

Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

# How to get there

- An accessible housing and living environment

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community planning friggebod-sheds Sustainable Cities

cultural values support WATER Plan and Building Act Million Programme ACCESSIBILITY CE marking housing for students radon energy BBR Floor plan Legislation

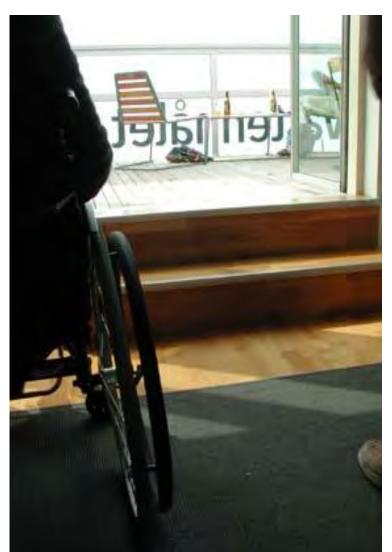


# Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning



#### Today's schedule

- Swedish legislation: PBL, BBR, HIN, ALM
- Workshop with discussions





#### Purpose of the day

Learn more about each other's work on accessibility

**Inspire** each other to work on creating more accessible environments in our housing and living environments

**Highlight ways** to work with accessibility to achieve good housing and living environment for all people



# Swedish legislation on accessibility

Brief introduction to how Sweden works with issues of accessibility



Marinmuseum, Karlskrona, submarine





The aim of our work with accessibility in Sweden is that as many people as possible can participate in society on equal terms









Sweden has ratificated the **UN Convention** on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and it is implemented in Swedish legislation.

Basic requirements on accessibility are in Sweden's **Planning and Building Act** but there are more regualations in other regulatories, for example, The Swedish Work Environment Authority, (Arbetsmiljöverket), has rules about workplaces

Boverket, The Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning monitors the function of the legislative system under the Planning and Building Act and related legislation and proposes regulatory changes



# Brief history of accessibility legislation

- 1966 all public buildings, entrances and stairways in residential buildings shall be accessible to people with reduced mobility.
- 1972-accessibility to persons with impaired orientation ability was added and accessibility to work premises was added.
- 1977 all permanent housing accessible, except for a maximum of two storey houses and single-family houses when it comes to lift
- 1987 PBL, but no major changes, accessibility on plots unless the terrain makes is difficult to achieve accessibility
- 2001 legislation HIN Easily removed obstacles, and ALM accessibility in public places



1.0

Main legislation and regulations on accessibility



**PBL** – Planning and Building Act

- **PBF** Planning and Building Ordinance
- **BBR** The Building Regulations

**ALM** – Accessibility in Public Places

**HIN** – Easily eliminated obstacles



# PBL



The Planning and Building Act (PBL) and the Planning and Building Ordinance (PBF):

PBL and PBF contain general and basic requirements for accessibility and usability for people with limited mobility or orientation capacity.





#### **BBR,** The Building Regulations (BBR):



- BBR, The Building Regulations are clarifications of The Planning and Building Act (PBL) and the Planning and Building Ordinance (PBF):
- Has to be applied when building new or refurbish, (rebuild) a building, or other structure buildings including change of use
- This includes plots, streets, public places, beaches and more.



# The functional dimensions in BBR



In BBR we refer to the Swedish standard "Building design – Housing – Interior dimensions"

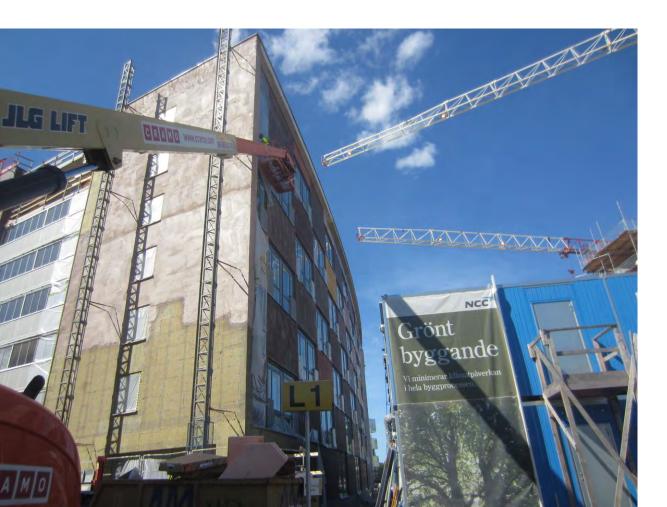
In public buildings and workplaces the dimensions are based on the turning circle of a outdoor wheelchair of 1500 mm

In residential housing the dimensions are based on the turning circle of an indoor wheelchair of 1300 mm



# Accessibility in new residential buildings





Houses with tree or more floors must have one lift, two lifts in houses with more than ten floors

Accessible circulation spaces, doors, bathrooms



If the house has balcony or patio at least one balcony or one patio needs to be accessible



25 m from entrance to the parking

Accessible way to housing facilitis such as storage and laundry rooms



In public places or public buildings, marker between target points and tactile and visual guide path





# Exeptions, accessibility regulations in BBR



For **single-family houses**, the entrance does not have to be accessible (steps) if it is possible to later on arrange a ramp to the entrance door in a simple way.

**Two-storey single-family houses** do not have to be accessible on the second floor, but the first floor has to be accessible.

Exeptions for holiday homes

Exeptions for lift in **residential housing** with maximum two levels

Workplaces need to be accessible if it is not absolutely unreasonable according to the work condition. For example extraordinary industrial workplaces.

**Plots for a single-family house shall be accessible** if it is not <sup>30/06/2014</sup> unreasonable because of the terrain



# ALM, Accessibility in public places

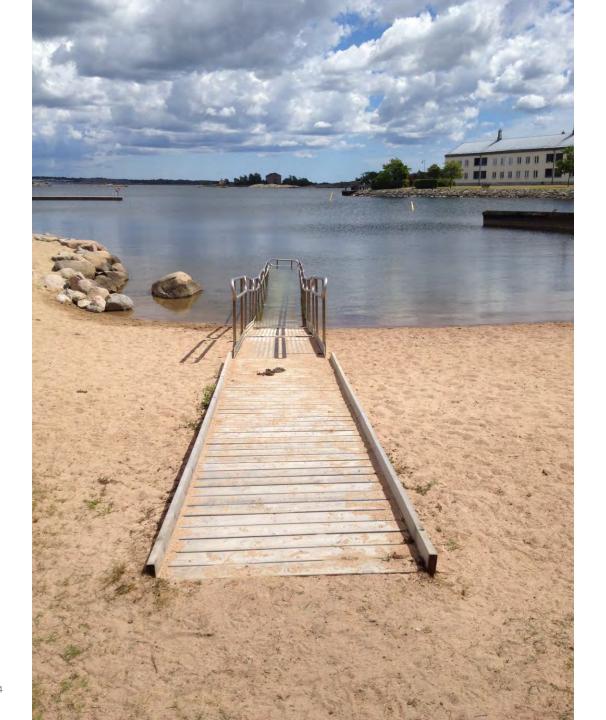
New public spaces and areas (for example, streets, squares, parks, recreational areas and open-air pools) must be accessible and useful for people with limited mobility or orientation capacity.











































# HIN, Easily eliminated obstacles



Easily eliminated obstacles must be removed, in premises to which the public has access (public buildings) and in public places

The rules of the HIN applies retroactively

The issue if an obstacle is easy to remove should be reviewed when conditions change. For example new owner or new technology

Normally installation of a new lift or rebuilding of a toilet is not easily eliminated obstacles



### Some examples of easily eliminated obstacles

Small differences in level or step level or step





#### Level difference







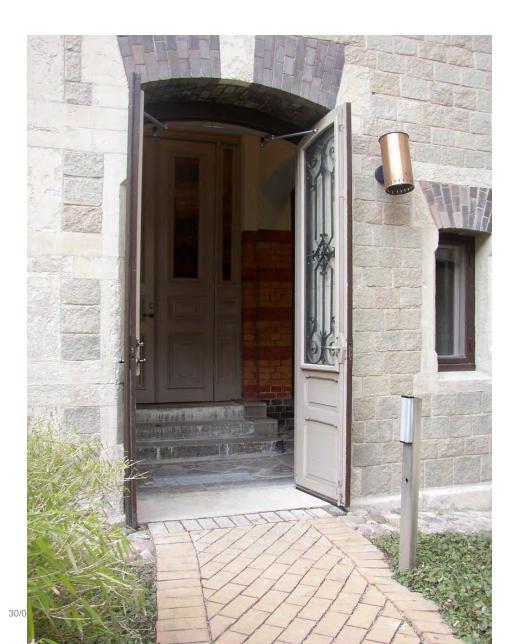
#### Corrected level difference







### Automatic door opener







#### Removed high thresholds







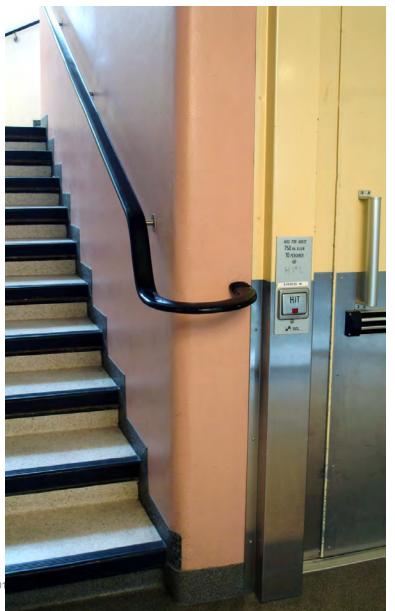


# Automatic door opener for heavy doors, contrast marking





#### New handrails







# Improved poor lighting







#### Improved contrast marking











### Reception improved with the induction loop













### More example on solved accessibility in Sweden



















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# Workshop



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**Highlight ways** to work with accessibility to achieve good housing and living environment for all people



### 1. New housing and living environments



When planning new housing and living environments, what accessibility regulations do you have in your country?



#### Questions 1- New housing and living environments STØPERIET BOLIG OG NÆRINGSLOKALER – BERGEN, NORWAY









### STØPERIET BOLIG OG NÆRINGSLOKALER – BERGEN, NORWAY







#### NORWAY HÅKONSHALLEN

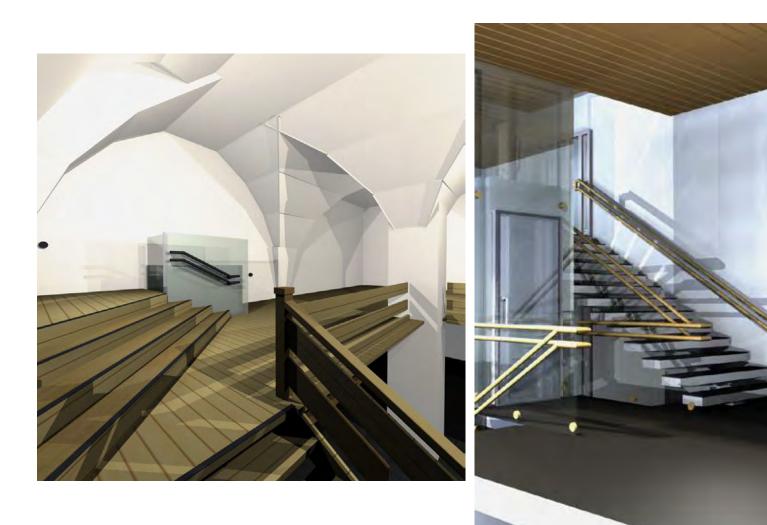






#### NORWAY HÅKONSHALLEN







### Questions 1- New housing and living environments **EGYPT**

Administration Building Entrance for El Wafaa and El Amal city in Cairo. 1975.







### 1. New housing and living environments

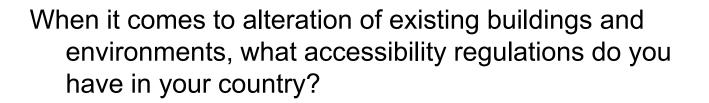


When planning new housing and living environments, what accessibility regulations do you have in your country? Please describe shortly

What are the obstacles for acheeving an accessible housing and living enviroment?



# 2 – existing housing and living environments





1. <sup>14</sup>

# 2 – existing housing and living environments



When it comes to rebuilding existing buildings and environment, what accessibility regulations do you have in your country?

What are the obstacles for achieving accessibility when rebuilding housing and living enviroments?





# 3 – Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments

Sweden has regulations on improving accessibility in existing public buildings and public spaces that were built before today's accessibility regulations demands.



## Question 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments **VESTLANDSKE KUNSTINDUSTRIMUSEUM**



BERGEN









## Questions 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments **EGYPT**





Egyptian Museum in Cairo



Questions 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments

#### EGYPT

Al Azhar Park, Cairo, Egypt







### Questions 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments





#### Curb cut in city center main street Kasr El Nil street.



Curb Cut in front of Fairmont Nile City Hotel in Cairo.



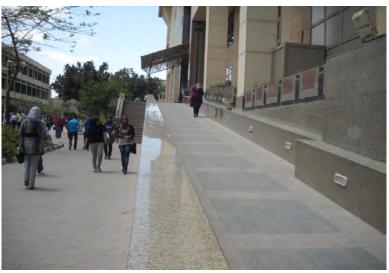
### Questions 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments EGYPT



New Library building of Cairo University at Guizeh.



Adding a ramp Faculty of Sciences of Cairo University.





Questions 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments

### EGYPT



Ramp leading to the students with disabilities class

Martyr Morhamed Atteya Doweidar School, Alexandria



Questions 3- Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments

#### EGYPT



Toilet designated for students with Disabilities.





3 – Regulations on improving accessibility in existing housing and living environments

Sweden has regulations on improving accessibility in existing public buildings and public spaces that were built before today's accessibility regulations demands.

Do you have similar regulations?

What are the obstacles for achieving a better accessibility in existing housing and living enviroment?





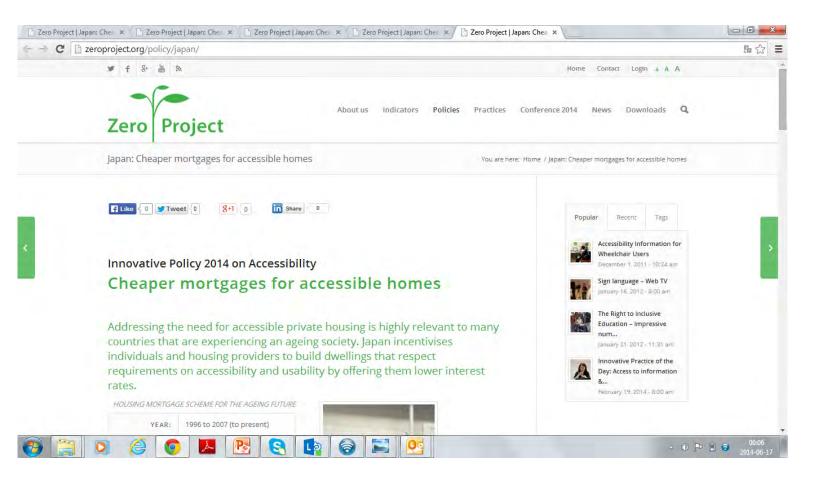
# Question 4 – Other ways to achieve accessiblity

Do you have other instruments for achieving accessibility that are not connected to law and regulations?





#### Japan <u>http://zeroproject.org/policy/japan/</u>





### Questions 4- Other ways to achieve accessibility **EGYPT**

- Education of young and students about accessibility is of great importance
- Litterature and guidelines for architect students and professionals







# Belgian Flemish Expert Centre on Accessibility

http://www.entervzw.be/english

- Thematic websites and brochures and other publications with guidelines and practical tips and concrete applications for more accessibility.
- Develop innovative accessibility concepts.
- Accessibility requires a combination of decisive planning concepts, creative designers, a decisive policy and a strong engagement of users at all levels and in all sectors.





- The database 'Toegankelijk Vlaanderen' (Accessible Flanders) for existing buildings and spaces is an important tool for accessibility in Flanders.
- Building a house is shaping the future.
- Design guide for architects (Dutch language) in order to promote adaptable housing to all builders.
- Looking forward starts with a vision!





# Question 4 – Other ways to achieve accessiblity

Do you have other instruments for achieving accessibility that are not connected to law and regulations?







Are you interested in networking after the conferens?

If yes, In what way can we network?

What do we want to acheeve if we are networking?



# Thank You!





