

## NSW Disability Inclusion Access Awards 2017

### Purpose

The Association of Consultants for Access in Australia (ACAA) in partnership with the NSW Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) is proud to announce the inaugural disability inclusion Access Awards which aim to recognize achievements in enabling people with disabilities to fully participate in community life through the creation of an accessible built environment.

### Award Categories & Prizes

These Awards provide three categories with the prizes being awarded to a team that includes an Architect/Designer, ACAA Access Consultant and Builder. The three categories of development include:

1. Residential development.
2. Public domain urban outdoor space.
3. Non residential development.

There are three prizes of \$3,000 for each of the three categories for total prize money of \$9,000. The \$3,000 prizes will be awarded to each team which are to be shared equally.

In addition to the major prize winners ACAA shall award the;

4. Associate Members Prize in recognition of their work on an Access Audit, Access Study that involved research of various forms, Action Plan or Policy development in the field of enabling inclusive access for people with disabilities, which could be employment, education, accommodation or have a community access related focus.

### Eligibility Criteria

Eligible projects shall be projects located in NSW and completed during the calendar years between January 2012 and March 2017.

All eligible projects must include an ACAA Accredited or Associate Member within the team and demonstrate their involvement in the project. The ACAA Consultant member may reside outside the state of NSW. All ACAA entrants shall confirm they are financial paid up members of ACAA.

### Entrance Cost

Free

### Selection & Judging Criteria

For the purpose of these Awards the judging criteria shall encompass a multi layered approach that goes beyond minimum compliance with codes and standards and will extend into areas that may include any of the following elements as appropriate for individual projects that enable inclusive participation of individuals to the maximum extent possible; whether it be supported or unsupported accommodation, education, employment, arts, entertainment, sport and recreation.

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- Furniture and joinery
- Assistive technology and equipment
- Lighting
- Wall and floor decor
- Enhancing sensory perceptions
- Personal support services

The Awards generally exclude public and individual transport conveyances.  
The Awards shall also articulate the Client Brief and user needs.

### **Category 1 – Residential development.**

Typically this category will cover, detached and semi detached Class 1 development, Class 2 and 9c developments where people live on a daily basis.

For residential projects there are a range of design requirements established by government policy and client Briefs whether it be Seniors Housing, Supported Accommodation, Adaptable Housing, Liveable Housing or Residential Care.

However, it is expected that a residential project will exceed the minimum design criteria and extend into areas of accessible furniture, equipment, assistive technology, joinery, wall decor, flooring, lighting that maximise a persons abilities through the removal of barriers and provision of enabling devices and support services.

### **Category 2 – Public domain urban outdoor space.**

For public domain outdoor urban spaces projects shall demonstrate compliance with Australian Standards (AS1428 parts 1 to 5), AS1735, AS2890.6) as applicable.

However, it is expected that an outdoor urban space project will exceed the minimum design criteria and extend into areas of accessible street furniture, equipment, accessible play equipment, paving/flooring, sensory enhancing installations, lighting that maximise a persons abilities through the removal of barriers and provision of enabling devices and support services.

### **Category 3 – Non residential development.**

Typically this category will cover commercial, retail, educational, hotel/motel/student accommodation, community, sporting/recreational, entertainment venues, other work areas and public transport buildings and infrastructure that people use outside their home living environment.

For non-residential projects submissions shall demonstrate compliance with the Building Code of Australia and DDA Premises Standards either by deemed to satisfy or performance based methods pursuant to “accessibility”.

However, it is expected that a non-residential project will exceed the minimum design criteria and extend into areas of accessible furniture, equipment, assistive technology, joinery, wall decor, flooring, lighting that maximise a persons abilities through the removal of barriers and provision of enabling devices and support services.

#### Category 4 – ACAA Associate Members Award

In addition to the above categories an award will be made to an ACAA Associate Members Prize in recognition of their work on an Access Audit, Access Study that involved research of various forms, Action Plan or Policy development in the field of enabling inclusive access for people with disabilities, which could be employment, education, accommodation or have a community access related focus.

#### Submission Format

Entrants shall present their submissions electronically or by post within the following manner;

1. A maximum of two written A4 pages (Arial 11 or similar) which outlines the project and team of designer, access consultant and builder, demonstrates compliance with applicable codes and standards.
2. A maximum of 20 photos in jpeg or pdf format or 5 X A4 hard copy pages of photos which exemplifies inclusive design.
3. A maximum of five plans and four elevations in PDF format.
4. Optional video or fly-through with a 2 minute maximum duration that may include images of the development or individuals at work, play, daily living or their testimonies.
5. Include signed consents from building and business owners acknowledging their acceptance for the subject building or place to be included in the Awards, the potential for visitation by Jury members and the use of photos and other materials in further promotion by FaCS / ACAA.

**Entrants Application Form is attached.**

#### Closing Date for Submissions

**Submissions shall be lodged electronically from the 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017 to the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2017 to:**  
[secretary-nsw@access.asn.au](mailto:secretary-nsw@access.asn.au)

#### Awards Ceremony

The Award will be presented at the ACAA NSW Network Seminar to be held in the Ainsworth Building lecture room G02 at the University of NSW on the 21st June 2017.

#### Judging Panel

The panel of jurors shall consist of;

- FACS personnel, ACAA access consultants and people with a disability.
- The Panel may, at its own discretion, seek assistance from external resources to assist in judging the worthiness of specialist design inclusions, assistive technology and support services for individual projects.

Visitation shall be decided by the Judging Panel and will be determined on the feasibility of site visits and the overall application materials.

#### General Enquiries

ACAA [secretary-nsw@access.asn.au](mailto:secretary-nsw@access.asn.au)

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## Attachment A - Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of these awards the following definitions have been provided to assist entrants when compiling their submissions.

Inclusive Design

Universal Design

Accessible Design

While the three terms overlap in certain areas and include interchangeable principles the most common definitions can be summarised as follows.

### **Accessible Design**

Generally, Accessible Design provides an environment that is built to codes and standards that is accessible to people with disabilities which also benefits other people in the community.

### **Inclusive Design**

Designs that anyone can access and use regardless of age, gender or disability which can facilitate inclusive participation due to a higher level of equity and dignity compared to Accessible Design. Generally, Inclusive Design exceeds the minimum building code requirements and include accessible fitout, assistive technology and in some cases personal support services tailored to an individual's needs and abilities.

### **Universal Design**

**The Center for Universal Design** at North Carolina State University defines Universal Design in a broader concept as "the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design."

Other definitions for these terms have developed in various parts of the world with similar themes which also embrace; sustainability, flexible use, adaptable use, convenience, welcoming and inspirational environments, diversity and difference.

"An inclusive environment is one that can be used by everyone regardless of age, gender or disability. It recognises and accommodates differences in the way people use the built environment and provides solutions that enable all of us to participate in mainstream activity equally, independently, with choice and dignity"

*Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, March 2003).*

"Inclusive design is not a new genre of design, nor a separate specialism, but an approach to design in general and an element of business strategy that seeks to ensure that mainstream products, services and environments are accessible to the largest number of people"

*Roger Coleman, Helen Hamlyn Research Institute at the Royal College of Art.*

### **Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment - Inclusive Design principles**

1. Inclusive design places people at the heart of the design process.
2. Inclusive design acknowledges diversity and difference, which can accommodate individual support systems and assistive technology.
3. Inclusive design offers choice where a single design solution cannot accommodate all users. *An environment should exceed minimum technical specifications and inspire users.*
4. Inclusive design provides for flexibility in use *including the flexibility to accommodate users with diverse needs.*
5. Inclusive design provides buildings and environments that are convenient and enjoyable to use for everyone.

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These principles aim to engender the following actions and outcomes;

- Inclusive – so everyone can use it safely, easily and with dignity
- Responsive – taking account of what people say they need and want
- Flexible – so different people can use it in different ways
- Convenient – so everyone can use it without too much effort or separation
- Accommodating for all people, regardless of their age, gender, mobility, ethnicity or circumstances
- Welcoming – with no disabling barriers that might exclude some people
- Realistic – offering more than one solution to help balance everyone's needs and recognising that one solution may not work for all

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## **Inclusive Design - *a people centered strategy for innovation***

*A practical introduction to Inclusive Design for Businesses & Designers  
- how to get started By The Norwegian Center for Design and Architecture*

Inclusive Design is sometimes used interchangeably with two other terms, Universal Design and Design for All. All three have a similar purpose but have different origins and are used in various parts of the world.

### **Inclusive Design**

Defined in 2000 by the UK Government as "products, services and environments that include the needs of the widest number of consumers". It has a history stretching back to the social ideals in Europe that materialised after World War II. These include healthcare and housing for everyone. Inclusive Design is used within Europe and goes beyond older and disabled people to focus on other excluded groups to deliver mainstream solutions.

### **Universal Design**

This term originated in the USA and is now adopted by Japan and the Pacific Rim. It started with a strong focus on disability and the built environment. Driven by the large number of disabled Vietnam War veterans, it was modelled on the Civil Rights Movement that promised "full and equal enjoyment ... of goods and services". It has been a driving force in establishing American legislation regarding older and disabled people.

### **Design For All**

Closely related to Inclusive Design, Design for All started by looking at barrier-free accessibility for people with disabilities but has become a strategy for mainstream, inclusive solutions. As highlighted by the European Commission, it is about ensuring that environments, products, services and interfaces work for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances. This term is used in continental Europe and Scandinavia. There are other terms that are sometimes used with varying relevance to Inclusive Design. A few include Co-design, People-centred Design, User-focused Design and Transgenerational Design. Please see the Glossary for further information.

<http://www.inclusivedesign.no/practical-tools/definitions-article56-127.html>

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## Inclusive Design Glossary

The glossary is a list of technical terms often used in association with Inclusive Design.

**Access for All:** see Universal Access.

**Accessibility:** Physical or sensory ability to access buildings, use products and obtain information or services.

**Adaptable Design:** Design that can be easily adapted to create a barrier-free space, product or environment.

**Assistive Design:** A device that assists a person with disabilities in accomplishing daily tasks. These can include a wheelchair, bath hoist or extendable cutlery to aid with eating.

**Assistive technology:** Devices that aim to assist or rehabilitate people with severe impairments. Generally not classed as Inclusive Design as the devices might have little application for mainstream markets.

**Barrier-free Design:** Modifying buildings or environments so that they can be used by people with disabilities. Automatic doors and ramps are examples of this.

**Co-design:** A process whereby end users actively participate in design activities alongside the designer, bringing their ideas into shaping the product, service or environment.

**Design exclusion:** Term developed by the design research project as a way of understanding who might be excluded by a particular design.

**Design for All:** Is closely related to Inclusive Design. It is about ensuring that environments, products, services and interfaces work for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances. The term is used in continental Europe and Scandinavia.

**Design for Disability:** Term used for design considerations focusing on specifically on aids and adaptors for the disabled people.

**Human-centred Design:** HCD or User Centred Design (UCD) is a term that can apply to any design tailored to users that meet their needs and is intuitive to use. Sometimes used interchangeably with Inclusive Design.

**Inclusive Design:** Defined in 2000 by the UK Government as "products, services and environments that include the needs of the widest number of consumers". Inclusive Design is used within Europe and goes beyond older and disabled people to focus on other excluded groups to deliver mainstream solutions.

**People-centred Design:** A design process in which research with people is central. People are not treated like test subjects but as an integral and equal part of the research process. The term is based on Inclusive Design and sometimes used interchangeably.

**Seven principles of Universal Design:** Developed by US architect Ron Mace and the Center for Universal Design, North Carolina State University, these principles have formed a benchmark in Universal Design thinking. In summary, they look at safety, comfort, convenience, ease of use, ergonomic fit, suitability, and user value.

**Social inclusion:** A term that refers to the action being taken against social problems such as unemployment, poor education, ill health, low income, crime, poor housing or poor environment. Inclusive Design has been seen as a tool to promote social inclusion and equality by many governments.

**Trans-generational Design:** Design of residential environments and consumer products that are attractive and accommodating to people across the age spectrum. In general, trans-generational designs accommodate rather than discriminate and sympathise rather than stigmatise older people.

**Universal access:** The ability to have equal opportunity and access to a service or product regardless of social class, ethnicity, background or ability. Also described as Access for All.

**Universal Design:** This term originated in the USA and is now adopted by Japan and the Pacific Rim. It started with a strong focus on disability and the built environment. It has been a driving force in establishing American legislation regarding older and disabled people.

**User-centred Design:** A term that is sometimes used interchangeably with people-centred design. It describes design processes in which end users influence the design outcome by being involved in all stages of development. It is very often regarded as 'user testing' and is usually brought in at the end of the product development cycle. The term has become synonymous with interface design, usability and more recently in web development with experience design.

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In development of the material for these Awards the authors wish to acknowledge the work of a variety of organisations and individuals.

<http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/search>

<http://www.sensorytrust.org.uk/information/factsheets/what-is-inclusive-design.html>

<https://www.architecture.com/Files/RIBAHoldings/PolicyAndInternationalRelations/Policy/Inclusive%20Design/Tutor%20Learning%20Notes%20RIBA%20Inclusive%20Desi.pdf>

<http://www.inclusivedesign.no/practical-tools/definitions-article56-127.html>

<https://www.ncsu.edu/ncsu/design/cud/>

<http://universaldesign.ie/>



# Application Form – NSW Access Inclusion Awards 2017

## Form A – Project Nomination and Consent

Please provide details electronically at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NSW-AccessAwards-2017> or by post to PO Box 353, Kingswood NSW 2747

### Category

Please tick one

<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Residential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor Public Domain Space

### Project Name & Address

Project Name

Address

Suburb

Contact Person

Contact Email

Phone

### Year that Construction was Completed (2012>)

### Owner/client Consent

I consent to the Access Consultant, Architect/Designer and Builder submitting this project for consideration of an Access Inclusion Award.

I consent to Access Consultant and Architect / Designer disclosing to the Awards committee my contact details for the purpose of arranging access to the project site.

I agree that the organising organisations can publish and exhibit the written, digital and visual project materials as part of the Awards.

I give consent as:

I am authorised to give the consent for and on behalf of:

<input type="checkbox"/>	The owner of the project
<input type="checkbox"/>	The owner/client
<input type="checkbox"/>	The owner/client who is a corporate body
<input type="checkbox"/>	The owner/client who is a government or government agency

# Company Name

# Includes organisations and Government Agencies

Address

Suburb

Postcode

Email

Phone 1

Position

Phone 2

Authorisation

Please sign

Please Print Name

Date



Form B – Copyright Licence and form of Attribution

Project Name

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Architect/Architectural Practice (Licensee)

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- 1. I am the copyright holder of the Project Materials listed in the schedule below.
2. I give to the Licensee an irrevocable permission to reproduce the Project Materials for the following purposes;
a. To enter the Access Inclusion Awards
b. To grant the permission to reproduce, exhibit, publish and / or communicate the Project Materials and any part and any manner or context the Awards organisations sees fit including online digital form.
3. I consent to the following Project Attribution to accompany any use of the Project Materials in connection with the NSW Access Inclusion Awards.

Project Attribution

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Project Materials

- 1.
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I am the author/creator/copyright holder of the above listed Project Materials

Name

---

Signature

Date

---

Address

---

Email

Phone

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This form maybe used for multiple authors and copyright holders.



Form C – Nominee Details

**Nominees**

Access Consultant \_\_\_\_\_

Architect / Designer \_\_\_\_\_

Builder \_\_\_\_\_

Nominee Details

<i>Access Consultant</i>	Accredited <i>(please tick)</i>	Associate <i>(please tick)</i>
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<i>Name</i>	<i>ACAA Member No.</i>
<i>Company (if applicable)</i>	
<i>Address</i>	
<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Postcode</i>
<i>Email</i>	<i>Phone 1</i>
<i>Website</i>	<i>Phone 2</i>

**Architect / Designer**

<i>Name</i>	
<i>Company (if applicable)</i>	
<i>Address</i>	
<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Postcode</i>
<i>Email</i>	<i>Phone 1</i>
<i>Website</i>	<i>Phone 2</i>

**Builder**

<i>Name</i>	
<i>Company (if applicable)</i>	
<i>Address</i>	
<i>Company (if applicable)</i>	
<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Postcode</i>
<i>Email</i>	<i>Phone 1</i>
<i>Website</i>	<i>Phone 2</i>