Summary Housing Conference Report

Universally Designed Homes

Housing for all

1 December 2025

Irish Wheelchair Association

ICSH Irish Council for Social Housing

Centre for Excellence in Universal Design
Údarás Náisiúnta Míchumais
National Disability Authority

Age Friendly Ireland

Accessible centre EU

Introduction

Organised by Age Friendly Ireland; the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD), part of the National Disability Authority (NDA); the Irish Council for Social Housing (ICSH); and the Irish Wheelchair Association (IWA), this national housing conference sought to promote awareness and understanding of universally designed homes, as well as approaches for implementing Universal Design.

The conference took place on Monday 1 December 2025 at the Gibson Hotel in Dublin.

Purpose

The conference sought to highlight the importance of Universal Design in creating homes that are accessible, adaptable, safe, and welcoming for people of all ages and abilities. Key stakeholders and people with lived experience of disability and ageing came together to explore and discuss solutions for the enhanced delivery of homes that enable older and disabled people to live independently.

The goals of the conference included:

- National Awareness and Engagement: Greater public and stakeholder awareness of both the need for and importance of providing universally designed homes
- Increased collaboration between government departments, local authorities, housing providers and Disabled Persons Representative Organisations (DPROs)
- Enhanced knowledge among professionals (architects, planners, developers) about Universal Design and its practical application
- Greater recognition of lived experience as central to housing design and policy formulation

Definitions

The Disability Act 2005 defines Universal Design (UD) as the design and composition of an environment so that it may be accessed, understood and used to the greatest possible extent, in the most independent and natural manner possible, in the widest possible range of situations, without the need for adaptation, modification, assistive devices or specialised solutions, by any persons of any age or size or having any particular physical, sensory, mental health or intellectual ability or disability. Similarly, Article 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) defines Universal Design as "the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design".

Aligned with this, Age Friendly Housing refers to homes and neighbourhoods designed to support people to live safely, comfortably, and independently as they age in place. It responds to changing physical, sensory, and biopsychosocial needs by providing accessible layouts, adaptable features, and proximity to local essential services. The goal is to enable people to age in place, with a variety of housing options, and maintain quality of life and independence within their own communities.

Universal Design underpins this approach by offering a design framework that ensures homes are usable by everyone, regardless of age, ability, or circumstance. It emphasises flexibility, simplicity, safety, and ease of use without requiring specialised adaptations. Age Friendly Housing and Universal Design are inextricably linked - Universal Design provides the practical design principles that make housing inherently age friendly and Age Friendly Housing applies these principles specifically to support older people. Together, they create inclusive, future proofed homes suitable for diverse households over the entire life course.

Older People are not a homogenous group. Over the lifetime of the Age Friendly Ireland Shared Service, extensive consultations have been carried out with a diverse range of people who are ageing and span a range of ages, abilities and backgrounds to ensure that the authentic voice of the lived experience is heard. Older people have brought a wealth of wisdom and have helped to co-design solutions that respond to the needs of people of all ages and abilities as they grow older. Age Friendly Universal Design principles combine technical guidance with the real voice of older people in terms of what is needed in the delivery of housing options for our ageing population.

Welcome and Ministerial Address

Master of Ceremonies, Éadaoin Ní Chléirigh, Director of Development Operations at ICSH, opened the conference, followed by a welcome by Ann Marie O'Grady, CEO of IWA.

This was followed by a ministerial address by Kieran O'Donnell, Minister of State at the Department of Health with special responsibility for Older People, and at the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) with special responsibility for Housing.

Panel Sessions

Session 1

Needs, Rights and Reality

Chair:

Jack Kavanagh, Pharmacist, Speaker and Non-Executive Director

Panellists:

- Shane Burke, Head of Research, The Housing Agency
- Dr. Karen Murphy, Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC)
- Eamon McPartlin, Founder and Chair, Functional Neurological Disorder, Ireland (FND Ireland)
- Declan Gaffney, National Technical Programme Manager, Age Friendly Ireland

The Chair, Jack Kavanagh, spoke about the gap between needs and current reality, and described the disability community as the largest minority. He introduced the first panellist, **Shane Burke**, from the Housing Agency, who began the session with his presentation titled 'Needs, Rights & Reality: Disability & Housing'.

Shane made several key points about the Summary of Social Housing Assessments (SSHA) and what its data tells us about the housing needs of older people and disabled people. These included:

- Households with a disability tend to be older compared to all households on the social housing list
- There has been an increase in households with a disability need. Findings from the SSHA 2024 show that recorded disabilities have risen; intellectual disability has the largest growth from 1,597 to 1,923 households; physical disability grew from 1,493 to 1,824 households (see Appendix A[1])
- Intellectual, physical and mental health disabilities are the largest disability cohorts in 2024
- Overall median wait times for households with a disability need are longer than all households
- A wheelchair liveable option was added to application forms in 2022 under Housing Requirements

The second panellist, **Dr. Karen Murphy**, from IHREC, framed this topic in the context of Ireland's human rights obligations and emphasised the multiplier effect of being denied access to suitable housing. She stated accessible housing as:

- a cornerstone of the right to live independently and participate in the community
- a human right
- a public sector duty, to include the voices of disabled people in decision making

Next, Eamon McPartlin from FND Ireland, spoke about designing and building a Universal Design home. He began with his reasons, which included to live independently, to have a better quality of life, to live comfortably and to consider the future. Eamon pointed out specific elements of his Universal Design home, such as level access, generous circulation space, walk in showers, sockets positioned higher on walls and an accessible switchboard.

His reasons for getting involved in advocacy are both professional and personal, having encountered limitations and restrictions on accessing the Housing Adaptation Grant for Disabled People. He asserted that Universal Design homes need to be mainstream, and provided advice for how this can happen, including:

- Having lived experience at the core of policy and standard development
- Improving access to the Housing Adaptation Grant for Disabled People

- Having a consistent approach nationally and locally
- Having a single Universal Design Home standard
- Following mandatory requirements by updating building regulations

The final panellist of Session 1, **Declan Gaffney**, from Age Friendly Ireland, described the expected changes in Ireland's population between 2024 and 2051. As people are living longer and the proportion of people over the age of 65 is increasing rapidly, there will be a greater demand on services (see Appendix A[2]).

To respond to this, he discussed a number of programmes, initiatives and supports, such as:

- Older People's Councils, for consultation on rightsizing options; multigenerational housing; adaption supports; and affordable, safe and accessible housing
- Healthy Age Friendly Homes Programme
- Grant aid for housing adaptations
- Housing Options For Our Ageing Population[1]
- Age Friendly Housing and Public Realm training course
- Age Friendly Technical Advisors located across Ireland
- Guidelines and checklist for the design of Age Friendly homes in Ireland[2]
- Age Friendly housing case studies[3]

In the **Q&A session** that followed, Jack asked attendees to raise their hand if they knew someone with a disability or had an ageing relative. In response, the majority of hands were raised around the room, emphasising the ubiquity and normality of disability. He then asked the panellists what one thing they would change. Eamon emphasised the need for a change to the building regulations. He stated that the cost associated with Part L [Technical Guidance Document L 2022: Conservation of Fuel and Energy] was absorbed by the construction industry, and pointed out that the cost of uplift to a universally designed home was equivalent to the cost of uplift for Part L.

Other panellists highlighted the importance of a joined approach across organisations and a pooling of resources. The need for consistency on the application of Universal Design across the country was also stated.

1. https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-health/publications/housing-options-for-our-ageing-population-policy-statement/
2. 'Ten Universal Design Features', Age Friendly Ireland; 'Universal Design Guidelines for Homes in Ireland', Centre for Excellence in Universal Design; 'Internal Layout Checklist for Universal Design Homes', Age Friendly Ireland, Centre for Excellence in Universal Design
3. https://agefriendlyireland.ie/resources/housing-case-studies/

Session 2

Universal Design Home and Universal Design Home+

Chair:

Michael Doyle, Director Assisted Living Services, IWA

Panellists:

- Fionnadh McGonigle, Senior Built Environment Design Advisor, Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD) at the National Disability Authority (NDA)
- Dr. Cathal Morgan, Policy Advisor, World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Dean Murphy, Senior Project Manager, Clúid Housing
- Brian Dalton, Senior Accessibility Test Lead at Fidelity

The Chair for this session, Michael Doyle, introduced the first panellist, **Fíonnadh McGonigle**, Senior Built Environment Design Advisor at the CEUD.

- Pointing to data from Census 2022, Fíonnadh showed how the prevalence of disability increases with age (see Appendix A [3]). As our population is ageing, she reiterated the increasing importance of Universal Design.
- Fíonnadh also asserted that Universal Design goes further than Part M [Technical Guidance Document M 2022: Access and Use], which requires new dwellings to be "visitable" by disabled people. She distinguished between UD Home and UD Home+, noting that UD Home+ guidelines are recommended for homes to accommodate people using both manual and powered wheelchairs (wheelchair liveable). She highlighted UD Home and UD Home+ features. She discussed some key resources such as CEUD's 'Universal Design Guidelines for Homes in Ireland[4]' and Age Friendly Ireland's and CEUD's 'Internal Layout Checklist for Universal Design Homes[5]'.

4. https://universaldesign.ie/uploads/publications/Introduction_2023-08-25-112718_bgwf_2024-10-01-121135_lsqh.pdf
5. https://universaldesign.ie/uploads/publications/UDH-checklist-Accessible-PDF.pdf

- Finally, Fíonnadh emphasised the importance of Universal Design from the outset of a build. Stairs, in particular, are difficult to adapt later, and are where a lot of injuries happen. She also highlighted the need for the new Universal Design Dwellings standard currently being developed[6].

A final note was shared with attendees about the forthcoming eighth international Universal Design Conference (UD26)[7]. The CEUD at the NDA, in partnership with the University of Galway, will be hosting the event in Galway City on 4 to 6 November 2026.

The second panellist, **Dr. Cathal Morgan**, from WHO, focused on bridging health and housing policy. An integrated approach across these two policy areas is important because:

- Housing directly shapes health outcomes. WHO recognises housing as a determinant of health, with Universal Design directly lowering the risk of falls and injuries, supporting mental health by enhancing autonomy and improving accessibility
- Universal Design reduces costs across systems, such as hospital admissions and long-term care needs
- Integrated policy drives equity and resilience

Looking at the current global health and care challenges, Cathal pointed out that 2.5 billion people worldwide need assistive technology, a figure expected to rise to 3.5 billion by 2050. The 'ticking timebomb' of the worsening shortage of health workers was also conveyed.

Cathal then outlined solutions which included better access to assistive technology, which would yield economic, health and social benefits. UD Home reduces the need for expensive retrofits; UD Home+ integrates affordable digital AT from the start. In this way, UD Homes+ help reduce workforce demands by enabling greater self-care. UD Home+ and digital health integration create enabling environments that support autonomy, reduce dependence on health and care systems, and improve population health outcomes.

The next panellist, **Dean Murphy** from Clúid Housing, discussed the Clúid Design Guide 2025-2030, which includes a chapter on Universal Design. He distinguished between UD Home and UD Home+ dwellings - the latter fully accommodating people who use electric and manual wheelchairs throughout the entire home, with a 1.8m turning circle instead of a 1.5m turning circle. He compared UD Home and UD Home+ approaches to homes, looking

6. The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) are currently developing a standard on 'Universal Design Dwellings: Requirements and Recommendations': https://www.nsai.ie/about/news/call-for-experts-in-the-development-of-a-standard-on-universal-design-dwellings-requirements-and-recommendations/
7. https://ud26.ie/

specifically at entrances and hallways, kitchens and dining areas, bathrooms, bedrooms and private amenity spaces.

To discuss real world examples, he referred to housing developments in Rathmines, Cabra and Ballymun, showing the percentage of UD Home and UD Home+ homes. In Sillogue Avenue, Ballymun, for instance, he explained that 17.5% were UD Home units, and 6.5% were UD Home+.

The final panellist for Session 2 was **Brian Dalton** from Fidelity. Brian discussed his own lived experience of being blind. He connects with the social model of disability, whereby people are disabled by societal, attitudinal, communication or physical barriers, rather than by their impairments. To illustrate barriers he encountered, Brian described the experience of extending his home. Instead of choosing from what was available, Brian decided to design his own home. He recounted how his father created assistive technologies for him from an early age to help him navigate the world. He was expected to participate in everyday activities, which shaped his belief that full participation was both possible and expected. Reiterating the social model of disability perspective, Brian finished his presentation with the quote: "good design enables, bad design disables".

In the **Q&A session** that followed, Cathal discussed the approach taken in Norway regarding access to Assistive Technology (AT). There, a life course perspective is taken, rather than one that results in 'othering' people. Brian pointed out the often-prohibitive cost of AT, and emphasised the need for a grant system, pointing also to the Disability Living Allowance in the UK. The question of what a citizen-centred approach would look like was raised, as well as how best to pool resources along these lines.

Session 3

Innovations, Solutions and Opportunities

Chair:

Patrick O'Sullivan, Principal Officer, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)

Panellists:

- Delfín Jiménez Martín, PhD in Architecture, AccessibleEU, Spain
- Joan MacMahon, Senior Architect Advisor, DHLGH
- Brian Greenan, Design Manager, Land Development Agency (LDA)
- Jacquel Runnalls, Specialist Housing Occupational Therapist, UK

Patrick O'Sullivan chaired this session, which began with **Delfín Jiménez Martín** from AccessibleEU. Delfín's presentation, titled 'Innovations, Solutions and Opportunities: some key ideas' asserted the right for people to access every corner of their homes. He pointed out that innovation in housing is not only achieved through the use of technology. Although important features, Universal Design in housing goes beyond technologies such as remote controls and sensors, extending to all spaces in the home. Delfín proposed imposing penalties when homes are constructed to standards that fail to meet accessibility requirements.

Delfín also addressed the role of public administrations, to include grants for home adaptations and accessibility standards for all homes, rather than solely for people with disabilities.

The second panellist was **Joan MacMahon**, from the DHLGH. Joan's presentation focused on design standardisation measures, which promote consistent standards of accommodation nationally while enabling industry to be more efficient. To this end, she explored the Design Manual for Quality Housing[8], which illustrates appropriate site layout principles and internal layouts. Joan noted that the UD Home apartment layouts in the Design Manual for Quality Housing were developed with support from the CEUD.

8. https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-housing-local-government-and-heritage/publications/design-manual-for-quality-housing/

Joan pointed to the benefits of a design and build approach, which include standardisation and greater efficiencies for design teams, contractors and manufacturers. It also allows for innovations, as contractors may propose a more efficient construction method.

Next, **Brian Greenan** from the LDA delivered his presentation. He began by introducing the LDA and its mandate, and outlined several delivery mechanisms, including Direct Delivery, Housebuilder Partnerships (Project Tosaigh) and Private Land Acquisition. He then identified a number of opportunities, such as sustainable infrastructure solutions, a partnership approach to deliver on common priorities, innovation in infrastructure, and the use of learnings from past projects to inform new approaches.

One such learning could be drawn from the LDA Apartment Typology Booklet to address efficiencies. Developed with the CEUD, the booklet includes a selection of UD Home and UD Home + apartment layouts.

Jacquel Runnalls, a Housing Occupational Therapist (OT) in the UK, spoke next. She began with an outline of English regulations and good practice, specifically Approved Document M (ADM): Access to and use of buildings (2010). She detailed how ADM (Volume 1: Dwellings) contains 3 categories: 'M4(1) Category 1: Visitable dwellings', which is the regulatory minimum default; 'M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings'; and 'M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings'. She mentioned that categories 2 and 3 are currently optional and must be determined by planning policy and planning conditions, or developer choice. Jacquel also discussed the Inclusive Housing Design Guide by Habinteg Housing Association[9]. This guide addresses common misunderstandings and practical and technical details, as well as providing a rationale for exceeding minimum requirements. It describes how inclusive design can be delivered at minimal or no additional cost while enabling people to live dignified lives and contribute to society.

As a Housing OT, Jacquell has attained insights into barriers experienced by people due to poor design. Benefits of Universal Design include a significantly lower cost to future-proof than to retrofit, greater sustainability of solutions, reduction in falls and hospital admissions, reduced isolation and stigma, and greater independence and community participation.

In the subsequent **Q&A discussion**, the importance of weaving Universal Design throughout the design and construction process, rather than just at the beginning or the end, was affirmed. Reiterating discussions from earlier panels, the need for standardisation was again conveyed. Questions posed by attendees through the virtual audience interaction app, Slido, following each of the three panels showed a consistent interest in guidance in UD Home and UD Home+ dwellings, and a desire for reviewed building regulations and legislation.

9. https://www.habinteg.org.uk/the-inclusive-housing-design-guide

Attendee Feedback

Following the conference, some feedback was gathered from attendees. All respondents stated that they were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the conference speakers and its content. In response to a question about opportunities to network, interact and ask questions, all respondents were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

On review of the questions posed by attendees throughout the day, along with feedback gathered after the conference, a number of key areas of interest emerged, including:

- The desire for further events of this kind, where disability and age-related organisations are brought together
- Agreement on the importance of mainstreaming Universal Design, and its profound impact on the lives of disabled and older people
- The centrality of co-design with people with lived experience throughout
- Awareness of Ireland's ageing population and the importance of Universal Design in responding to increased future demands, and reflecting this in building regulations and legislation
- The absence of UD Home + designs in the Department's Design Manual for Quality Housing

Closing Remarks

To close the conference, the three Chairs were invited back to the stage and were asked what needs to happen next. Michael Doyle called for a review of how we look at Assistive Technology, and reiterated the importance of building awareness. Patrick O'Sullivan focused on building regulations, and the opportunity to identify 'low-hanging fruit'. He stated that, rather than aiming for a big bang approach, improvement in this area is progressive. Jack Kavanagh emphasised the need for change in legislation, and proposed mainstreaming Universal Design principles into building regulations. Echoing points raised throughout the day from panellists and attendees regarding standardisation and collaboration, he also pointed to the need for a unified standard[10], which would involve various bodies working together.

10. See the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) 'Universal Design Dwellings: Requirements and Recommendations': https://www.nsai.ie/about/news/call-for-experts-in-the-development-of-a-standard-on-universal-design-dwellings-requirements-and-recommendations/

Key Findings

The conference highlighted a clear consensus across stakeholders and attendees that, at present, Ireland is not delivering homes that reflect its ageing population or the number of households with disabilities. The convergence of a rapidly ageing population, workforce shortages in health and care, and a lack of Universal Design from the outset will result in increased costs incurred by retrofitting, heightened pressure on healthcare systems, and continued housing inequality experienced by older and disabled people.

The following key findings and priority actions emerged.

1 Policy gap: Building regulations do not reflect Ireland's demographics

Barrier

Ireland's population is ageing rapidly, with Census 2022, showing that disability prevalence increases with age. Current building regulations do not ensure that new homes are universally designed as standard. As a result, Universal Design remains largely optional or inconsistently applied.

2 Universal Design is often perceived as prohibitively expensive

Barrier

Speakers noted that there is a persistent misconception that Universal Design significantly increases cost. They also indicated that the focus is typically on short-term cost over long-term savings.

3 Lived Experience is not yet systematically embedded

Barrier

While lived experience was strongly represented and voiced at the conference, it is not yet structurally embedded in housing policy development or standards setting. Consultation often occurs late or inconsistently, and co-design is not yet standard practice.

Next Steps

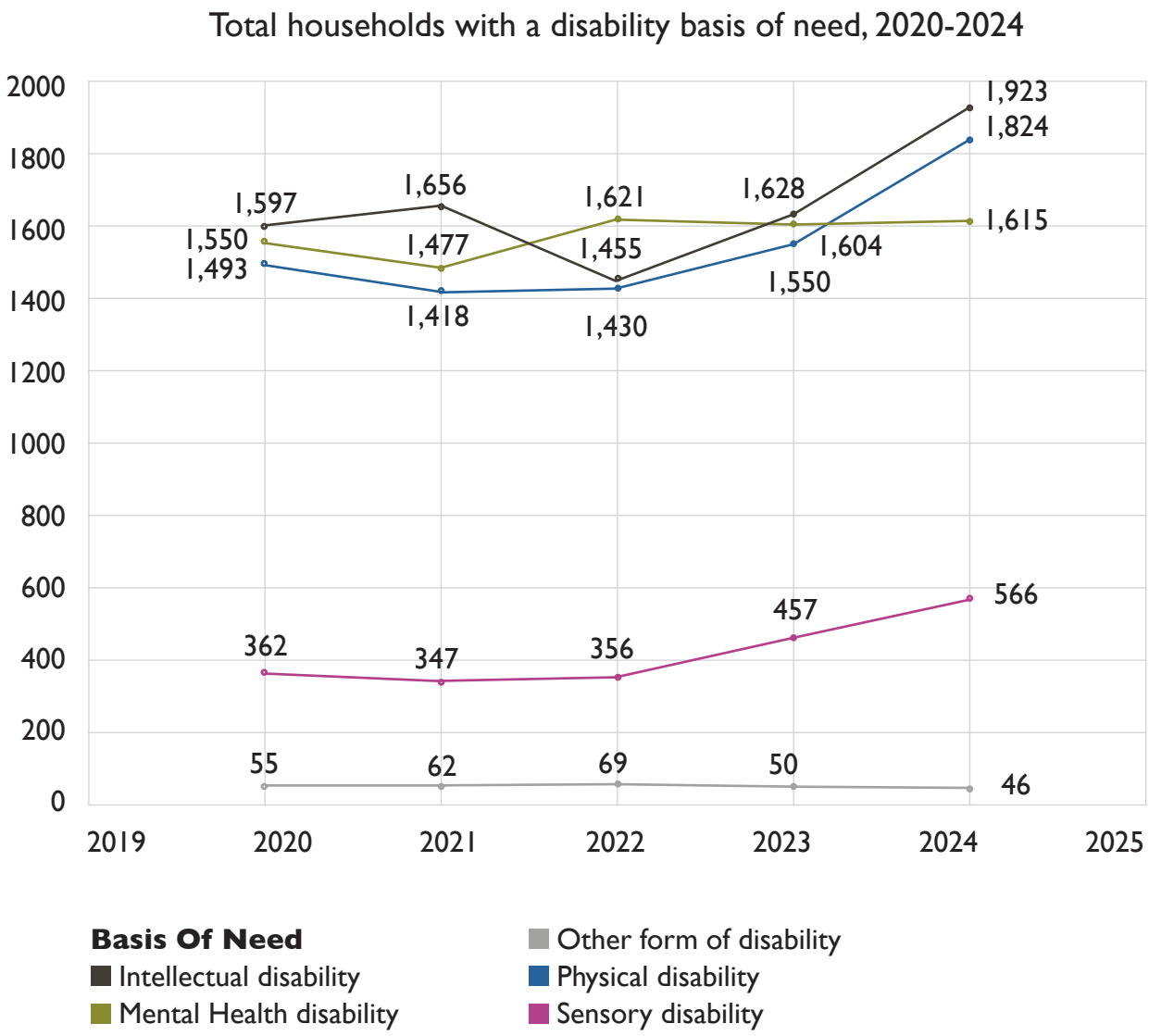
The conference identified the following priority actions:

1. Review and update building regulations to embed and mainstream Universal Design.
2. Develop and adopt a single national Universal Design Home standard.
3. Ensure UD Home and UD Home+ standards are both explicitly embedded within national design guidance.
4. Standardise implementation across local authorities.
5. Integrate housing and health policy to recognise long-term cost savings. Frame Universal Design as a preventative infrastructure investment
6. Complete and publish cost-benefit analysis to show upfront Universal Design costs against retrofitting later, as well as additional cost of healthcare incurred.
7. Embed co-design with disabled people and older people in all housing policy and standard development processes.
8. Build sustained public awareness that universally designed housing benefits everyone.

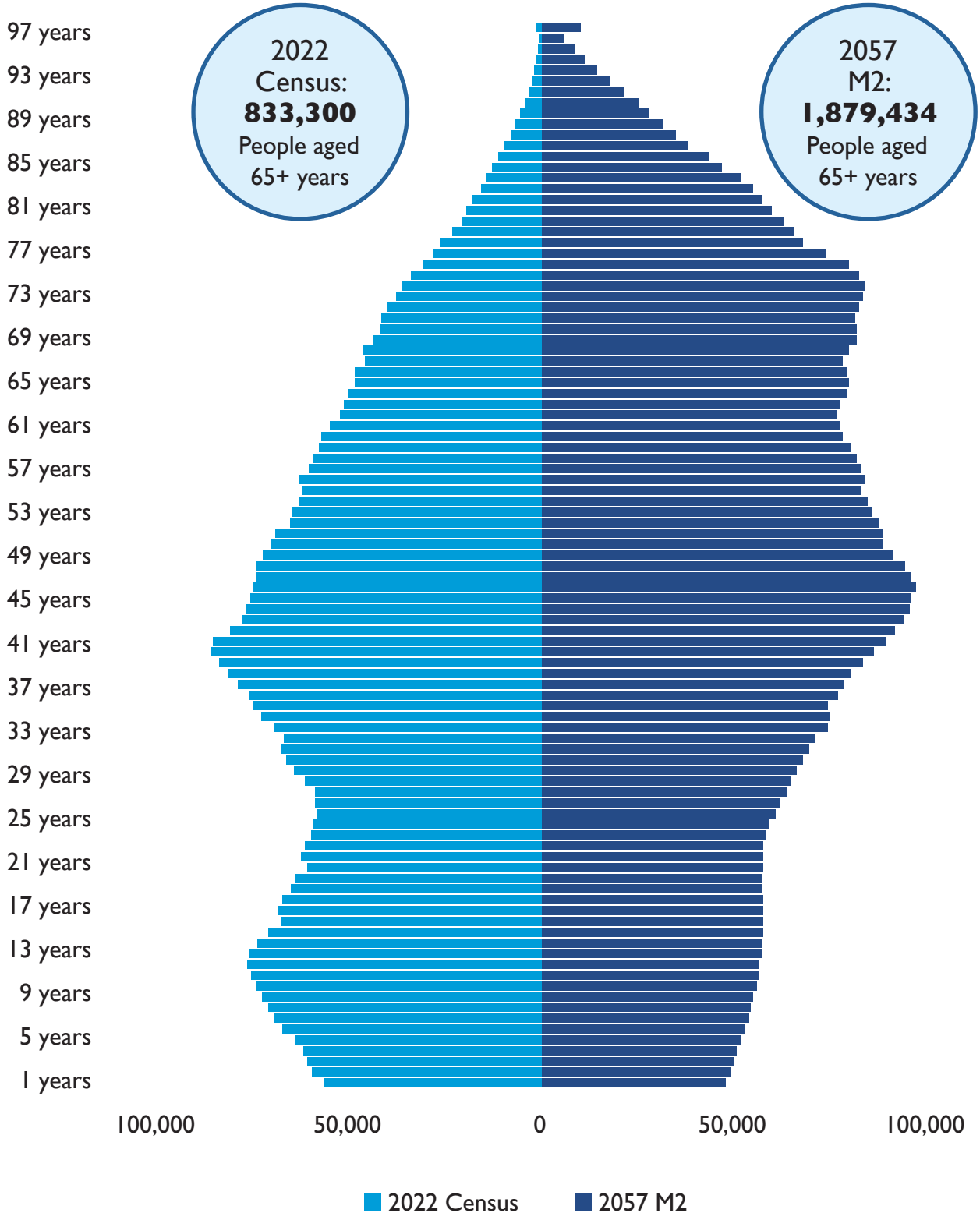
The conference made it clear that Ireland is facing a predictable, but preventable, accessibility crisis. It was evident too that Ireland has the knowledge, expertise and lived experience required to suitably respond. With alignment across policy, regulation and delivery, Universal Design can be made the norm rather than the exception.

Appendix A

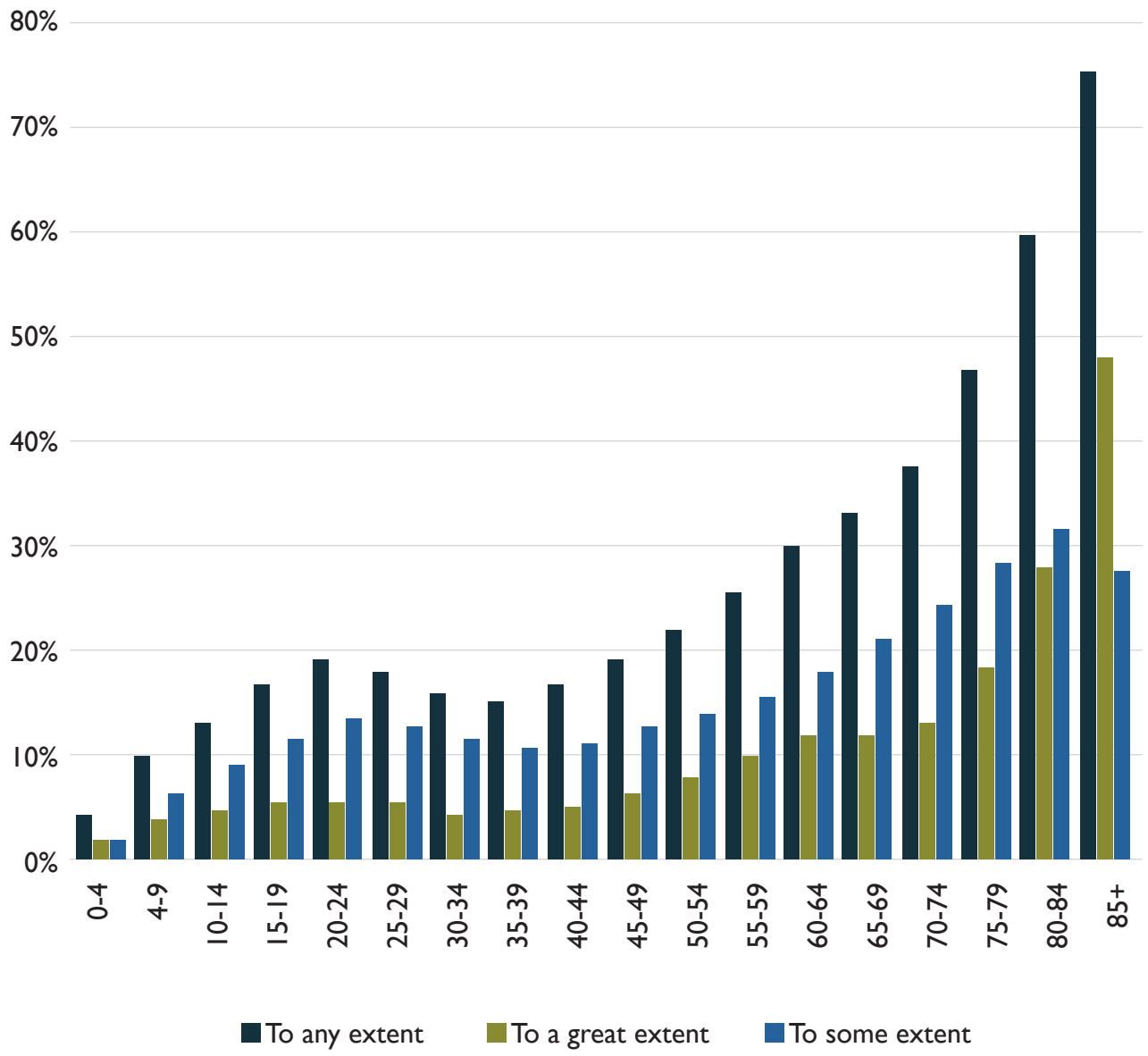
1. SSHA data on disability: Total households with a disability basis of need, 2020-2024



2. Population Pyramid of Ireland



3. Census 2022, Prevalence of disability by age group



Appendix B: Resources

Accessible Centre EU

- Website: Accessible EU – European Commission: https://accessible-eu-centre.ec.europa.eu/index_en

Age Friendly Ireland

- Website: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/
- Age Friendly Homes: https://agefriendlyhomes.ie/

Resources:

- AFI 10 Universal Design Features: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFI-10-Universal-Design-Features.pdf.pdf
- AFI Healthy Age Friendly Homes: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/HAFH-Brochure-Nov-2023-1.pdf
- AFI Rightsizing Policy Guide: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/AFI-Rightsizing-Policy-Guide.pdf
- AFI Housing Case Studies: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFI-Housing-Case-Studies.pdf
- AFI Public Realm Guidelines: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Public-Realm-Guidelines.pdf
- AFI UD Homes Internal Layouts: https://agefriendlyhomes.ie/topics/design-build-information/internal-layouts/
- AFI Homes Rating Checklist: https://agefriendlyireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/AFI-Homes-Rating-Checklist.pdf
- Age Friendly Housing Public Realm Training: https://agefriendlyhomes.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Age-Friendly-Housing-Public-Realm-Training_24.pdf
- Housing Options for Our Ageing Population: Policy Statement: https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-health/publications/housing-options-for-our-ageing-population-policy-statement/

The Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD), part of the National Disability Authority (NDA)

- CEUD website: https://universaldesign.ie/
- NDA website: https://nda.ie/

Resources:

- Internal Layout Checklist for Universal Design Homes: https://universaldesign.ie/uploads/publications/UDH-checklist-Accessible-PDF.pdf
- Universal Design Guidelines for Homes in Ireland: https://universaldesign.ie/built-environment/housing/
- Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach – a series comprising of 10 booklets detailing the Universal Design approach of different areas of the built environment: https://universaldesign.ie/built-environment/building-for-everyone
- Universal Design Guidelines: Dementia Friendly Dwellings for People with Dementia, their Families and Carers: https://universaldesign.ie/uploads/publications/UD_Guidelines-Dementia_Friendly_Dwellings-2015-Introduction_2023-11-10-092702_qovq-3_2024-10-01-123310_yyxl.pdf
- Videos on Universal Design in the Built Environment: https://universaldesign.ie/built-environment/built-environment-training
- The European Accessibility Act (EAA) (https://universaldesign.ie/communications-digital/european-accessibility-act) came into effect in 2025. See the webinar on the EAA here: https://universaldesign.ie/news/webinar-recording-the-eaa-is-here

The Irish Council for Social Housing (ICSH)

- Website: https://icsh.ie/

The Irish Wheelchair Association (IWA)

- Website: https://www.iwa.ie/

Resources:

- Best Practice Access Guidelines: https://www.iwa.ie/access-guidelines/best-practice-access-guidelines-4/
- Great Outdoors Access Guidelines: https://www.iwa.ie/access-guidelines/great-outdoors-access-guidelines/

IWA Campaigns:

- IWA Think Home Truths campaign: Home Truth: https://www.iwa.ie/get-involved/advocacy-campaigns/our-campaigns/home-truths/
- IWA Think Ahead, Think Housing campaign: www.iwa.ie/thinkhousing
- IWA Think Housing, Build Accessible: https://www.iwa.ie/launch-of-think-housing-build-accessible/

Age Friendly Ireland

Meath County Council
Buvinda House
Dublin Road
Navan, County Meath
C15 Y291

Telephone (046) 903 2170
www.agefriendlyireland.ie
www.agefriendlyhomes.ie

Centre for Excellence in Universal Design

National Disability Authority
25 Clyde Road
Dublin 4

Telephone (01) 608 0400
www.nda.ie
www.universaldesign.ie

Irish Council for Social Housing

50 Merrion Square East
Dublin 2
D02 HP84

Telephone (01) 661 8334
www.icsh.ie

Irish Wheelchair Association

Áras Cúchulainn
Blackheath Drive
Clontarf, Dublin 3
D03 AW62

Telephone (01) 818 6400
www.iwa.ie