

What is the Lifemark

Proof that a product or built environment is
Universally Designed.



The Lifemark™ Standards

Lifemark Design Standards Staircase

Stepped standards accommodate all



Guidance: The Building

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SITE DESIGN

PLACING THE
BUILDINGSTREET TO FRONT
DOOR

OUTDOOR SPACES

ACCOMMODATING
CARS

THE BUILDING

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Building form and appearance
 - 2.1 Building height and mass
- 3 Primary building elements and details
- 4 Weather-tightness
- 5 Building performance
 - 5.1 Keeping the heat inside the house
 - 5.2 Move the heat around, and ventilate the House
- 6 **Planning for all ages and abilities**

abilities

Design Outcome

Design the house to be used by people of all ages and abilities

The principles of Universal Design are to design houses to be as useful as possible to as wide a range of people as possible over their lifetimes. It includes people with a wide range of different abilities including (but not limited to) people in wheelchairs.

The fundamental principle is to make a home that can easily be adapted to suit the changing needs of the occupants as they progress through life. It is accepted that not all homes can incorporate all of the universal design principles, and they may have to be balanced with other design outcomes. However, if the house incorporates one or some Universal Design principles, it will be a better designed, more functional house than if it incorporates none.

Auckland Council uses the Lifemark Design Standards Handbook to assess the universal design quality of homes. A three star rating is the minimum to ensure a home incorporates universal design principles.

Design standards for today and our future

The **Auckland Unitary Plan** expressly refers to **Universal Access** – make sure you design to the **Lifemark Standards**

9.23 Universal Access

Purpose: medium to large-scale residential development provides equal physical access and use for people of all ages and abilities.

