to the group and individual activity classes. This is important in terms of having an accessible route to the toilets. The size of the toilet cubicle was 200 x 220 cm. This meets the criterion of the TS 9111 which wants at least a minimum standard of 150 cm width around the toilet bowls. Toilet doors were opened to the outside, and designed to be opened from the outside in case of emergency. In the toilets, motion-sensitive lighting was preferred, and emergency call apparatus was installed. Double-sided holding tapes were used, which are positioned to allow easy passage from wheelchair to the toilet bowl. The toilet paper and siphon handles were installed for easy access and according to the standards. The use of pedestal sinks was avoided, and no cabinets were installed under the sinks. An empty floor surface in front of the sink was designed and a knee space under the sink was provided to create comfortable access to the sink with the wheelchair. For individuals who have difficulty in standing up, a holding band was used on one side of the sink. The liquid soap dispenser was installed at 80 cm high, and the towel holder was installed 100 cm high. The mirror wasfixed for the eye level (110-130 cm) of the individuals sitting in wheelchairs. Fixed mirrors but with an elevation of 10 were preferred. The toilets in the building were designed according to the standards given in TS 9111 (Figure 2).

Indoor transportation was examined according to stairs, surface texture and signs specified in TS 9111 standards (Figure 3). During the indoor transportation, the width required for the 180 turn of a wheelchair in the corridors and halls is at least 150 cm. In the facility, in some places, this length was up to 170 cm. Disabled elevators were installed in each floor of the building and 150 x 150 cm space is left in front of the cabin for the usage purpose. The control panel buttons inside the elevator were placed so that they can be used by the visually impaired.

Floor and linoleum surfaces used indoors and outdoors were non-slip, stable, strong, fixed, hard and durable. In the center, no carpets were used outside the nursery and conference rooms. The carpet used was fixed on the ground, and placed in a way that does not impede wheelchair users. The signs used in the building were legible for the visually impaired and wheelchair users so that everyone could read. Symbols and written information supported by symbols were also used in places.

Figure 3. Indoor transportation, floor, linoleum surfaces, sign and symbol samples (Original, 2018)

Şekil 3. *Bina içi dolaşım, merdivenler, yüzey dokusu, işaret ve sembol örnekleri (Orijinal, 2018)*

The problems that people with disabilities face in the open spaces are generally walkways, ramps, lack of ramps and stairs that do not fit the standards, incorrect material selection for hard flooring (bright or slippery material), and equipment that cannot be used by individuals with disabilities. Along these line, the preferences made in the open areas of the center were evaluated. Outside roads - ramps and stairs, car parks, recreation areas, equipment elements, play elements, sports fields and surfaces were evaluated.

The width of the narrowest walkway in the open area of the center is 300 cm. This was found appropriate for the wheelchair users' maneuvers. TSI stated that the walkways should be at least 150 cm. In the open space of the center larger hard grounds were present. These areas were filled with trees, bushes and seasonal plant species of different colors, shapes and scent. The roads in the open area created spaces for people with disabilities to move around in the area, allowing them to move comfortably. The main objective in the design of the ramps is that the disabled individuals overcome the height difference in a way that ergonomic conditions are met. The dimensions of the ramps varied according to the intensity of their use, the difference of height that needs to be passed and the type of ramp chosen (Ustad, 2011). TS 12576 standards state that ramp width should be at least 100 cm for flat ramps and the slope of the ramp should not exceed 5%. The same standards state that if two wheelchairs will pass from the same ramp, the ramp should be at least 180 cm.

Ramps are very important for the disabled people because they provide comfortable and safe passage for them. There are a couple of ramps in the open areas of the center. With a width of 250cm and a slope of 4%, one of them is in the parking space in the open area. There is another ramp to go down to the sports area. The width of this one is 300 cm and its slope is 1%. There is a ramp to go up to the exhibition area. The width of this one is 300 cm and the slope is 1%. Finally, there is an area within the walking track with a width of 250 cm and a slope of 6%. The ramps that were found were constructed appropriately for disabled individuals. The area in the walking tract, the one area with the highest slope, is accepted as usable according to standards (Anonymous, 2015). In the open space of the center, the elevation difference between the children's playground and the activity area was solved by a railing staircase. The step sight of this staircase is 30 cm, and the step height is 15 cm. It is appropriate for double-sided transportation. With a width of 150 cm, the staircase has seven steps. The only staircase used in the open space is located here and it is in compliance with the TS 9111/TS 12576 standards' stair conditions (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Roads, ramps, stairs, car park and sign for disabled people in the field (Original, 2018)

Şekil 4. *Alandaki yol, rampa ve merdiven ile otopark örnekleri (Orijinal, 2018)*

There is a parking space in the center that hold a total of 69 cars and three buses. The car parks are distributed to the entrances and exits in different areas of the center. 20 of these parking spaces have been allocated for disabled people. TS 12576 standards state that the width of a parking space for disable people should be at least 360 cm. The standards also state that for wheelchair users, there should be an appropriate access corridor between two standard parking spaces (250 cm wide). When the disabled parking spaces were examined, it was found that 100 cm wide access corridor was left between the two standard parks. Although this corridor is appropriate for people with disabilities to move freely, it is recommended that this width be 150 cm in some sources (Anonymous, 2010). There is also a parking sign for disabled people in the car parks.

Having a large open space, the facility has created resting areas consisting of 133 benches, 10 camellias and a pergola. Although the benches are enough to meet the resting needs of the visitors, it was determined that they may they may prevent the pedestrian flow due to the fact that they are positioned in the open space without creating any resting areas for them. It was also revealed that some of the benches did not have backrests. Depending on the disability type, these kind of benches may not be ergonomic. TS 12576 seating unit standards state that in areas with seating units, there must be a horizontal free space with measurements of 75cm X 120 cm. In the open space of the center, there was no area that did not meet this criterion.

The camellias used in the area are at the same level with the pedestrian path. Therefore, this does not constitute a problem for wheelchair users while they enter and exit the facility. However, it was determined that the camellias used were not very appropriate for wheelchair users and that the table in the camellia could become an obstacle. When a wheelchair user uses the camellia, this may cause problems for other individuals while they enter and exit the camellias. The pergola in the area is preferred because it does not constitute a problem for the wheelchair users while they enter and exit the pergola (Figure 5). It was found that seating units under the trees found in the open area of the facility were not appropriate for disabled individuals. In the usage of this type of seating units, it is important for different user groups to use these units together and for these units to meet the needs. It is also important because the fact that users cannot be distinguished from each other will eliminating the feeling of isolation and contribute to disabled individuals' socialization.

Figure 5. Resting area and some equipment elements (Original, 2018)

Şekil 5. *Dinlenme alanları ve kullanılan donatı elemanları örneği (Orijinal, 2018)*

Amongst the equipment elements, lighting elements, trash cans and grates used in the field were evaluated according to TS 12576, Universal Standards Guide for USTAD for the Disabled, and Accessibility Basic Information Technical Manual for Local Administrations. It is stated that the height of the lighting elements should be at least 230 cm from the ground. In some studies, it was expressed that this height should be at least 210-230 cm for safe head distance (Anonymous, 2011b; Kuter & Çakmak, 2017; Yılmaz et al., 2017; Aygun et al., 2018). There were many different types of lighting in the center for individuals with visual problems. Thus, a complete and sufficient level of illumination of the area was ensured. In these kind of areas, it is important to illuminate by taking anthropometry into consideration for wheelchair users. When the trash cans and grids are examined, it is an important factor not to place these so that they do not constitute obstacles on pedestrian roads. The trash cans that were used were placed on the sides of the pedestrian road. It is stated in the standards that the height should be at least 90 cm and not more than 120 cm. The trash cans used in the center are appropriate to the height standards. The width of the grates used in the center is below 13 mm as specified in the standards. Therefore, it does not pose a danger for wheelchair and cane users (Anonymous, 2015) (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Lighting elements, trash cans and grates used in the field (Original, 2018)

Şekil 6. *Alanda kullanılan aydınlatma elemanı, çöp kutusu ve ızgara örnekleri (Orijinal, 2018)*

At the center's open area, there are two playgrounds and one activity area seen as a playground. One of the playgrounds is 375 m2, the other is 134 m2 and the activity area is 307 m2. In the playground and activity area, appropriate play equipment is used for disabled children. The play equipment is placed so that all children can share the space. Artificial turf carpets and soft floor pavement were preferred to prevent for the ground so that the ground does not create an obstacle for the wheelchair using children and so that they do not create danger depending on the weather. Resting areas for the families were also built considering the fact that children will come to the center with their families (Figure 7).

There is an exercise area and a walking tract appropriate for the use of abled and disabled individuals in the area and a 1333 m2 basketball court with three baskets at the appropriate height standards, separated by a wire mesh. While providing physical, mental and physical empowerment, sports also allows the person to feel psychologically well by enabling him or her to socialize. It also has a therapeutic quality for disabled individuals. When appropriate conditions are created, disable individuals can also take part in sports activities in which healthy individuals participate in. Exercise equipment used along this line should be preferred in different hand sizes for activities such as holding, bending and pulling. Floor coverings should be in such

a quality that they should not cause any injuries in case of fall or collision. Adequate space should be left in the sports field for the disabled people using vehicles or for their attendants. In addition, maintenance of the equipment elements in outdoor sports areas should be made regularly, and the site should always be clean and safe (Çelik et al., 2015). In accordance with the aforementioned, nothing was found to prevent the disabled people using the sports field (Figure 8).

It has been determined that the surface coatings used in the outdoor areas were appropriate especially for wheelchair users, visually impaired people and people with difficulty in walking.

Figure 7. Playgrounds and play equipment in the field (Original, 2018)

Şekil 7. *Oyun alanı ve kullanılan ekipmanlar (Orijinal, 2018)*

Figure 8. Samples of exercise equipment, walking tract and basketball court (Original, 2018)

Şekil 8. *Egzersiz ekipmanları, yürüyüş parkuru ve basketbol sahasına ait örnekler (Orijinal, 2018)*

RESULT and RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the evaluation of the study findings using standards, it was determined that there is not a big problem in the facility for the disabled individuals while they are using it. Roads, ramps and staircases were built in accordance with the standards, and there were as many flat and wide spaces as possible in the open field. It was found that there was no problem for people with disabilities while they access the building, and that there was no area that could hinder the design and practice of the building. In the facility, there are adequate disabled parking spaces with appropriate measurements. The facility, which has a very large open space, has a number of resting elements meeting the needs, but it is found that they are not positioned in the resting pockets, and some of the equipment elements are not ergonomic for the disabled. It was determined that the lighting elements from the equipment elements used in the field are suitable for individuals with vision problems, and that there is no problem with lighting in the area. In addition, the trash cans used in the facility were within the standard measurements. Children's playgrounds and play equipment used are appropriate for children with disabilities. It was put forth that the sports fields and the equipment used did not cause any obstacles for disabled individuals. In contrast, the sports fields allow them to do sports together with abled individuals. Due to the weather conditions, it is known that the most dangerous places in these kinds of places are the surfaces. It was determined that no surface within the building and in the open area would cause danger or constitute hazard for people with disabilities. In our country, increasing the number of qualified facilities such as Ankara Sacettin Gürbüz Unimpeded Wellness, Special Education and Rehabilitation Center is vital because they play a very effective role in the socialization of disabled individuals.

There are many problems in planning, designing and implementation issues in the accessibility of disabled people in urban areas. In many cities, all individuals are considered to be abled and accessible. At this point, in order for individuals living in the city to continue their lives happily, healthily and without any danger, administrations should start from small scales such as roads-pavements-staircases and later should apply designs for everyone living in the city. They should also plan, design and implement accessible spaces for everybody. Thus, creating spaces for young and old regardless of their situation where everyone can live together, without cutting ties from the urban life, where they can get out of their homes and walk around the city feeling safe and secure leaving their homes will make them not feel ostracized from the society. In our counrty, within the scope of design for everyone, many legal regulations have been developed in order to create accessible environments. However, although the standards are clearly stated in the legal regulations, there are serious problems regarding implementation. In this case, it will be possible to create suitable places appropriate for their purpose by getting support from experts on the subject and conducting multidisciplinary studies. In the arrangements made for the target audience that includes everyone, the space users such as children, adolescents, elderly and disabled people should be included in the design process, and the needs should be evaluated as a design input. With the creation of unimpeded spaces metting the needs, individuals will be able to easily access the spaces. Thus, they will contribute to each individual by helping them take an active role in the society. In the urban areas with accurate planning, design and implementation, the life quality of life of people living in the city will increase, and citied will be saved from not having an identity. The creation of accessible spaces, especially for both disabled people and their close environment will be a life-saver.

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