

## Appendix 1

# CYCLE PARKING STANDARDS

LAND USE	RATE OF PROVISION
a) Shops and Services A1/A2 Staff	2 - 4 spaces per 100 sq. m. <sup>1</sup>  2 spaces per 100 sq. m.
b) Restaurants, Cafes and Pubs A3 Bar Area Dining Area Staff	1 - 15 spaces per 50 sq. m. 1 space per 50 sq. m. 1 space per 5 staff members 1 space per 3 staff members
c) Business Offices B1 Staff	1 space per 100 sq. m. 4 spaces per 1000 sq. m. 5 spaces per 1000 sq. m.
d) Industry B2	2 spaces per 200 sq. m. 4 - 25 spaces per 1000 sq. m. 12 - 100 spaces per 5000 sq. m.
e) Warehouses B8	2 spaces per 200 sq. m. 4 - 25 spaces per 1000 sq. m. 10 - 50 spaces per 5000 sq. m.
f) Hotels and Guesthouses C1 Staff	2 spaces per 20 beds 10 spaces per 100 beds 1 space per 10 staff members
g) Hospitals and Nursing Homes C2 Staff	10 spaces per 100 beds  1 space per 10 staff members
h) Clinics and Health Centres D1 Staff	2 spaces per 20 beds 2 spaces per treatment room 1 space per 10 staff members
i) Secondary Schools D1 Staff	100 spaces per 500 students  1 space per 10 staff members
j) Colleges and Universities D1 Staff	100 spaces per 500 students  1 space per 10 staff members
k) Halls of Residence C2	1 space per 10 students
l) Dwellings and Flats C3	1 space per 2 units
m) Libraries and Museums D1 Staff	2 spaces per 200 sq. m.  1 space per 10 staff members
n) Theatres and Cinemas D2 Staff	2 spaces per 100 seats  1 space per 10 staff members
o) Sports and Leisure Centres D2 Staff	1 space per 10 patrons  1 space per 10 staff members
p) Railway, Bus and Coach Stations	To be assessed individually

<sup>1</sup>Gross floor area

Very few local authorities currently have mandatory standards for cycle parking, and those which do are those districts which for many years have had a high percentage of overall trips by bicycle. The standards set out above have been prepared on the basis of information supplied by the Cyclists Touring Club of Great Britain relating to local authorities which have a low percentage of overall trips by bicycle. Where a range of standards are shown, the upper end of the range relates to the standards required by local authorities which have a high percentage of overall trips by bicycle. It would be expected that this upper standard should be provided for towards the latter part of the plan period.

PPG13 indicates the importance of providing secure cycle parking facilities. Consequently it is considered that, until such time as the District Council adopts a particular range of equipment, cycle parking facilities should be drawn from the following range:

- a) Sheffield Type Cycle Parking Stands
- b) Mawrob
- c) Glasdon
- d) Grippa Secure Cycle Parking Racks
- e) Lokit Cycle Locker Systems
- f) Bicycle Mini Garages
- g) Velobox

or any other facilities or combinations as appropriate.

## Appendix 2

# CHILDREN'S PLAY SPACE STANDARDS FOR NEW FAMILY HOUSING

New residential development providing family housing<sup>1</sup> will be required to provide children's play space in accordance with the following standard. The detailed requirements associated with both categories of play space are set out in Table 1:

- (a) developments comprising 15 family dwellings or more will provide a local area for play (LAP) within a 100m walking distance of every family dwelling; and
- (b) developments comprising 50 family dwellings or more will also provide a local equipped area for play (LEAP) within a 400m walking distance of every family dwelling.

More than one LAP and/or LEAP will need to be provided should the maximum walking distance requirements not be achieved.<sup>2</sup>

TABLE 1: CHILDREN'S PLAY SPACE IN NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	
Local Area for Play (LAP)	Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)
<b>Size and Location:</b>	
Within 100m walking distance of every family dwelling. 100m <sup>2</sup> of play area with a minimum distance of 5 metres between the edge of the play area and ground floor windows of any property.	Within 400m walking distance of every family dwelling. 400m <sup>2</sup> of play area with a minimum distance of 10 metres <sup>3</sup> between the edge of the play area and the boundary of any residential property.
<b>Target users:</b>	
Toddlers to 6 year olds. Should be accessible by children (and carers) with disabilities such as mobility and sensory problems and suitable for their use.	4 to 8 year olds. Should be accessible by children (and carers) with disabilities such as mobility and sensory problems and suitable for their use.
<b>Site:</b>	
Reasonably flat, well-drained with grass and/or hard surface.	Reasonably flat, well-drained with grass and/or hard surface.
<b>Contents:</b>	
Should be appropriate for low-key games such as tag, hopscotch, French cricket, or play with small toys. Play features should be designed to encourage use within target age group. Should have seating for carers. Where boundary to play area not secure, guard rail of appropriate design (600mm high) around site with offset entry/exit point where adjoining any area used by vehicular traffic. Display of 'No dogs' and target user age group sign.	At least 5 types of play equipment should be provided. Surfacing and equipment to comply with the relevant British standards. Should have seating for accompanying adults. Where boundary to play area not secure, guard rail of appropriate design (600mm high) around site with offset entry/exit point where adjoining any area used by vehicular traffic. Display of 'No dogs' and target user age group sign.
<b>Amenity:</b>	
Landscape features to enhance the development including tree planting and low level planting behind guard rail. Gable end or other exposed house walls should be protected from use for ball games by providing strip of dense planting.	Landscape features to enhance the development including tree planting and low level planting behind guard rail.

The siting of play space should evolve as part of the whole development process and should be designed as an integral part of the housing layout. The following factors will need to be considered:-

- (a) play space should be located to allow informal supervision from nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes;

- (b) open, welcoming locations should be chosen, not backland sites with accesses along high-fenced narrow alleyways;
- (c) children should not need to cross major hazards such as main roads;
- (d) sites should be separated from areas of major vehicle movements and accessible directly from pedestrian routes;
- (e) where children will need to cross a minor road within the residential development to access a play space, traffic calming measures should be employed, such as a change in the road surface;
- (f) slopes too steep for building can provide one type of play experience, but are not suitable for most play equipment;
- (g) every effort should be made to avoid locating play space near high voltage electricity cables;
- (h) where both a LAP and a LEAP are provided as part of a housing development, there should remain a clear separation between them to allow for the two separate functions; and
- (i) to provide maximum separation from nearby residents, sites should be linked, as far as possible, with other open spaces, footpath systems and planting areas.

<sup>1</sup>Family housing includes any property with two bedrooms or more.

<sup>2</sup>Unless it can be demonstrated to the contrary, a 'straight line distance' of 60 metres and 240 metres will be considered to represent a walking distance of 100 metres and 400 metres respectively and will be applied to new housing development requiring play space(s), to determine the frequency of LAP and/or LEAP provision. The front door to a property will be used to assess its distance from any play space.

<sup>3</sup>The 10 metres 'separation zone' can include roads, footways, communal parking areas, landscaping and other such features.