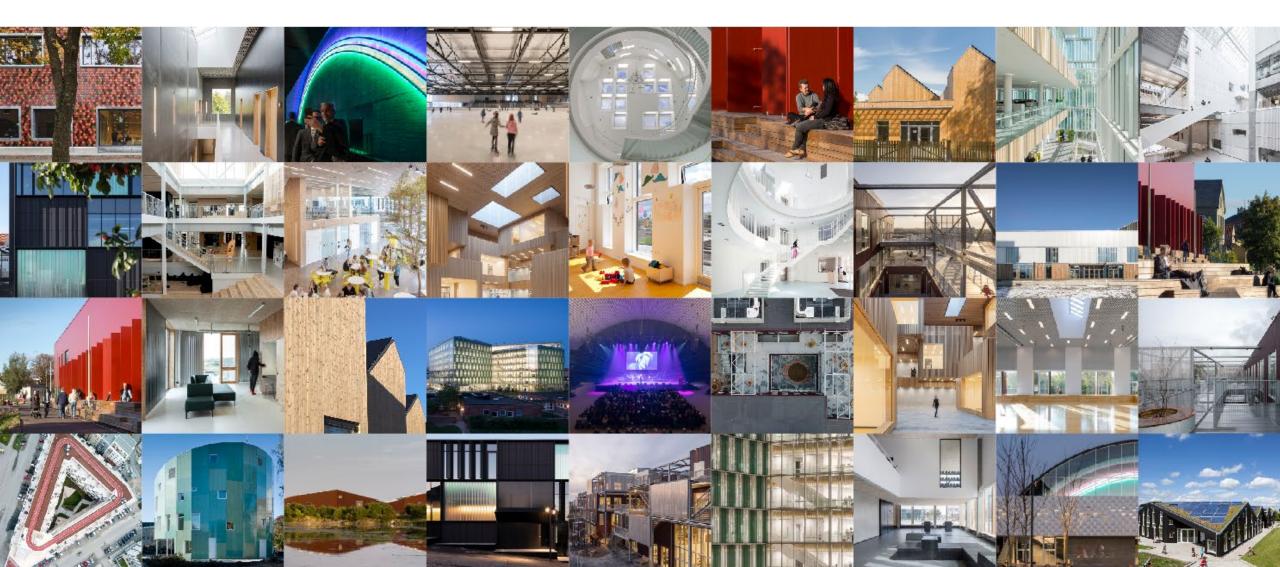


Universal Design & Architecture

CHRISTENSEN & CO

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Christensen & Co Architects (CCO) C More than 500.000 sqm of built architecture





Learning spaces



C

Sustainability by design



FUTURE BUILD IN NOR-WAY PRODUCING ENERGY

CARBON NEGATIVE NURSERY IN HØRSHOLM

FIRST CARBON NEUTRAL PUBLIC BUILDING IN DENMARK



LOW ENERGY MUNICIPALITY BUILDING IN SWEDEN



FIRST DGNB CERTIFIED BUILDING IN DENMARK

PUBLIC SCHOOL REUSE AND CIRCULARITY



Architectural quality



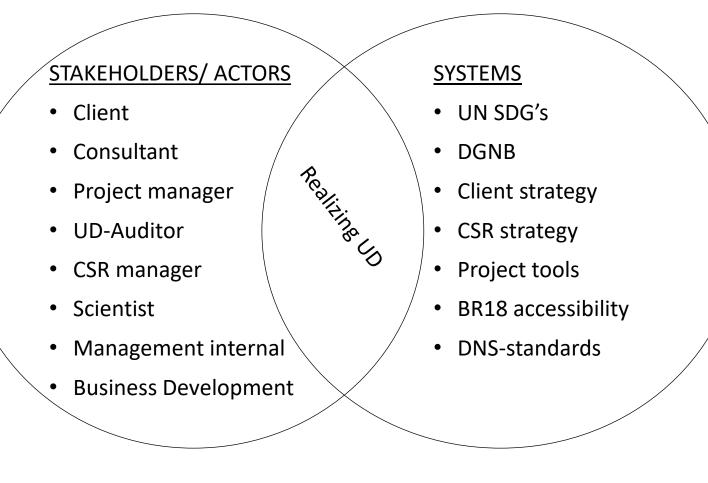
HUMAN SCALE

SPACES THAT SUPPORT SOCIAL INTERACTION CONNECTION TO OUTSIDE OPTIMAL DAYLIGHT CONDITIONS HEALTHY AND HONEST MATERIALS

Our Quality Compass – Leave No One Behind



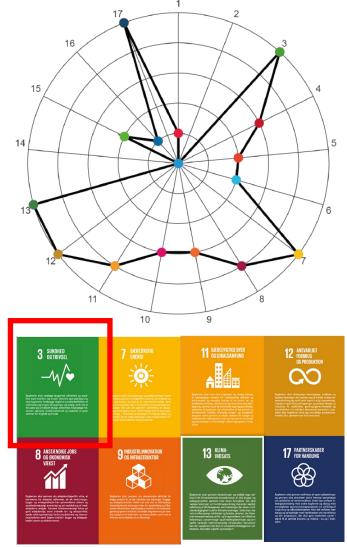
Universal Design – Actor-Network perspective





UD in competitions: Finansforbundet







UD in competitions: Finansforbundet



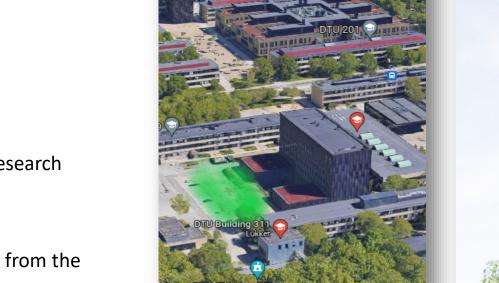
DTU Building 313 - Universal Designed

Key subjects in the project:

- Sustainable construction and quality
- Universal Design and diversity
- Biodiversity and climate adaptation
- Generic laboratory facilities and future of research

How:

- UD was part of DTU's sustainability strategy from the beginning
- User needs mapped with input from DTU's student council. Identifying the known users and "unknown users", thereby understanding the "unknown" needs
- A UD-system to maintain UD through the entire design process ensuring that the whole team gets involved!





DTU Building 313 Climate Challenge Laboratory The Technical University of Denmark

Client: DTU Campus Service Architect: Christensen & Co. Engineers: MOE Contractor: MTH

Universal Design (UD) System

Why a UD-system?

- It's a method that makes it easier to know what needs to be done, where, when, and how.
- The system helps us in the design process.
- We use the system as a design driver. Links to inspiration / ideas.
- UD becomes a natural part of the architecture and the design decisions.
- It ensures that UD is implemented in the early stages of the process and stays in focus until the end.
- Makes it easier to communicate across disciplines.
- Other disciplines become involved. When everyone is involved, it minimizes skepticism and negativity towards UD.
- Implementing UD becomes less handwavy.

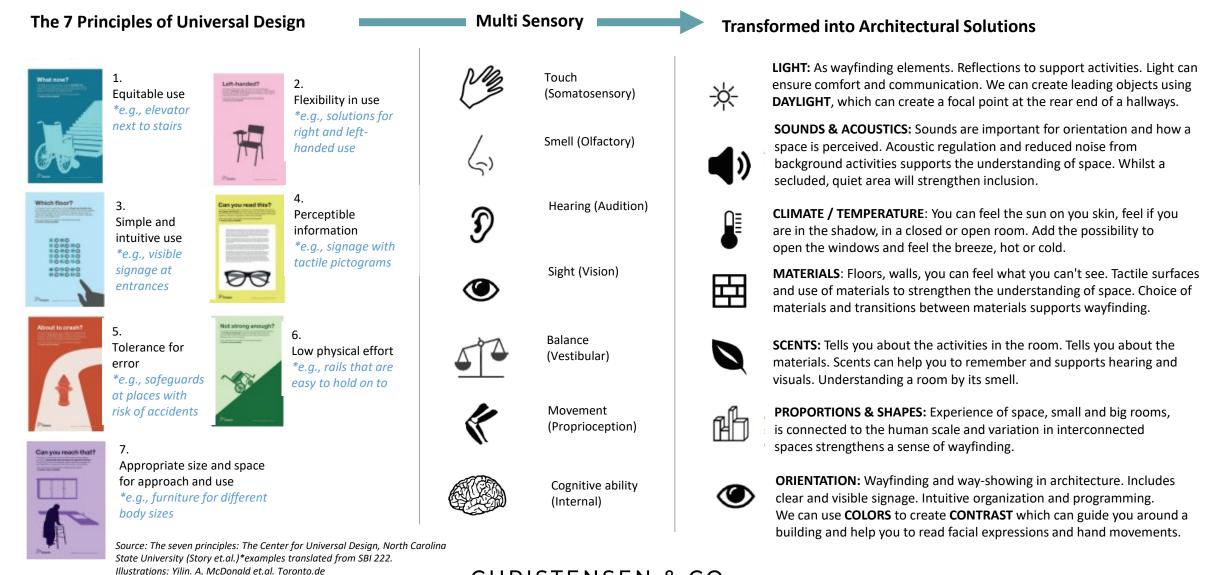






The 7 principles of Universal Design - to Architecture





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Architectural solutions – simplified to pictograms

The UD principles are transformed into design relevant architectural properties

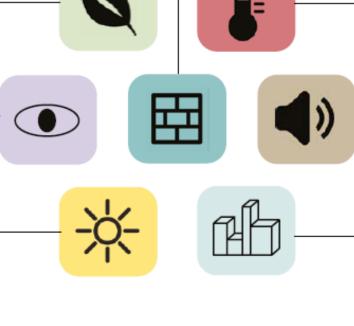
MATERIALTY Tactile surfaces and use of materials' inherent properties strengthen understanding of space. Choice of materials and transitions between materials for e.g., flooring and walls support wayfinding.

SCENTS Scents can complement both vision and hearing to strengthen orientation. Scents strengthens human experiences of an environment.

> ORIENTATION Wayfinding and way-showing in architecture. Includes clear and visible signage. Intuitive organization and programming. Minimal visual noise.

> > LIGHT

Light as wayfinding elements, light that supports activities, use of light and shade as well as color and contrasts. Reflections.



Then we simplify the properties into pictograms. Symbols that contains the explanation of "the universal design solutions"

FRESH AIR

Access to fresh air strengthens a good indoor environment and supports well-being. Access to fresh air through an open window or doors can also help regulate temperature.

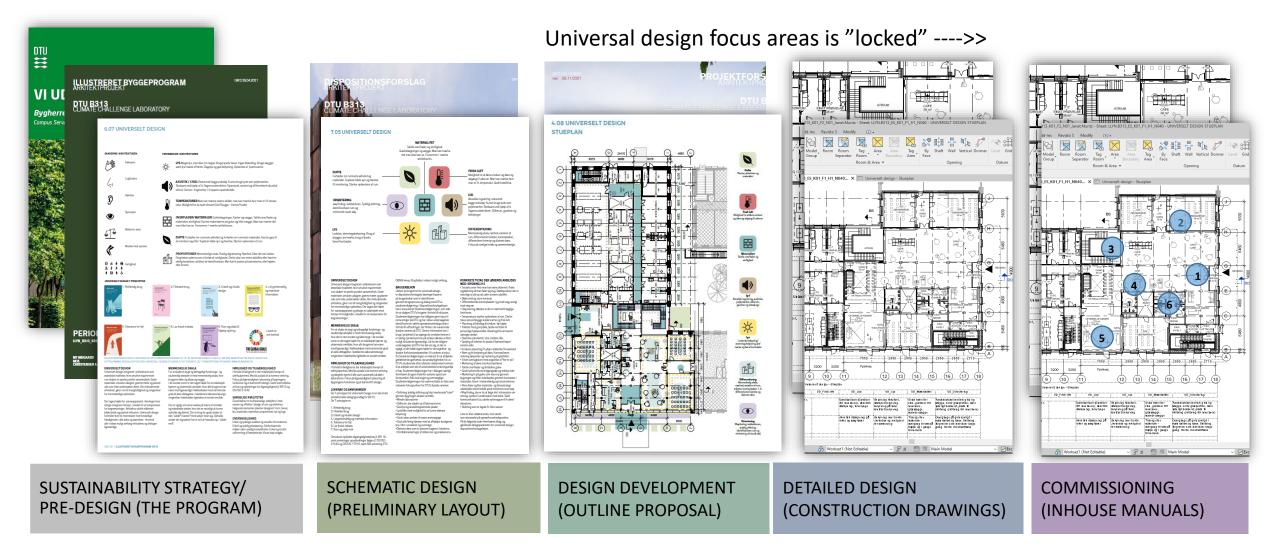
SOUND

Sounds are important for orientation and how a space is perceived. Acoustic regulation and reduced noise from background activities supports understanding of space. Curtains and fabrics contribute to this, whilst a secluded, quiet area will strengthen inclusion.

DIFFERENTIATION

Experience of space is connected to the human scale and variation in interconnected spaces strengthens a sense of wayfinding. Differentiated toilet facilities, variations in options in office spaces and furniture supports different user needs. A need for privacy can be met by having discrete doors.

UD – from early sketches to final design



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Focus areas are choosen

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Frink luft

Mulighed for at äbne vinduer og døre og adgang til seleru

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Materialitat Tetris overflader o

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Differentiering innestelig akab, ed, wriston af run t, kontorplacher 1-untiernt inverter og diskrete den

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layfinding i arkitektur lydelig skitning, clantificerbare rum o

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Outline Proposal

4.08 UNIVERSELT DESIGN

STUEPLAN

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INDGANG OG KANTZONE

INDUNITO CO ARMI 2011 I. Nivasuli adgang og wayfinding med farveforskel og taktil ændring i belægning ver indgang markerer y deligt ankonst. 2. Bænk og marken markerer visuelt i ndgang til bygningen. 3. Wayfinding understattes med ydelig skiltning i facade (endru ikke indarbejdet i model med indgår i planlægning). 4. Kantxonens armlæn understøtter differentierede brugerebehov (indarbejdes i

efterfølgende faser) 5. Brede ankomstdøre der åbner automatisk og har tilstrækkeligt manøvrerum for karestole

TOILET 1.Stort ANKOMST - INDE

7.05

2,900

2.V and 4. Mole ekotos p 5.V solo

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7. Dhie

a kapar 2. Ehne 4. Hene

mundal 6. Pius 7. Pyto og udet

STILLE

sterne to al claga

I. Mats and app

2. Filvis 3. Lycia 4. Gard S. De

6. Nicher/småzoner giver mulighed for rolig ankenst som skaber overnblik, ligeledes understætter lofthøjden, at brugerne kan dar ne sig overblik i eget tempo, uden at føle sig udstillet 7. Differentieret in ntar mad blu de og bløde møbler samt med og uden armlæ giver mulighed for forskellige by erbehov dæmpning og dæmpet belysning ent og inviterende for forbipasserende og gæster 8. Cafeområde med akus 9. Rummets karakter Stemningslys og pl ner er med til at skabe en tryg og hjemlig atmosfære 10. Konstruktin og plinte fungerer som ledelinjer i bygningen. Der arbejo skabe en else fra indgang til første søjle skiltning til elevator og ledelinjeforbindels

WAYFINDING og planter fungerer som både visuelle og taktile ledelinjer i 12. Konstruktio bygninge øster mellem gulve og konstruktioner samt døre og vægge

verskuelig plandisponering med logisk bevægelse rundt i bygning nt for brugere at finde rundt 15. Bred og fri adgang via hoved færdselsvej ge 16. Dagslys suppleret af kunstig belysning ur gså orientering i bygninge 17.Dæmpet/behagelig belysr

17.Dempet/behageig beysning / 18. Grent ved atrium på all swager som wayfinding og akustisk dæmpning 19. Dufte fra cultures kantning bidrager til at svagtseende kan navig

. Ophold i gangforløbet skaber mulighed for at tage pauser i det lange gangforløb og bryder det også visuelt op. Brugere kan stoppe op eller sætte sig. Der dannes derme også en tryg indrekantzone.

VISUELT OVERBLIK

21. Materialesætning med enkle og rene materialer minimerer visuel stai 22. Grønt markerer trappe og fungerer som wayfinding element på alle etager 23. Markerede forkanter på trappetrin 24. øverste trin på alle etager markeres med særsilkt taktilt skift 25. Håndlister i to højder 26.Retningsgivende håndlister med vandret afslutning der går om hjørnetved etageskift 27. Etageniveau markeres med tal på håndliste

2B. Materialeskift ved trappe værn - både oppe og nede - markerer atrium 29. Alcestisk deemnning integraces i advi materialesætning for at undgå visuel stø

gå ud på enkelte trædesten. (bearbejdes i næste fase) 33. Udsyn til grønt giver visuelt pauserum

34. Plads til karestol i nichen for ligeværdig adgang 35. God plads til forskellige kropsstørrelser 36. Materialesætning med enkle rene materialer minimerervisuel støj

PAUSE OMRÅDE / STILLE ZONE 30. Skærmet område hvor brugere kan trække sig tilbage

31 Differentieret mablering









SIDE 98 I DISPOSITIONSFORSLAG B313

DISPOSITIONSFORSLAG 8343 | 5836.97



Universal Design quality assurance – 3D animation

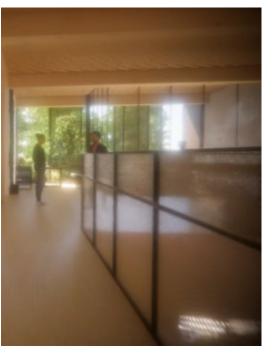


3D quality control of Universal Design



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Entrance is not sufficiently visible.



The railing around the atrium is not transparent

Workspaces are not designed for wheelchair access



Column in the middle of the central passage

What was implemented and what wasn't?

Entrance



12. Constructions and plinths act as both visual and tactile guidelines.

- 13. Contrasts between floors and walls, as well as between doors and walls.
- 14. Clear layout lines and functions makes it easy to find your way around.
- 15. Wide and free access via shared access roads.
- 16. Daylight supplemented by artificial lighting also supports orientation.17. Dimmed light in the café.

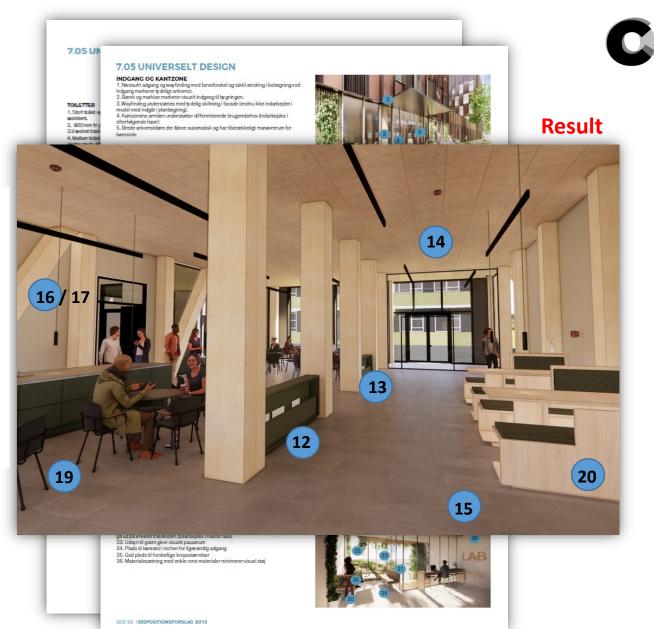
18. Green plants as wayfinding and acoustic dampening-

19. Scents from the cafe contribute to visually impaired being able to navigate between functions.

20. Edge zones provides the opportunity to take breaks on the way down a long corridor. Users can sit down or stand naturally up against columns or furniture. A safe inner edge zone is thus formed. A safe way to enter a big room.



Light, materials tactility, sounds, and scents are used all through the building as guidelines.



What was realized and what wasn't?

Stairs

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20. Materials with natural colors to minimizes visual noise.

21. Front edges on steps is marked with contrast color.

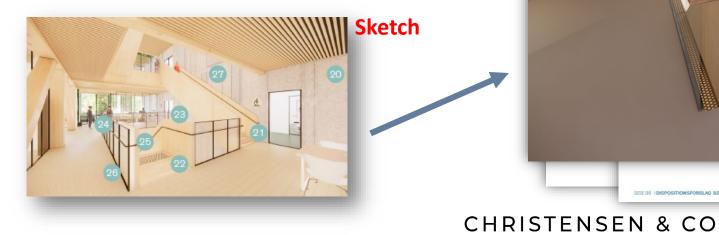
22. The top step on all floors is marked with a separate tactile flooring.

23. The flanges of the stairs are closed to create a feeling of safety.

24. Handrails that leads you all the way around the building.

25. Floor level is marked with tactile numbers / knobs on the handrail.26. Change of material at the beginning of the stairs - both above and below - marks the atrium area.

27. Acoustic plates are integrated into the architecture to avoid noise.





What was implemented and what wasn't?

Auditorium

 Gardiner bidrager til akustisk dæmpning og kan sikre at rummet skærmes for indkig

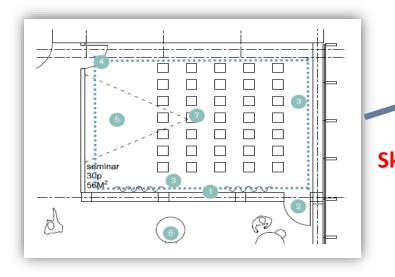
2. Discrete doors. Makes it possible for users to not feel exposed when they come and go.

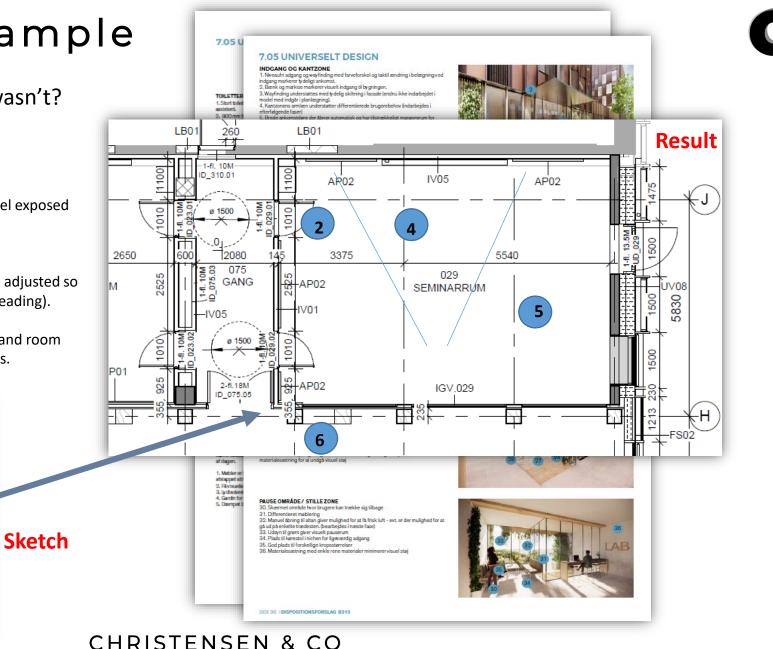
3. Wide areas between the chairs.

4. Hearing technology equipment (e.g., tele loop).

5. Lighting can be dimmed, and light directions can be adjusted so that facial contours are highlighted (supports mouth reading).6. Area for "time out" / coffee break.

7. Loose furniture / chairs to accommodate flexibility and room for wheelchair users. Chairs with and without armrests.





What was implemented and what wasn't?

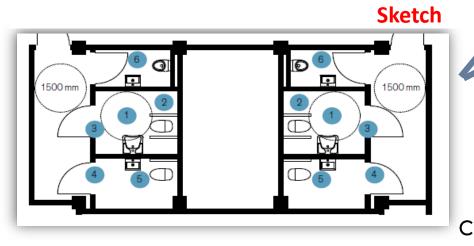
Differentiated toilets

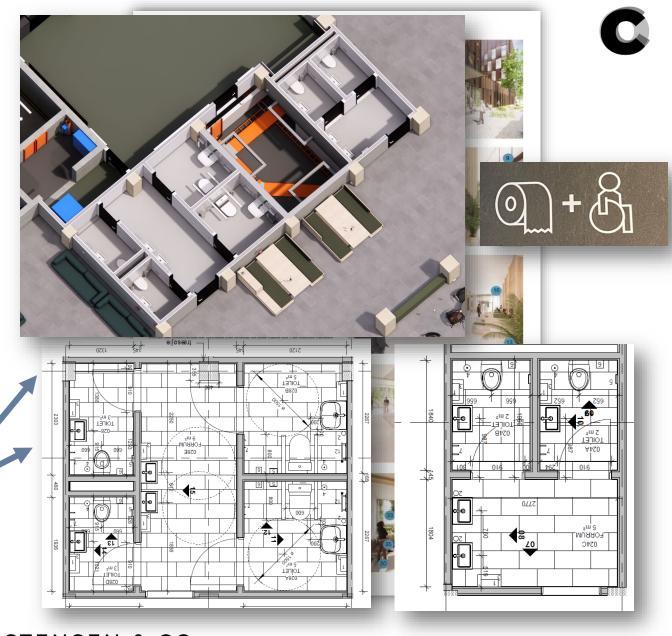


Different solutions: Narrow rooms good for the visually impaired, wide rooms provide better space for bigger people, left and right seated toilets for wheelchair users, etc. There are 6 different types of toilet rooms.

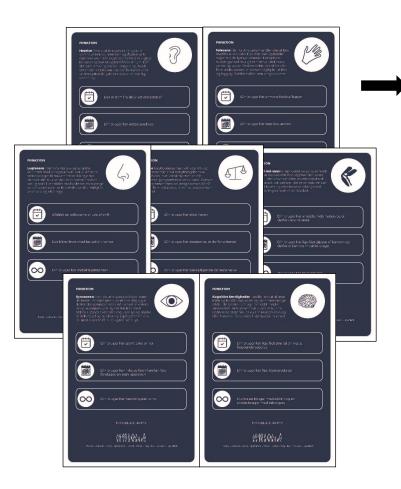
Shelves that also function as handles. You can use the shelf for your remedies, ostomy bag, telephone etc., but also as a help to get up from the toilet seat.

Dark colors on the floor and walls highlights the white toilet and sink.





Universal Design - a tool for dialogue



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Workshop – Sharing knowledge



.....everyone can learn how to design universally

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Thank you! Janet Cohen Muntz & Nadia Strange

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Nadia.strange@cco.as Sustainability Advisor, SDGs , CSR and evaluation Master of Arts Cross Cultural Studies

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