

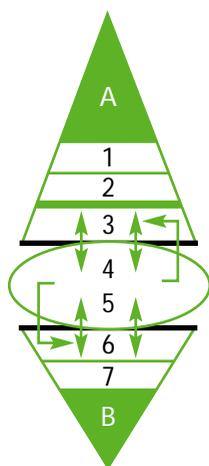
# The National Property Board, accessibility [a process]



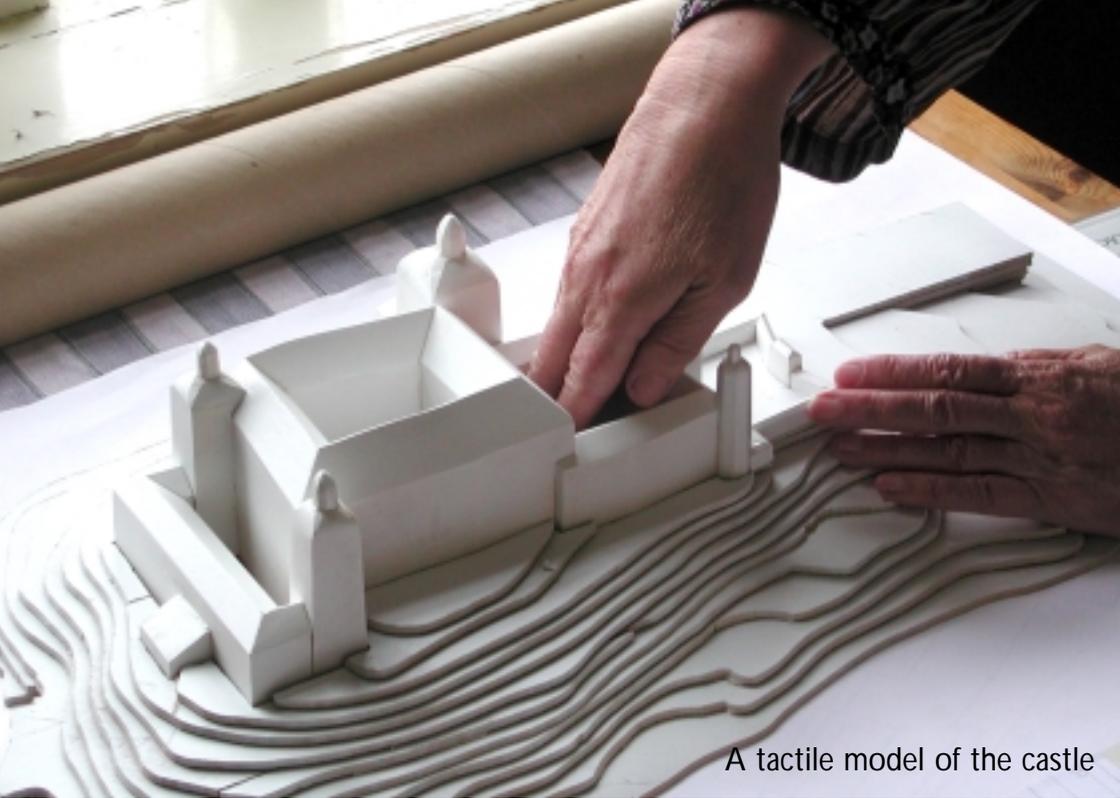
The Swedish Parliament has resolved that all authorities are to set an example in promoting full participation in society for people with disabilities.

The National Property Board (SFV) has to promote accessibility in the environments for which it is responsible. It is committed to increased accessibility in cultural environments, cultural buildings and in its own operations. SFV draws up policy, maintenance plans and carries out pilot projects and training.

Wrangelska Palace and the Läckö Castle area are examples of 17th Century environments covered by pilot projects being run by SFV. The purpose of the pilot projects is to learn and pass on knowledge. The process entails creating interaction between practical and communicative accessibility. We report, follow up and create dialogue through questionnaire surveys and tests while the projects are being carried out. The disabled organisation Bygg klokt has given advice from the outset, and has provided input throughout the process.



- A SFV work on accessibility
1. Policy
  2. Maintenance plan
  3. Skills development, information, model building process, pilot project
  4. Interaction between accessibility and utilisation of cultural value
  5. The disabled and the public
  6. Tenants, authorities and organisations
  7. Laws and regulations
- B Disabled policy



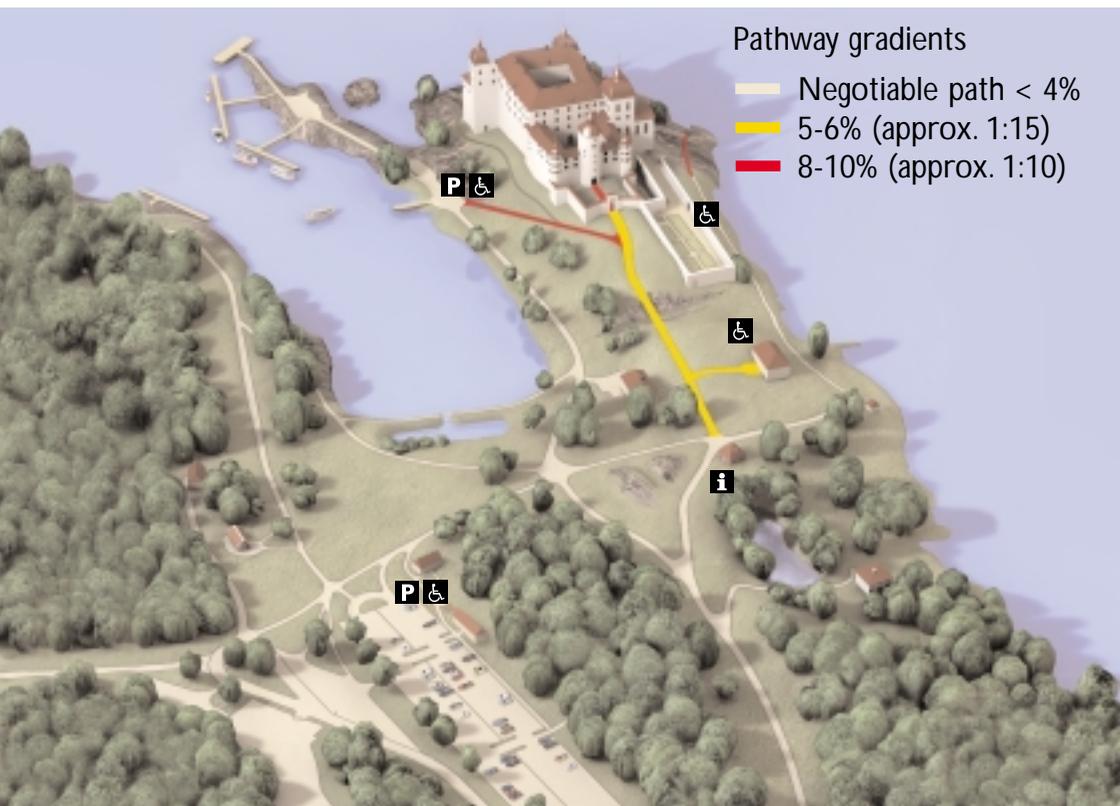
A tactile model of the castle

## Pilot project for an accessible 17th Century

Läckö Castle was built in the Middle Ages on a rocky headland so as to be as inaccessible as possible to visitors with hostile intent. Under the direction of Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie in the 17th Century, Läckö took on its present-day form. The Läckö Castle area is a suitable pilot project as extensive work is in progress to restore the castle area to a more authentic 17th Century setting.

Little by little, the National Property Board is now making the castle area accessible to more people. Improved footpaths with modest gradients and better surfacing are being created to increase the experience of nature. Gravel is being removed and limestone paths are being widened and lengt-

hened in the courtyard. As the upper floors of the castle cannot be reached by wheelchair, parts of the summer exhibition are displayed in a separate accessible building. A ramp to the castle garden is being built for wheelchairs and pushchairs. To make Läckö Castle a cultural heritage accessible to everyone, it is essential to create interaction between communicative and practical accessibility. Completely new information material is being prepared with a special brochure in easy-to-understand Swedish, information in braille and on audio cassette, a tactile map of the area. Information boards in the area indicate slopes on roads and paths so that disabled visitors can assess for themselves whether they can use them. The work on making the Läckö Castle area accessible has only just begun.



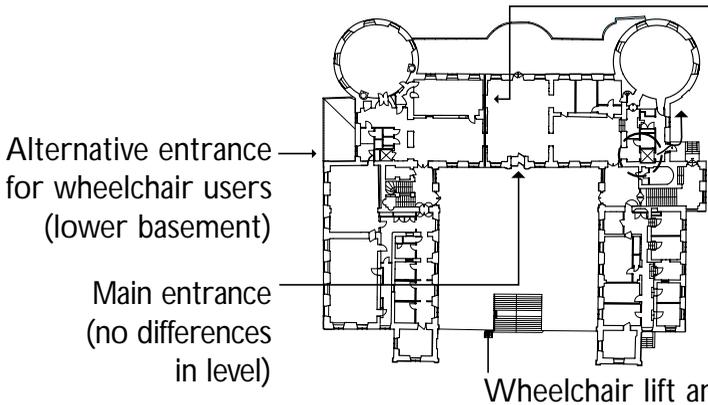
# Pilot project for increased evacuation safety

Wrangelska Palace on Riddarholmen in Stockholm was originally a private residence from the time when Sweden was a great power, built around 1660 by Nicodemus Tessin the Elder for Carl-Gustav Wrangel. The palace has been used by the Svea Court of Appeal since the 1750s. It is a suitable pilot project, firstly because it is a public building of cultural interest, and secondly because work has been carried out previously to increase accessibility. The palace is currently undergoing major renovation.

The purpose of the project is to improve access in general, and in particular to improve evacuation for people with disabilities in the event of fire and other danger. Another aim is to create a model for systematic improvement in evacuation safety in future reconstruction projects. Together with researchers, architects, fire experts, consultant engineers and Bygg klokt, representing the organisations for the disabled, the National Property Board has investigated the possibility of achieving improved evacuation safety. One of the lifts has been made a safe evacuation lift. The architect has designed the waiting areas, the ventilation engineer has made sure that smoke cannot enter the waiting areas and lifts by creating positive pressure in the event of a fire, and the electrical engineer has specified fire-resistant power supplies for the lifts and fire-resistant alarm and emergency telephones.

When the reconstruction of Wrangelsksa Palace is complete, it will provide safety for the disabled in the event of a fire that is unique in Sweden. The experience obtained will be of benefit in making other buildings in Sweden not just accessible but safe for everyone.

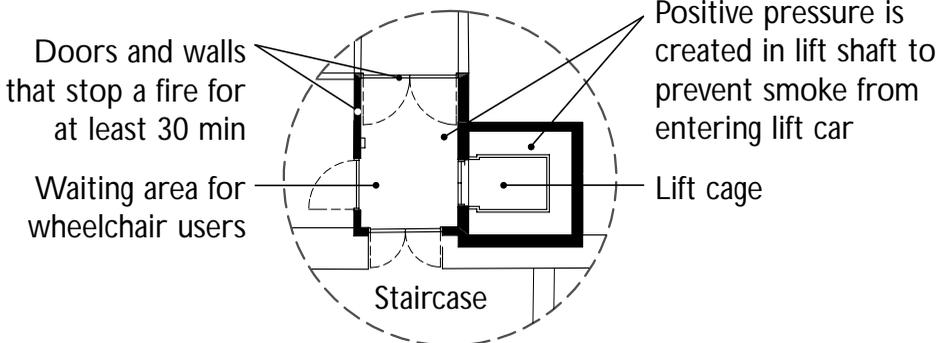
## GROUND FLOOR



Border for a secure place during fire, floors 1, 2, 3

Emergency exit for wheelchair users from the upper floors and staff entrance for wheelchair users

## SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION, FLOORS 1, 2, 3



## WHAT IS NEEDED FOR SECURE LIFT EVACUATION IN A FIRE

- The lift's power supply must work in all positions.
- As it may be necessary to wait for the lift to arrive, there must be a waiting area protected against fire and smoke in front of the lift on each floor.
- If, for any reason, it is impossible to evacuate through the lift, there must be a facility to raise the alarm from the waiting area and obtain help with evacuation (by being carried out).

## THE NATIONAL PROPERTY BOARD'S PROJECT: ACCESSIBILITY IN CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

Project manager: Per-Anders Johansson, SFV

Cooperating party on accessibility matters: Bygg klokt c/o NHR,  
Stockholm through Per-Olof Bengtsson, Marit Jensen,  
Dagny Mörk and Maria Lundgren

Web: Sofia Meurk, SFV

Evacuation safety for the disabled: Per Rohlén, SFV

Research project: "Evacuation safety for the disabled":

Architect Elena Siré, KTH

Accessible graphic design and information: Poeform and  
Funka Nu, Stockholm

## PILOT PROJECT WRANGELSKA PALACE

Tenant: Svea hovrätt, Stockholm, via Martin Weyler

Property manager: Lena Myrelis Knöös, SFV

Project manager: Lisbeth Söderhäll, SFV

Architect: Brygghuset Arkitekter AB, Stockholm, via Andreas  
Heymowski and Lars Olson

Electrical consultant: Sonny Svensson, Konsult AB, Stockholm,  
via Per-Uno Eriksson

Ventilation consultant: SISU Stockholm AB, via Michel Lézin and  
Christian Lindquist

Fire consultant: Brandskyddslaget, Stockholm, via Staffan Bengtson

## PILOT PROJECT LÄCKÖ CASTLE

Property manager: Gillis Åström, SFV

Project manager: Christina Olsson, SFV

Castle architect: Roni Wallin, De fyra ark, Gothenburg

Landscape architect: Kolbjörn Wærn, Gothenburg

Läckö Castle Foundation: Magnus Lönnroth

## Tradition in development

There are many buildings and environments of cultural value in Sweden. They are part of our common history and future.

The National Property Board manages our common properties, castles and royal farms, theatres, embassies and one-seventh of Swedish land. We own all this together, and it is our task to preserve the soul and character of the buildings while at the same time adapting them to present-day needs and uses.

Just as important as conveying the history behind present-day buildings is to create new architectural history for tomorrow. We therefore also carry out new building projects that represent Sweden in various ways. We also manage State-owned forest and land in a long-term sustainable way so that biological diversity and reindeer pasture land is preserved and can be used in the future.

*For further information on the National Property Board's accessibility project, visit our website at [www.sfv.se](http://www.sfv.se).*

