

PARKING

Parking is the act of stopping and disengaging a vehicle and leaving it unoccupied. Parking on one or both sides of a road is often permitted, though sometimes with restrictions. Parking facilities are constructed in combination with some buildings to facilitate the coming and going of the buildings' users.

PARKING CONDITIONS

- Plan must show the entry, exit, ramp, and gradient, turning radius, storage space, circulation and movement of vehicle.
- Ramp must be within building line.
- 16% area must be reserved for bikes.
- One shall be dedicated for disabled persons.
- Parking and ramp not included in far.

PARKING APPLICATIONS

Minimum one motor vehicle parking space shall be provided;

- For 6 bedroom in three star hotel.
- For 10 bedroom and per consulting room in hospital.
- For 100 square feet in all public assembly.
- Bay width 8 feet for cars and 2.5 feet for bikes.
- Bay length 16 feet for cars and 6 feet for bikes.
- Ramp gradient 1:8 for both car and bike.
- Ramp width minimum 18 feet for two way traffic and 11 feet for one way traffic.
- Corner chamfering radius 10 feet.

TYPES OF PARKING

Off-street parking

Spaces for cars located on private property rather than on a public street. OR Off Street Parking is a location that is not on the road, where an individual can park his or her car.

The types of off-street facilities commonly considered are:

- (i) Surface car parks.
- (ii) Multi-Storey car parks.
- (iii) Roof parks.
- (iv) Mechanical car parks.
- (v) Underground car parks.

On-street parking

Parking on public property like; roads, public streets. Parking that is not on private property usually it is on the roads.

Modes of parking

For most motorized vehicles, there are three basic modes of parking, based on the arrangement of vehicles parallel parking, perpendicular parking, and angle parking. These are self-park configurations where the vehicle driver is able to access the parking independently.