After the Americans with Disabilities Act was passed in 1990, many people with disabilities found that their lives could be much more enjoyable and independent (ADA, 1990, p. 1). Though this was definitely a step in the right direction, there were still many issues to be addressed. People with disabilities still remained embarrassed, judged and segregated when they cannot perform everyday tasks without some type of assistance. This is where Universal Design plays a significant role. It is our job as designers to investigate how a building can be both functionally and aesthetically pleasing for all people while specifically uncovering the problems and providing support for people with dual-sensory impairments. Architect Ronald Mace first used the term "universal design" as a term to bestow in an attempt to involve the disabled in design, but it has since been widely known in many product advertisements, as well as in literature for the American with Disabilities Act (ADA, 1990). Universal Design is a design process through which the designer incorporates the concerns of all people in the design process, not just the disabled. No one is to be discriminated (Christophersen, 2002 p.165). If executed properly, universally designed buildings will provide an environment where people from all walks of life can have the chance to live freely, independently, confidently and happily as possible. With this in mind, particularly in residential buildings, aesthetics and how it influences the quality of space in an environment is very important. There is no longer a need for large, institutional dormitories where people feel like a number in a hallway. People deserve smaller, habitable residences that facilitate with the fabric of the surrounding neighborhoods where they can feel comfortable and at home. This design proposal incorporates the seven principles of universal design while also catering specifically to the needs of people with dual-sensory impairments. Small pods for 2-4 students first used the term "universal design" as a term for accessible facilities, aesthetics and how it influences the quality of space in an environment is very important. There is no longer a need for large, institutional dormitories where people feel like a number in a hallway. People deserve smaller, habitable residences that facilitate with the fabric of the surrounding neighborhoods where they can feel comfortable and at home. This design proposal incorporates the seven principles of universal design while also catering specifically to the needs of people with dual-sensory impairments. Small pods for 2-4 students first used the term "universal design" as a term. After the Americans with Disabilities Act was passed in 1990, many people with disabilities found their lives could be much more enjoyable and independent (ADA, 1990, p. 1). Though this was definitely a step in the right direction, there were still many issues to be addressed. 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