SNCP - Active Transportation Guidelines

MB-6: BICYCLE PARKING

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Intent:	To facilitate cycling and reduce dependence on vehicle use.					
A Park I . to	☐ Block Plan		☐ Draft Plan of Subdivision		⊠ Site Plan	
Applicable to:			Mixed Use		☑ Industrial, Commercial, Institutional	
	Points	Requireme	Requirement		Documentation	
Good:	1 point	Bicycle parking spaces are provide than municipal standards/guideling		On the Site Plan Drawing and/or Floor Plan identify: Building types included in the proposed development (e.g. mixed-use, r		
Great:	+1 additional point (total 2 points)	Bicycle parking spaces are provide than municipal standards/guideling	ded at a rate 50% higher commercial, retail, and institutional).		stitutional). g.	
Excellent:	2 points	Bicycle parking is located in close proximity to building entrances. Short-term bicycle parking is located within 25 meters of a building entrance if outdoors. Long-term bicycle parking is located within 50 meters of a building exit or entrance. AND All bicycle parking is weather protected.		standard/guideline. Total number of bicycle parking spaces provided per building. Percent of total bicycle parking provided relative to the municipal standard/guideline. Distance of bicycle parking to building entrances and exists. Weather protection provided for bicycle parking area, where applicable. For additional guidance, refer to Brampton's SNCP Active Transportation Guidelines which includes Bicycle Parking rates.		
Excellent	1 point	1 shower and change room are p women) per 30 bicycle parking sy non-residential development.		Letter of Commitment with an accompanying Floor Plan signed by the architect and the owner/developer/builder confirming the number of showers and changes rooms that will be provided in the development.		
References:	Community Wellbeing Framework (2018): Environment Domain, Mobility 3B Whitby Green Standard v1 (2020): TT1.2, TT1.12, TT1.13 (Site Plan) Thinking Green Item (2018): 25 (Site Plan) Toronto Green Standard v3 Tier I: Air Quality (AQ2.2, AQ2.3, AQ2.4) (CF, MHR); Tier II: Air Quality (AQ2.5) (MHR)					

How to calculate metric requirements:

- 1. Calculate number of spaces required using Bicycle Parking Rate table
 - a. Confirm type of land use and go to corresponding row of table.
 - i. If there are multiple uses in the single development, perform a calculation for each use as per the following steps and add all and sum up all the spaces in the end.
 - b. Confirm which zone the application is in, use the rates in the corresponding column.
 - c. Apply rate. If rate is per unit, multiply the rate by the # of units. If the rate is by floor area, multiply by the rate by the provided floor area.
 - d. If result is less than 0.5 spaces, round you answer down to zero.
 - e. If result is more than 0.5 spaces, round your answer up to the next whole number.
- 2. Calculate a 20% or 50% increase by multiplying the sum of all the space by 0.2 or 0.5 accordingly. These additional spots can be long or short term bike parking spaces.
- 3. For applications that require 0 parking spaces, providing 2 spaces meets the 20% metric and 5 spaces meets the 50% metric.

Bicycle Parking Rate

Time of Lice	Desired Minimum Bicycle Parking			
Type of Use	Any Mixed-Use Zone	All Other Zones		
Bicycle parking is not required for residential uses which provide independent garages or carports for each unit.				
Apartment dwelling units, where there are less than 20 dwelling units on the lot	Long-term: 0.8 per dwelling unit Short-term: 2 spaces	Long-term: 0.6 per dwelling unit Short-term: 2 spaces		
Apartment dwelling units, where there are at least 20 dwelling units on the lot	Long-term: 0.8 per dwelling unit Short-term: 0.1 per dwelling unit	Long-term: 0.6 per dwelling unit Short-term: 0.05 per dwelling unit		
Long Term Care Facility	Long-term : 1 per 350 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 350 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area		
Retirement Building	Long-term: 0.4 per dwelling unit Short-term: 0.05 per dwelling unit	Long-term: 0.3 per dwelling unit Short-term: 0.03 per dwelling unit		
Elementary or Secondary School	Long-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 250 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 250 m ² net floor area		
College or University	Long-term : 1 per 200 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 200 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area		
Offices (excluding an accessory office to another employment use)	Long-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 650 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area		
Medical Office or Clinic	Long-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area		

Type of Use	Desired Minimum Bicycle Parking		
Type of ose	Any Mixed-Use Zone	All Other Zones	
Retail, financial service, building supply depot, commercial, health or fitness centre, personal service shop, business service or restaurant	Long-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 350 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 500 m ² net floor area	
Manufacturing, processing or assembly, research and development, transportation depot or distribution centre, or wholesaling store	Long-term : 1 per 650 m ² net floor area Short-term : 2 per public entrance	Long-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 2 per public entrance	
Community center, museum or gallery, place of worship, government building, theatre or library	Long-term : 1 per 350 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 100 m ² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 200 m ² net floor area	
All other uses	Long-term: 1 per 2000 m² net floor area Short-term: 1 per 1000 m² net floor area	Long-term : 1 per 2000 m ² net floor area Short-term : 1 per 1000 m ² net floor area	

Long-term Bicycle Parking Space Examples

The main purpose of long-term bike parking is to protect a bike from theft (some securing element must be provided) for residents leaving their bikes for long periods of time.







Short-term Bicycle Parking: a bicycle parking space which is visible and publicly accessible to visitors and customers of the lot.







MB-7: TRAILS AND CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

		MB-7:	TRAILS AND CYCLING I	NFRASTRUCTURE	
Intent:	To implement pedestrian and cycling infrastructure that further promotes active forms of transportation. Walking and cycling results in GHG emissions savings and less air pollution, as well as health benefits.				
Applicable to:	⊠ Block Plan		☑ Draft Plan of Subdivision		⊠ Site Plan
	Residential		⊠ Mixed Use		☑ Industrial, Commercial, Institutional
	Points	Requireme	ent	Documentation	
Good:	1 point	The objectives/actions of the municipal Active Transportation Master Plan and/or Trails/Pathways Master Plan are being implemented.		In the Community Design Guidelines (Block Plan), Community Design Guidelines/ Urban Design Brief (Draft Plan), or Active Transportation Context Map (Site Plan) identify: Existing or planned multi-use trails and/or bicycled lanes located in the proposed development. If applicable, the multi-use trails and/or bicycle lanes that comply with the municipa active transportation/trails master plan. If applicable, additional features that will advance the objectives and/or actions of the active transportation/trails master plan (e.g. trailheads, trail signs, information signage, and/or seating areas). For additional guidance, refer to Brampton's SNCP Active Transportation Guidelines.	
References:	Whitby Green Sta	being Framework (2018): Environm andard v1 (2020): TT1.2 (Draft Plar 2018): 25 (Draft Plan of Subdivisior	of Subdivision, Site Plan		

There are 4 methods of reaching this goal:

- Providing linear cycling infrastructure (i.e., bike lanes, multi-use paths, paved trail
 networks, cycle tracks, sharrows, etc.) identified in either Exhibit 4.16 of the ATMP, or
 Map D or Map E of the Pathways Master Plan.
- Creating linear walking / rolling / cycling infrastructure not identified in either Exhibit 4.16 of the ATMP, or Map D or Map E of the Pathways Master Plan. This includes but is not limited to new paved trails, paved tie-ins to existing trails, bike lanes, multi-use paths, cycle tracks
- **Replacing existing** infrastructure including pedestrian and cycling amenities and trail paths.
- Providing amenities for pedestrians and cyclists not represented in other metrics, including (but not limited to):



MB-8: ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

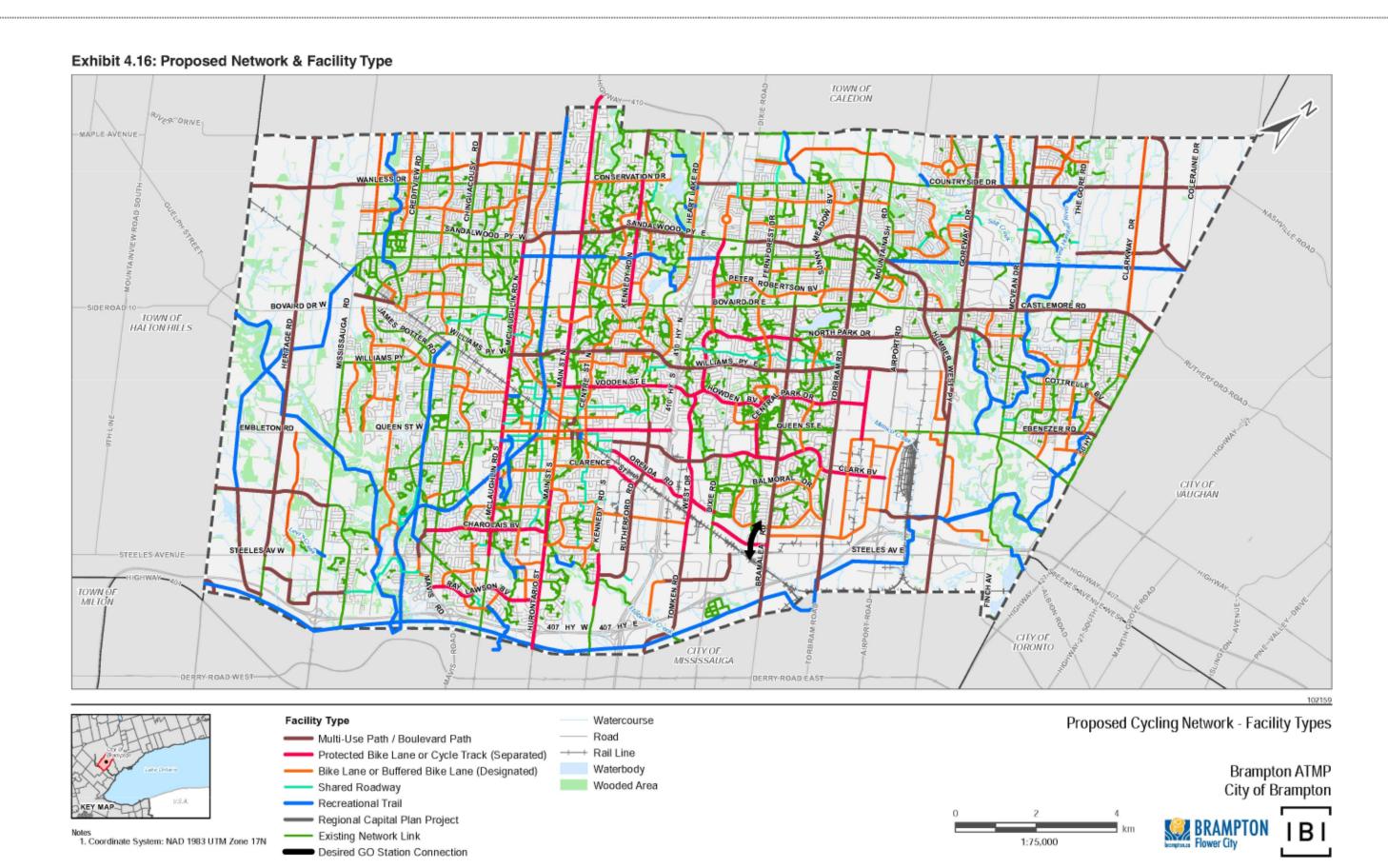
		MB-8: ACTIVE TRANS	SPORTATION NETWORK		
Intent:	To promote active transportation through the provision of public multi-purpose trails/paths and cycling infrastructure. Cycling results in less vehicle dependence, and associated reduction in GHG emissions and air pollution. It also provides health benefits.				
Applicable to:		⊠ Block Plan ⊠	Draft Plan of Subdivision	⊠ Site Plan	
		⊠ Residential	☑ Mixed Use	☑ Industrial, Commercial, Institutional	
	Points	Requirement		Documentation	
Good:	2 points	100% of residents/jobs are within 400 meters of: An existing public multi-use trail or cycling infrastructure; or A municipally approved public multi-use trail cycling infrastructure (identified in a Council approved trail/cycling master plan, but not ye constructed); or A proposed public multi-use trail or cycling infrastructure that is proposed within the development.	Urban Design Brief (Draft Provide a map showin or of the subject lands, For additional guidan Guidelines. Note:	Note: * These points are only awarded if a cycling network is included in the project	
References:	Community W	ellbeing Framework (2018): Environment Domain, Mob	ility 3B		

To promote active transportation through the provision of public multi-purpose trails/paths and cycling infrastructure. Cycling results in less vehicle dependence, and associated reduction in GHG emissions and air pollution. It also provides health benefits.

100% of residents/jobs are within 400 meters of:

- An existing public multi-use trail or cycling infrastructure; or
- A municipally approved public multi-use trail or cycling infrastructure (identified in a Council approved trail/cycling master plan, but not yet constructed); or
- A proposed public multi-use trail or cycling infrastructure that is proposed within the development.

How to verify: Use Exhibit 4.16 from the ATMP, Map D and E of the Pathways Plan, and the City's Cycling Map.



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