

Laws and Regulations

-according to Denmark building regulations 2018

(BR18)-

Building

The distance from the building to boundaries to neighbors, roads or paths will be determined according to the general criteria of ss. 192.

§ 192

In connection with the determination of distances it must be ensured that windows, balconies, etc. do not give rise to material nuisance in the form of views into other buildings on the same plot and on neighboring plots.

§ 196

With due consideration of their use, buildings must be planned and established in a way which ensures satisfactory conditions in regard to safety, health, functionality and use for the users and in regard to cleaning and maintenance.

§ 330

Building materials must not emit gases, particles, or anything else that may cause unsatisfactory indoor climatic conditions. Building materials also include materials used as substrates for the building.

Layout of building with access for the public

§ 214

Buildings with access for the public must be designed with sizes and layouts of the individual rooms which ensure that the functions and activities to be carried out in the building can be carried out functionally and safely.

In storeys where public toilet facilities are established, minimum one room must be established which fulfills the following requirements:

- 1) Level access to the toilet room.
- 2) Free passage through the door to the toilet rooms must be minimum 0.77 metres.

§ 368

Buildings must have satisfactory **NOISE** conditions in terms of health and comfort in consideration of their use.

(2) In planning and construction the following must be considered:

- 1) Sound transmission between rooms, residential units or commercial units within the building.
- 2) Noise from the building's technical installations.
- 3) Noise from roads and railways.
- 4) Reverberation time.

(3) Documentation of noise conditions can be obtained by calculation or measuring in the finished building.

§ 377

Buildings must have **LIGHT CONDITIONS** that ensure that no risk will occur to the health, safety and comfort of people. Sufficient daylight and view of the surroundings must be ensured as well as sufficient electric lighting with due consideration of the use.

(2) Planning and construction must be carried out with due consideration of the following:

- 1) Daylight must be utilized as a source of light to the extent it is possible.
- 2) Unnecessary energy consumption should be avoided.
- 3) Unnecessary transfer of heat to the rooms should be avoided.

4) Nuisance from direct sunlight can be avoided.

5) Blinding nuisance must be avoided.

§ 394

Recreational areas must be located on ground level.

(2) In cases where recreational areas are not located on ground level, they may be located on a roofed-over or elevated courtyard area, or they may be established partly on a roof area or on large balconies.

Parking areas

§ 399

On the property, a sufficient area must be allocated for parking of cars, motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles, etc. with due consideration of the use of the building.

The parking areas must be available to the residents, employees, customers, suppliers, etc. of the building.

Accessibility

§ 48

Buildings, living areas and parking areas must have access conditions that ensure that users can access them, into them as well as their functions.

§ 49

Users must be able to get from their own way to all the access to buildings, living areas and parking areas on the land.

- 1) The access and access areas must be illuminated. Stairs and ramps must be highlighted most strongly.
- 2) Access conditions from the road and parking areas to the property must be at least 1.3 m wide and with uniformly fixed pavement.
- 3) Level differences in the access area must be offset in terrain or by ramp, which can be supplemented by steps with a height of not more than 0.15 m and a ground of at least 0.3 m. At each end of the ramp there must be a horizontal space of at least 1.3 x 1.3 m.
- 4) Ramps must have a maximum slope of 1:20 (5 cm per m.) Ramps with a slope greater than 1:25 (4 cm per m.) Shall have repose for every 12 m.
- 5) Grip-fit handrails should be set to a height of approx. 0.8 m on both sides of ramps and stairs.
- 6) The pedestrian areas for the buildings must be constructed with marked tactile separation for other types of traffic.
- 7) Above stairs, a coating change in color and sensitivity must be carried out 0.90 m before the start of the stairs. The outermost of the step surfaces and step edges must be marked with contrasting color.

§ 50

Gates or passages in access and access areas must be designed to allow easy access for rescue vehicles.

§ 51

All access to buildings must ensure that users can enter the building with their own help.

For the building's access conditions, the following must be met:

- 1) All exterior doors must have level access to the building. Any level differences must be regulated in the access area outside the building, including for elevators in the building's access floor. Any level differences must be regulated in the access area outside the building. Ramps can be used.
- 2) Outside the outside doors, there must be a horizontal, fixed and level area of 1.5 mx 1.5 m measured from the hinge side of the door. Where the door opens outwards, the access road must be an additional 20 cm along the building facade.
- 3) Door steps must not exceed 2.5 cm.
- 4) The area outside the exterior doors must be at the same level as the interior floor.
- 5) The area next to the exterior doors must be marked tactile or in a different color from the surrounding coating.

§ 52

Exterior doors must have a free passage width of at least 0.77 m. On the side of the door opening towards the person, there must be at least 0.50 m next to the door opposite the hinge side

Vertical clearance on bicycle path/track and pavement

Excerpt of section 26 of the Executive Order on the Use of Road Marking

- (1) Road signs shall be placed on the right side of the road in the direction of traffic, unless otherwise provided in the following provisions
- (2) Where signs are placed above pavements or bicycle paths/tracks or where pedestrians commute frequently, the distance from surfacing to the bottom edge of the sign shall be at least 2.2 m

above the pavement and at least 2.3 m above the bicycle path/track.

Section 24 of the Executive Order on Signs for Roadworks etc.

No more than two signs must be erected with their respective additional panels on the same post for the same direction of traffic.

Road signs may, however, be placed in the areas of the bicycle path/track covered by the work area.

If road signs are placed on the pavement, at least 1.2 m lateral clearance should be provided and the signs should be designed and placed out of danger of people who are blind and visually impaired.

Section 20 of the Executive Order on Road Marking, D 21 Bicycle path/track

The sign indicates a lane to be used by cyclists and riders of small mopeds and only by these.

Source: Executive Order No. 1193 of 21 September 2016.



Section 20 of the Executive Order on Road Marking, D 26 Segregated path

Section 20 of the Executive Order on Road Marking, D 26 Segregated path

The sign indicates a path with several lanes, which are separated by lines, verges, etc. Each lane must be used by the traffic type indicated by the symbol, and may only be used by this traffic type.

Source: Executive Order No. 1193 of 21 September 2016.



Section 20 of the Executive Order on Road Marking, D 27 Shared path

The sign indicates a lane to be used by several traffic types and which may only be used by such traffic types. The types are indicated by a symbol. Road users on shared paths shall show mutual respect, see section 3(1) of the Danish Road Traffic Act.

Source: Executive Order No. 1193 of 21 September 2016.



Diversion signs for cyclists and pedestrians



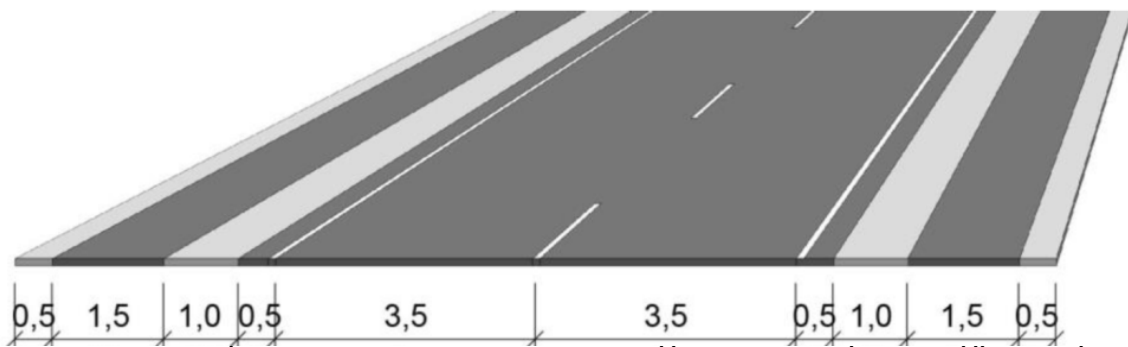
Figure 7.26 Examples of diversion signs for cyclists and pedestrians

To indicate a diversion for cyclists and pedestrians, E 21, F 21 and yellow information signs or additional panels can be used.

The choice of the font size of the destinations should have the right balance between readability and aesthetics, and the signs should be visible and understandable for cyclists at such a distance that they are able to react appropriately to the information; however, the signs should not be dominant on the surroundings, and they should not distract the vehicular traffic.

Font sizes for cyclists and pedestrians						
Reading distance	8 m	10 m	12 m	16 m	19 m	22 m
Font size	18 mm	21 mm	25 mm	30 mm	36 mm	42 mm

Figure 7.27 Recommended font sizes on direction, position or indication signs and information signs for cyclists and pedestrians.



light condition, parking area, accessibility, and bicycle path and signs) which are related to our project.

- We must design for ensuring satisfactory conditions in regard to safety, health, functionality.
- Use those materials that do not emit gases and particles, or anything else that may cause unsatisfactory indoor climatic conditions.
- Buildings must have satisfactory noise conditions in terms of health and comfort in consideration of their use.
- Buildings must have light conditions that ensure that no risk will occur to the health, safety and comfort of people.
- Parking area must be available in our project.

- Buildings, living areas and parking areas must have access conditions that ensure that users can access them.
- The access and access areas must be illuminated. Stairs and ramps must be highlighted most strongly.
- Regulation about level differences in the access area.
- Easy access for rescue vehicles.
- Regulations about access to building and exterior door.
- Regulation about Road Marking and signs and there distance and position.

References

1.http://bygningsreglementet.dk/Historisk/BR18_Version1/Tekniske-bestemmelser/08/Krav

2.<http://english-vejregler.lovportaler.dk/ShowDoc.aspx?t=%2fV1%2fNavigation%2fVejreglerEnglish%2fConstruction+and+planning%2f&docId=vde20180004-full>