

F1 – Street Furniture

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Street Furniture Layout

Key considerations

In order to keep Edinburgh streets clear of clutter, every element of street furniture should be justified by:

- how it will be used and
- who will use it (and what their special requirements are).

Aim to give each piece of street furniture **multiple functions, avoid clutter** and create a **furniture zone** where possible. Also consider surrounding use, context, scale and materials

Using street furniture for multiple functions:

- Cycle racks can be used as a barrier
- Planters can be used as seating and barriers
- Lighting columns used for signage and CCTV
- Integrated phone kiosks, wayfinding and lighting elements

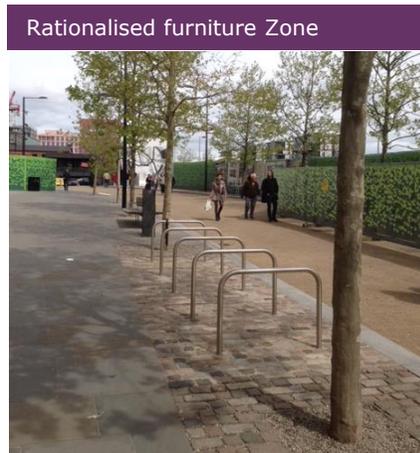
Location:

- Maintain a clear walking zone
- Maintain a clear kerb zone
- Ensure wheelchairs can pass easily
- Don't obstruct access and pedestrian desire lines
- Do not obstruct driver views and sightlines at junctions
- maintain safe access to street lighting columns doors
- Avoid conflict of location in relation to existing street trees, street lighting, CCTV, bins, etc.

Relevant factsheets:

Designing Inclusive Streets (P2)
Waste Management (F4)

Minimising Street Clutter (P7)
Street Trees (F5)



City of Edinburgh Council



[Evening Standard](#)

Alternative solutions for tight spaces:

- Where furniture would infringe on a clear walking zone, relocate to side streets
- Locate service boxes and signal controllers in building recesses
- Integrate post boxes and cabinets into building structures where appropriate
- Consider reduced set back from the kerb

Spacing street furniture:

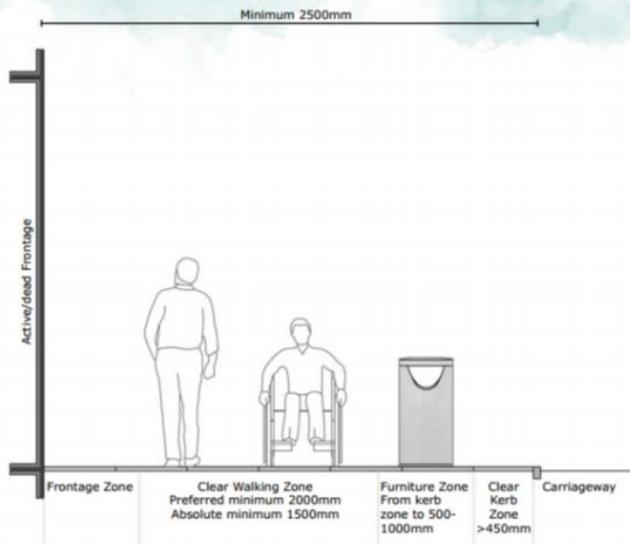
- Care must be taken to provide adequate space for movement and turning between street furniture, taking into account users of wheelchairs, prams, crutches, canes etc.
- On retail/high streets provide frequent seating and litter bins, ideally at least every 100m.

Footways (P3)
Street Lighting (F6)

Furniture Zone

A furniture zone groups furniture elements to create a more legible street layout. The width and/or inclusion of the furniture zone should be determined by footway and kerb constraints.

0.5-1m furniture zone section:



Suitable elements:

- Wayfinding signs;
- Bins;
- Cycle stands parallel to the kerb;
- Lighting / CCTV;
- Bollards / barriers;
- Seats;
- Control boxes and exceptionally, utility cabinets.

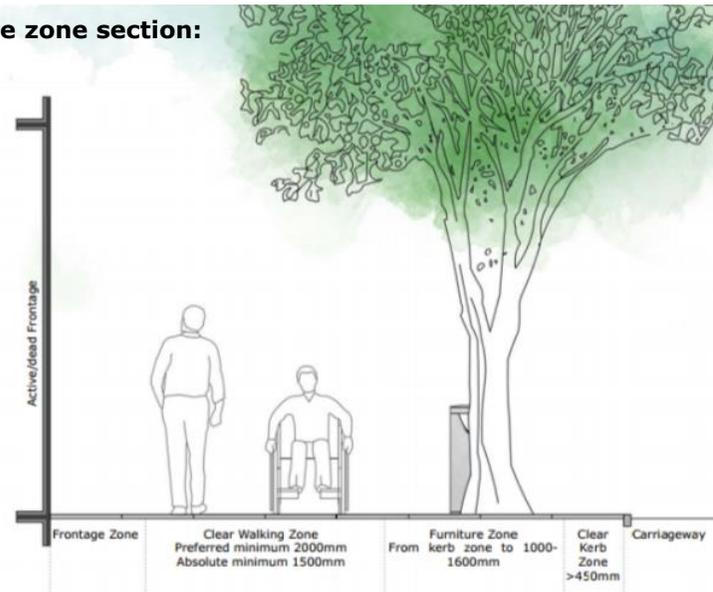


[TfL Streetscape Guidance](#)

Design considerations

- Consider furniture zones on Retail / High streets and footways $\geq 2.5m$
- Maximise the unobstructed width of the footway by creating a compact furniture zone
- Consider reducing clear kerb zone in narrow footways or near cycle lanes/tracks.

1-1.6m furniture zone section:



Suitable elements:

- As 0.5-1m plus
- Street trees;
- Planting/planters (if suitable drainage);
- Cycle parking angled at greater than 45 degrees to kerb line;
- Telephone boxes;
- Suitable cantilevered bus shelters.

Relevant factsheets:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Waste Management (F4) | Footway Zones (P3) |
| Minimum Kerb Zone (F1) | Street Trees (F5) |
| Reduced Clear Kerb Zone (F1) | Street Lighting (F6) |

Larger Furniture zone



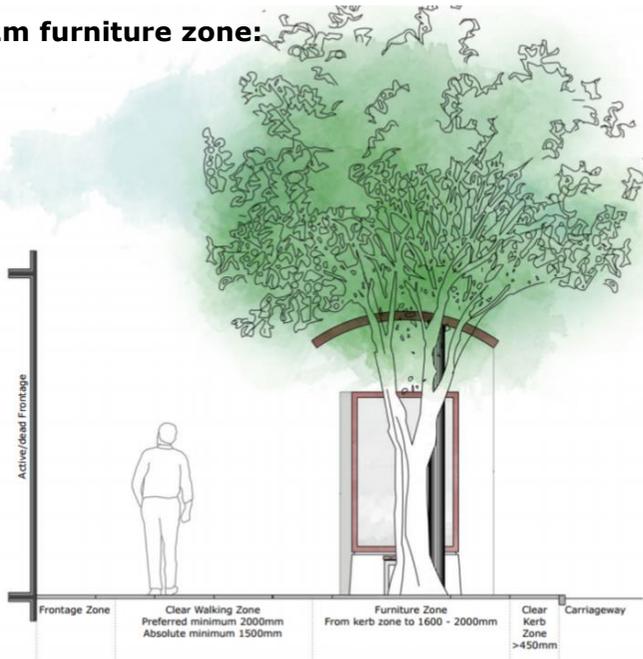
[TfL Streetscape Guidance](#)

- Bus Stops (PT2)
- Seating (F2)

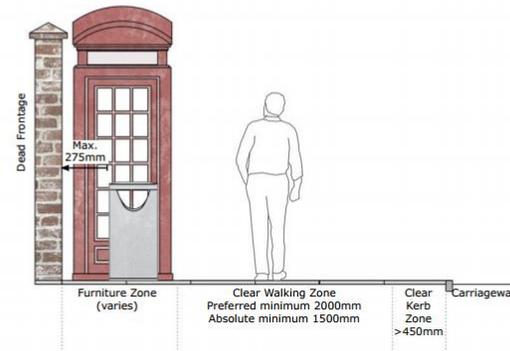
F1 - Street Furniture Layout: Furniture Zone

Factsheet

1.6-2m furniture zone:



Constrained footway with no active frontage:



Pedestrian congestion on footways at bus stops and street furniture pinch-points



Atkins, 2016

Suitable elements:

- As 1-1.6m plus:
- Approved kiosk type structures
- Bus shelters
- Larger street trees

The furniture zone may be located at the back of the footway where there is no active frontage and if footway space is constrained. Street furniture to be located a maximum recommended distance of 275mm away from the building line.

Relevant factsheets:

Footway Zones (P3)
Street Trees (F5)

Furniture zones located at the back of the footway



Atkins, 2016



The City of Edinburgh Council

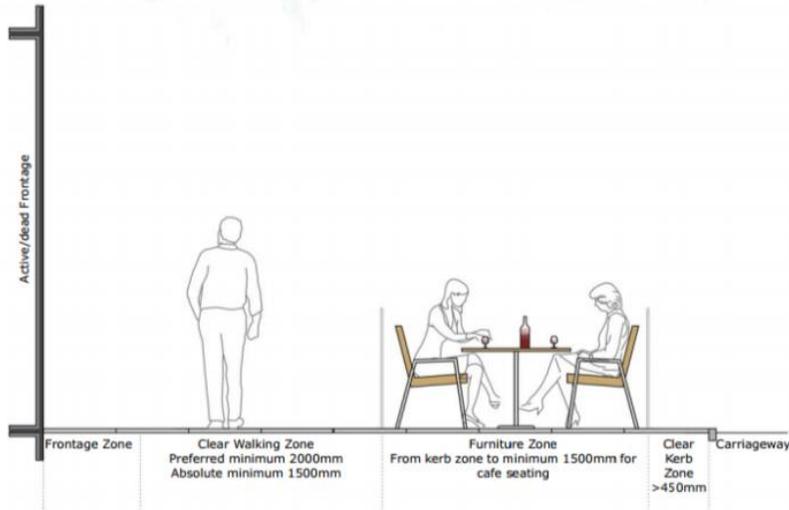
Use of Tables and Chairs on Footways (P3)
Pedestrian Comfort (P2)

Bus Stops (PT2)
Minimum Kerb Zone (F1)

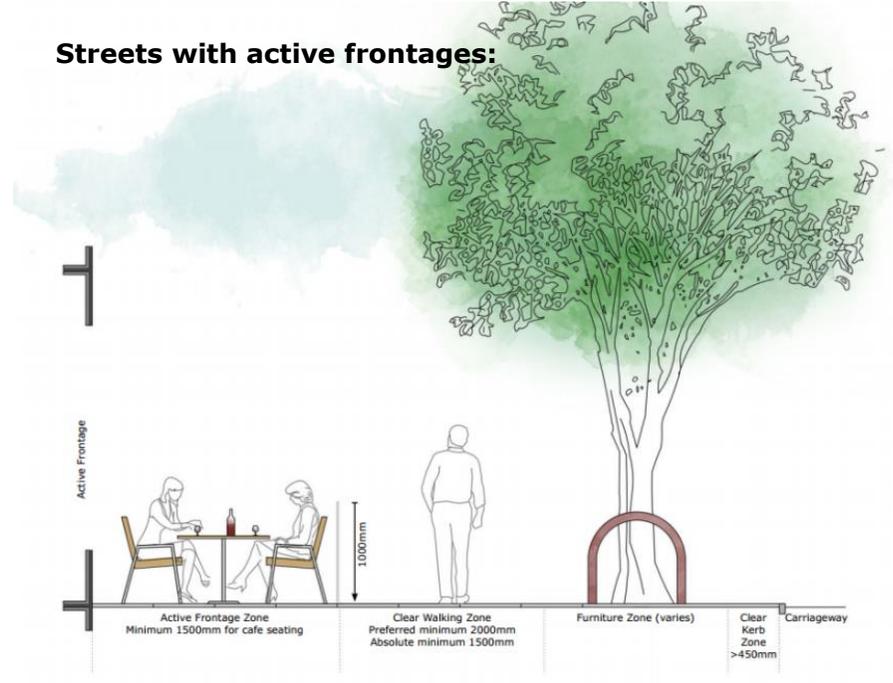
F1 - Street Furniture Layout: Furniture Zone

Factsheet

Furniture zone including café style seating:



Streets with active frontages:



Suitable elements:

- As 0.5-2.0m depending on width plus:
- Enclosed/demarcated café style seating areas.

Enclosed/demarcated café style seating areas



The City of Edinburgh Council



The City of Edinburgh Council

Tables and Chairs on Wide Footways



The City of Edinburgh Council

George Street Permitted Tables and Chairs



Atkins, 2016

Relevant factsheets:

Use of Tables and Chairs on Footways (P3)

Minimum Kerb Zone (F1)

Street Trees (F5)

Reduced Clear Kerb Zone (set back from carriageway)

To achieve clear walking zones, particularly in narrow footways, a reduced minimum kerb zone should be considered.

A reduced clear kerb zone is most suitable where the likelihood of vehicle overhang is low (e.g. outwith bus stop areas); vehicle overrun is unlikely; and any kerb side where cyclists are the only vehicles passing.

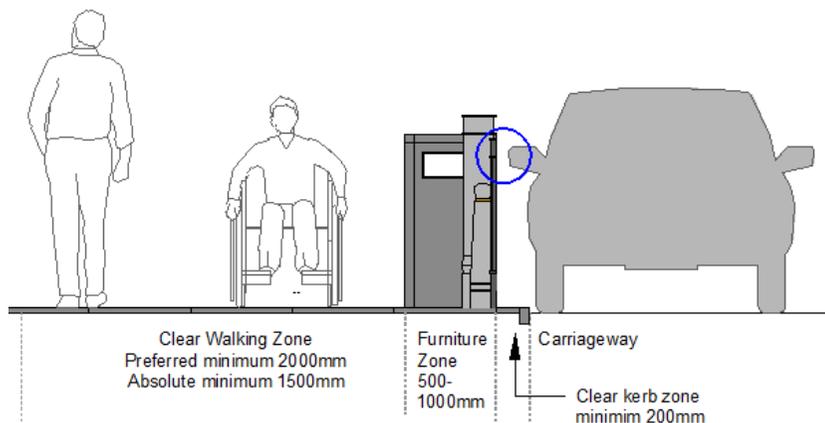
It is suitable to consider:

- 200mm minimum for low level street furniture (height $\leq 1200\text{mm}$) and
- 300mm for high level street furniture (e.g. $>1200\text{mm}$).

Cranked or swan neck signal poles should be considered on narrow footways.

Departure from the National Guidance

There are various guidance (e.g. [DMRB, TA57/87](#) and [Traffic Signs Manual](#)) which advise to have a minimum 450mm lateral clearance from the edge of the carriageway, or more where there is a severe camber or crossfall. This assists to prevent damage by vehicles, bearing in mind their likely swept paths. Historically there are many street furniture (including guardrail) located closer to the kerb edge than 450mm in Edinburgh. Our experience shows that the vast majority of these were located according to the key principles set out in this guidance, and no reports have been made regarding damage by vehicles.



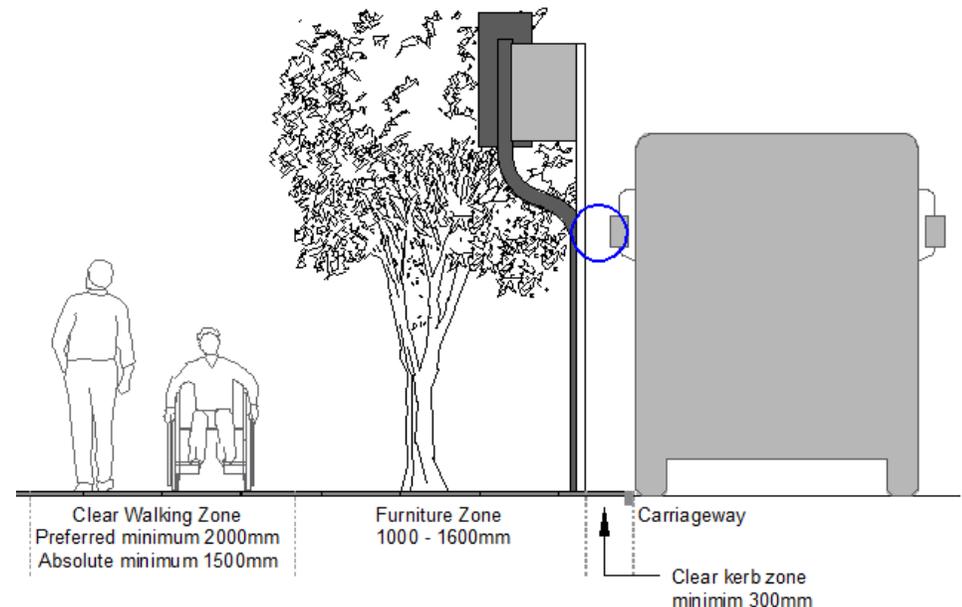
Suitable furniture examples for 0.2m set back:

- Bins
- Bollards
- Guardrails

Relevant factsheets:

Footway Zones (P3)

Cycle Parking (C7)



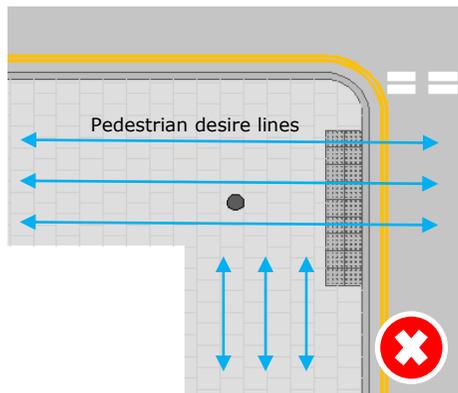
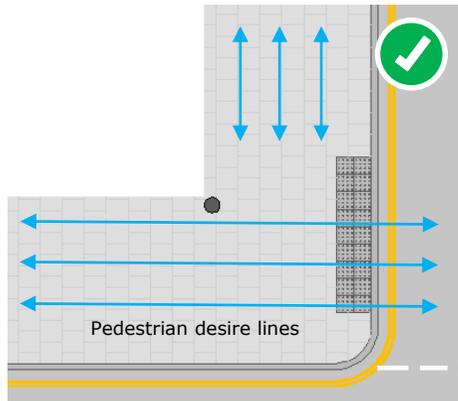
Suitable furniture examples for 0.3m set back:

- Bus flags, real-time information
- Traffic signals
- Sign posts

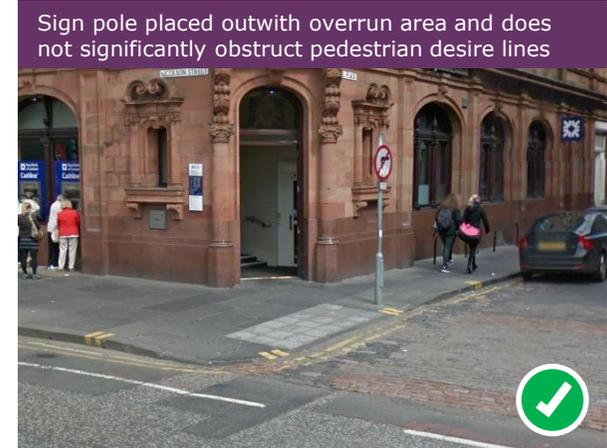
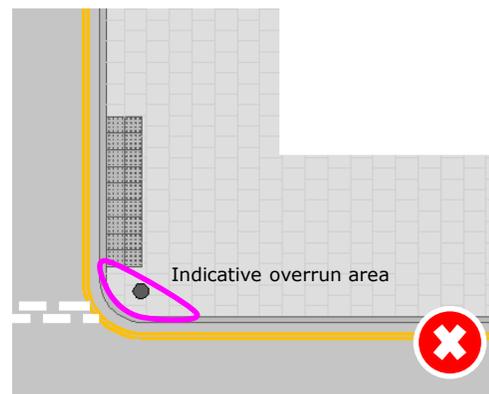
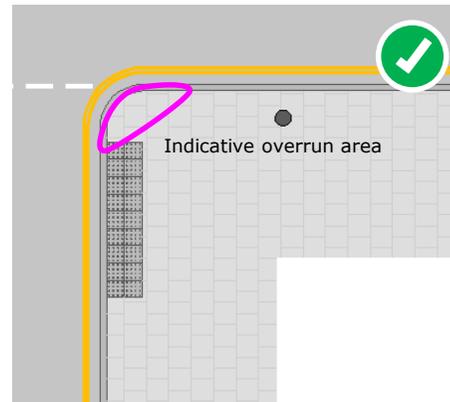
- Bus shelters set back should be 500mm
- Cycle stands parallel to the kerb should be set back 500mm.
- Cycle stands perpendicular or angled to the kerb should be setback 600mm.

Street Furniture Layout at Junctions

Street furniture (e.g. sign poles) should not be placed where they obstruct pedestrian desire lines.



Street furniture (e.g. sign poles, trees) should not be placed where they will be in a tight corner radii overrun area, unless specifically required to prevent the overrun from occurring.



Google Maps, 2017

Relevant factsheets:
Footway Zones (P3)

Street Furniture Layout in Controlled/Allocated Parking Areas

Where street furniture with a reduced clear kerb zone is required on a narrow footway, **do not** locate street furniture in areas of controlled/allocated parking where it will obstruct exit from the passenger doors of a vehicle.

In controlled/allocated parking areas, street furniture with a reduced kerb zone should be located between parked cars to reduced the likelihood of obstructing exit/entry to a vehicle.

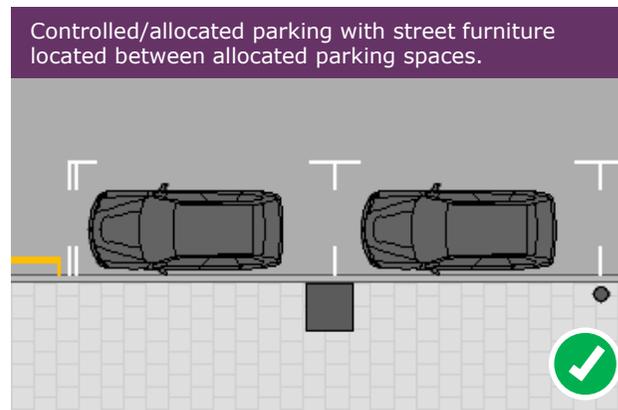


Image References

Street Furniture Layout

Rationalised Street Furniture: City of Edinburgh Council

Cluttered street furniture with obstructed footways: Glenn Copus , (2012), *Clutter: Camden High Street* [ONLINE]. Available at: <http://www.standard.co.uk/news/london/camden-has-the-uks-most-cluttered-high-street-8252483.html> [Accessed 1 November 2016].

Furniture Zone

Kerbside Furniture Zone: Transport for London, (2015), *A Street Furniture Zone Located at the Front of the Footway* [ONLINE]. Available at: https://consultations.tfl.gov.uk/policy/streetscape-guidance/user_uploads/draft-streetscape-guidance--all-sections-.pdf [Accessed 8 November 2017].

Larger Furniture Zone: Transport for London, (2015), *A Metal Bench on Leytonstone Highstreet* [ONLINE]. Available at: https://consultations.tfl.gov.uk/policy/streetscape-guidance/user_uploads/draft-streetscape-guidance--all-sections-.pdf [Accessed 8 November 2017].

Sections: Atkins 2016

Furniture Zone

Furniture zones located at the back of the footway (Right image): The City of Edinburgh Council

Pedestrian congestion on footways at bus stops and street furniture: Pedestrian Comfort Factsheet. (Atkins 2016)

Furniture Zones located at the back of the footway (Left Image): Footway Zones Factsheet. (Atkins 2016)

Furniture Zone

Suitable Elements Left Image: The City of Edinburgh Council

Suitable Elements Right image: City of Edinburgh Council , (2015), *illustrative example of same street reconstructed as an ATAP Quiet Route* [ONLINE]. Available at: http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/7165/edinburgh_street_design_guidance_v101 [Accessed 1 November 2016].

Tables and Chairs on wide footways: The City of Edinburgh Council

George Street Permitted Tables and Chairs: Atkins (2016)

Sections: Atkins (2016)

Street Furniture Layout at Junctions

Sign pole in overrun area: Google Maps (2016) [ONLINE]. Available at: <https://goo.gl/L7iD8B> [Accessed 8 November 2017]

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