

# Chapter

章

**Planning and Spatial  
Design Guidelines**  
規劃和空間設計指南

Universal Design in housing is an approach to sustainable residential development planning. It focuses not only on accessibility, but also on social inclusion issues such as health, education, entertainment, communication, care and safety. To achieve this, it is important to understand the needs of all residents. Therefore, the needs of different individual groups will be addressed in the first part of this Chapter.

The second part focuses on flat layouts which can be applied in Hong Kong, with considerations for diverse abilities.

## 2.1 NEEDS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS

Different social groups have different requirements of residential development planning. Provision of proper community facilities is an essential means to meet the needs of different groups of residents. To identify appropriate provision, research has been carried out by Hong Kong SAR Government, and the Planning Department has incorporated the findings in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines [HKPSG]. The HKPSG recommends to provide community facilities based upon the growth or concentration of population in a given area. The guidelines are useful to assess land requirements for community uses. As the number and age distribution of residents and hence demand for facilities will change, it is desirable that assessment of community facilities shall be carried out before a residential development is planned, and repeated regularly after the development is constructed. The following items should be included for development assessments.

- Current age distribution for existing neighbouring residential developments;
- Predicted age distribution of residents for the proposed residential development;
- Current modes of transportation and their impact on the proposed residential development and its community facilities;
- Predicted modes of transportation in the coming decades;
- Existing neighbouring facilities available to new residents of the proposed residential development;
- Flexibility of existing neighbouring facilities for functional conversion.

It is recommended that community facilities shall be functionally convertible, and more concerns shall be taken for people with special needs. As abilities vary with age, a good understanding of the needs of different groups of residents is essential to generate planning solutions.

房屋的通用設計是達到可持續住宅發展規劃的一個途徑，不但注重暢達性，也關注健康、教育、文娛、通訊、護理及安全等社會問題。為達到此目標，在設計上必須明白不同組別居民的需求。因此，本章的第一部分首先論述不同組別居民的需要。

第二部分側重於介紹可在香港推行又顧及不同人士能力的住宅單位平面設計。

## 2.1 不同組別的需要

不同的社會組別居民對住宅發展規劃有不同的要求，我們必須提供合適的社區設施，以滿足不同組別居民的需要。為了提供合適的設施，香港特區政府已進行研究，並由規劃署根據研究結果制訂《香港規劃標準與準則》，建議根據某一地區的人口增長和集中程度，提供社區設施。上述規劃標準有助評估作為社區用途的土地要求。由於居民的數目和年齡分佈會改變對設施的需求，有關方面應在進行住屋發展規劃前，對社區設施進行評估，並在發展完成後定期再進行評估。

下列各項應包括在發展評估項目中：

- 現時鄰近住宅區的居民年齡分佈；
- 預計規劃的住宅區中，居民的年齡分佈；
- 現時的交通模式及其對規劃的住宅區和區設施的影響；
- 預計未來數十年的交通模式；
- 可供規劃的住宅區的新居民享用的現有鄰近設施；
- 現有鄰近設施進行功能改建的靈活性。

建議社區設施可在功能上作出改建，並更應關注有特別需要的人士。由於居民的能力會隨著年紀的增長而改變，詳細了解各個居民組別的需要，是制訂規劃方案的關鍵。

### 2.1.1 Children

#### Nursing and Care

- It is preferable that nursery schools and kindergartens are available in the neighbouring areas of residential buildings.
- It is preferable that healthcare facilities, such as children's clinic are available in the neighbouring areas of residential buildings. This offers convenience, promotes neighbourhood identity and encourages prompt attention to health problems.

#### Education

- It is preferable that school facilities shall be available near residential developments. This offers convenience, promotes neighbourhood identity and encourages safety for children.
- In areas of heavy traffic, it is preferable that entrances of school facilities shall be located away from main civic roads and that waiting zones shall be provided nearby for parents and caregivers. Entrances and waiting areas shall be clearly visible.
- It is preferable that cultural facilities, such as libraries and bookstores, shall be available near residential developments.

#### 2.1.1 兒童

##### 看護和護理

- 幼兒園及幼稚園最好設於住宅的鄰近範圍。
- 醫護設施，如兒童診所等，最好設於住處的鄰近範圍，以方便居民，促進鄰里活動，並鼓勵居民及時關注健康問題。

##### 教育

- 學校最好設於住宅區附近，以方便居民、促進鄰里活動，並有利於為兒童提供安全環境。
- 於交通繁忙的範圍，學校入口最好遠離主要交通道路，並須在入口附近為父母及看護者設置等候區。入口及等候區應該清晰易見。
- 文化設施，例如圖書館及書店等，最好設於住宅區附近。



Kindergarten in neighbouring areas of residential buildings  
住宅附近的幼稚園



## Children's Play Areas

- It is recommended that an outdoor play areas with accessible and challenging play settings shall be provided near residential developments. Where resources are available and likely levels of use justify it, it is preferable to provide age-appropriateness options with opportunities for motor skill development, decision-making, learning, fantasy play, and social development.
- It is preferable that play settings shall provide access to sunshine, shade and protection from adverse conditions.

## Good Practice

- It is preferable that an open space with planting shall be provided adjacent to the outdoor play area. Flowers and plants should be carefully selected to enhance children's interaction with the natural environment.
- It is preferable that cycling spaces shall be provided and integrated into the residential developments with safety considerations.
- It is preferable that indoor play areas shall be provided where resources are available and likely levels of use justify it.

Children's play settings in neighbouring areas of residential buildings  
住宅附近的兒童遊玩設施



## 兒童遊玩場所

- 建議在住宅區附近設有方便易達及有趣味的戶外遊玩設施。在資源供應允許及使用合理之下，最好應提供適切不同年齡的遊玩設施，讓兒童借此機會發展肌能技巧和決策能力，並有機會學習、遊玩並提高社交能力。
- 遊玩設施的地點最好有陽光照耀，同時設有遮蔭之處，使兒童不受惡劣天氣所影響。

## 推薦方案

- 於戶外遊玩場地旁，最好種植花草樹木，並應小心選擇花朵及植物，以提高兒童與大自然的互動。
- 在顧及安全的條件下，住宅區內最好設置單車徑及場地。
- 在資源供應允許及使用合理的情況下，最好附設室內遊玩場所。

## 安全

預防兒童受傷受到廣泛關注。近期研究顯示在香港家居意外中，年齡介乎5至9歲的兒童很容易跌傷及受到其他與活動有關的意外。要避免兒童受傷，住宅發展規劃應注意下列事項：

- 最好設置確保兒童安全及低危險的遊玩設施。
- 建議於遊玩場所內，為家長及看護者設監護點。
- 在交忙的範圍及資源許可下，最好讓車輛通道、單車徑及行人路予以分隔。
- 如有足夠資源而又合乎實用原則，最好為不同年齡組別的兒童提供不同的遊玩地方。
- 最好為不同年齡組別的兒童提供相應的遊玩設施。

## 推薦方案

- 戶外遊樂場需維修良好，並定期由受訓的管理人員檢查，以確保設備的安全性。
- 建議在遊玩場地的入口，設置使用者年齡範圍及安全遊玩的提示牌。

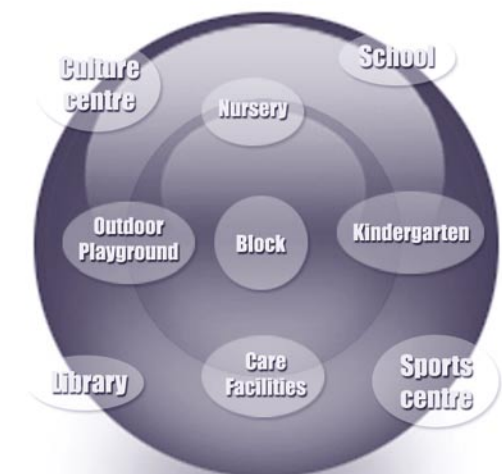
## Safety

Prevention of injury to children is of wide concern. A recent study in domestic injuries in Hong Kong demonstrated that children at the age from 5 to 9 are susceptible to falls and other motor-related injuries. To prevent injury, it is recommended that residential development planning shall consider the following issues:

- It is preferable that child-proof and hazard-free play settings shall be provided.
- It is recommended that play areas shall facilitate supervision by parents or caregivers.
- In areas of high traffic and where resources allow, it is preferable that vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian systems shall be separated.
- Where resources allow and levels of usage justify it, it is preferable that separate play areas for different age groups shall be provided.
- It is preferable that play equipment shall be provided for different age groups.

## Good Practice

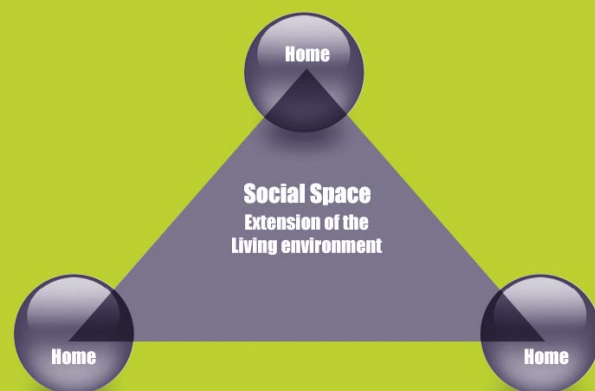
- Outdoor playgrounds need to be well maintained and regularly inspected by trained management staff to ensure a non-hazard provision.
- It is recommended that user age range and cautionary signage for play safety shall be provided at the entrances of play areas.







Sport facilities in the neighbouring areas of residential buildings  
住宅附近的體育設施



## 2.1

### 2.1.2 Youth

#### Youth Recreation Facilities

Universal design needs to accommodate and satisfy all different groups at the same time. It is suggested that communal areas shall be provided to accommodate family activities. Compared to children and the elderly, youth need less special care but residential development planning must consider their needs, especially for social and recreational spaces. The following factors should be considered:

- It is preferable that social facilities, such as youth centres, cafes, restaurants, karaokes, gyms, game centres and sports facilities, shall be available within walking distance of residential areas.
- It is preferable that neighbouring open space and social space shall be available for residential developments, to help create a sense of identity and integrate different groups.

### 2.1.2 青少年

#### 青少年文娛設施

通用設計需要照顧及滿足所有不同的居民組別，建議應為家庭活動提供公共設施。若將青少年與兒童和長者相比，前者較少需要特別照料。不過，住宅發展規劃必須考慮他們的需要，尤其是社交及文娛空間。規劃過程中應考慮以下措施：

- 社交設施例如青少年中心、餐廳、食肆、卡拉OK、健身室、遊戲中心及其他運動設施最好靠近住處，在步行可達的範圍內。
- 在住宅區附近，最好設有露天場所及社交空間，以幫助建立鄰里親情，融合不同的居民組別。

### 2.1.3 長者與殘障人士

#### 長者與殘障人士的暢達設計

長者和殘障人士需要特殊照顧和特別的暢達設計。建議實行以下的規劃方案：

- 建議為社區設施，包括老人中心、街市、商店、食肆及為長者和殘障人士而設的醫護中心，設置無障礙的通道。
- 建議為殘障人士提供易達的交通系統，基本設計原則如下：

- (1) 建議巴士站應設於靠近住宅區的入口。
- (2) 建議巴士站的指示牌用對比色、字體清晰且足夠大。指示牌文字應設有凸起的盲文及字母，其高度應離地面850毫米至1200毫米。指示牌表面的照明光度應不少於120勒克斯。
- (3) 若有垂直交通系統，建議結合設置無障礙升降機。
- (4) 建議在沿途提供座位，並在座位邊設輪椅停放處。同時，設置雨棚或綠蔭，供長者和殘障人士歇息。

## 2.1

### 2.1.3 The Elderly and People with Disabilities

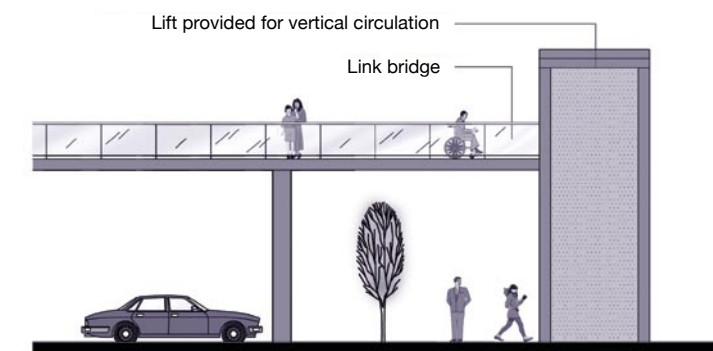
#### Accessibility for the Elderly and People with Disabilities

The elderly and people with disabilities need particular care and special accessible design features. To achieve accessibility design, the following planning solutions are recommended:

- It is recommended that barrier-free access shall be provided to community facilities including elderly centres, markets, shops, restaurants, and healthcare centres for the elderly and people with disabilities.
- It is recommended that accessibility to transport shall be provided for people with disabilities. The essential design approaches are as follows:

- (1) It is recommended that bus stops shall be located close to the entrances of residential developments.
- (2) It is recommended that bus stops signboards shall be in contrasting colours with legible text of sufficient size, Braille and raised letters at a height of between 850mm and 1200mm above the ground level. Illumination of no less than 120 lux shall be provided on the face of signboards.
- (3) Where vertical circulation is needed, it is recommended that accessible lifts shall be provided.
- (4) It is recommended that seating with wheelchair parking spaces, and overhead shading shall be provided along paths to enable the elderly and people with disabilities to rest.

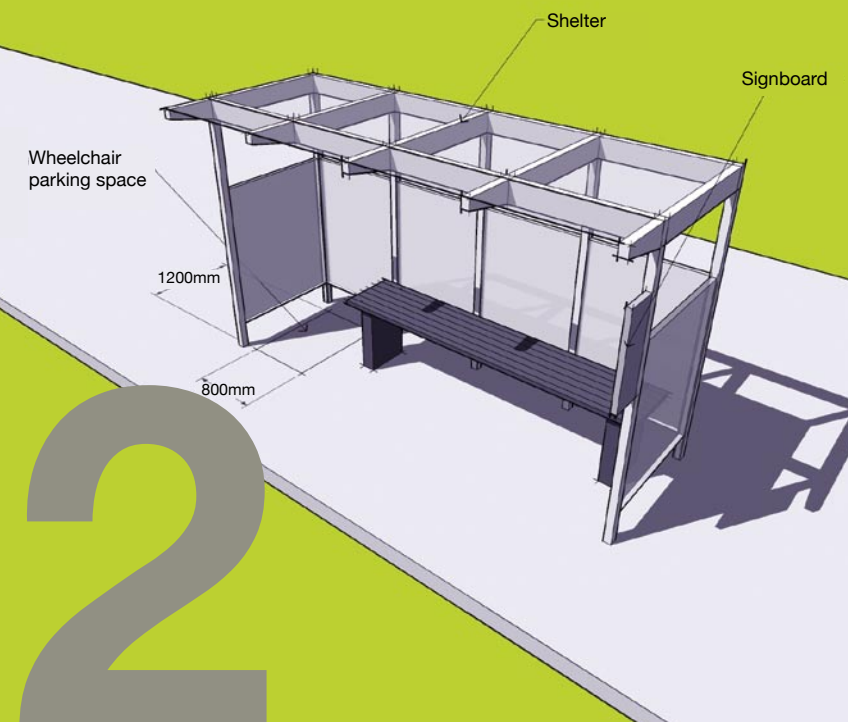
Accessible lifts for vertical circulation  
上落樓層的方便易達升降機





- (5) It is recommended that accessible paths shall be provided to connect residential developments and bus stops. Preferably, shading shall be provided for accessible paths as part of an all-weather pedestrian system.
- (6) It is recommended that audible signals shall be provided to indicate the route directions of approaching buses.
- (7) It is recommended that bus stops shall have shelters and seating for the elderly and people with disabilities.
- (8) It is recommended that at least one waiting space of more than 1200mm x 800mm shall be provided for people in wheelchairs.
- (9) It is recommended that drop-off bays shall be located close to the entrances of residential developments. It is recommended that the depth of a drop-off bay shall be at least 3600mm wide, including a 1200mm wide access zone with dropped kerbs for people in wheelchairs.
- (10) In high traffic areas and where circumstances allow, it is recommended that vehicular transport and pedestrian system shall be separated.
- (11) Design of external areas and paths is discussed in chapter 3.2.

A bus stop with a shelter and wheelchair parking space  
有蓋巴士停靠站並設有輪椅停放處



## 2.1

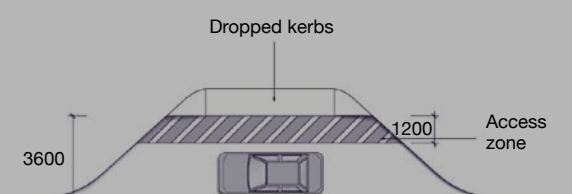


A bus stop with a shelter  
有上蓋的巴士站



Covered walkway  
有蓋的行人通道

- (5) 建議提供無障礙通道以連接住宅區及巴士站，並最好設有雨棚，使通道成為全天候行人系統的一部分。
- (6) 建議提供聲音訊號提示到站巴士前往的方向。
- (7) 建議在巴士站設置雨棚和座位，供長者和殘障人士使用。
- (8) 建議設置至少有一個大於1200毫米x800毫米的輪椅停靠空間，供輪椅人士停靠等候巴士。
- (9) 建議汽車落客處應靠近住處入口。其深度至少應有3600毫米闊，包括1200毫米闊的輪椅通道與下斜路緣石相連。
- (10) 在交通繁忙地區和情況許可下，建議汽車道路系統與行人道路系統分隔。
- (11) 室外場地及通道的設計詳見於第3.2章。



An access zone for a drop-off bay  
落客處的使用範圍

長者與殘障人士的衛生健康

下列設計要點與長者和殘障人士密切相關：

- 醫護設備最好靠近住宅區。
  - 住宅區附近最好設置護理機構。
  - 最好設置戶外和室內的健體設施。
- [參閱第5章]

長者與殘障人士的社交設施

社交生活對包括長者在內的每一個人都很重要。由於大部分長者已退休，日常社交接觸可能減少，不免孤單。戶外的社交和交誼空間可以擴展年長居民的社交機會。

設計戶外的社交和交誼空間時，建議應為長者和殘障人士設置無障礙設施。第2.2.5節載述有關露天場所的規劃設計建議措施。

## 2.1

### Health and Care for the Elderly and People with Disabilities

The following factors have particular relevance for the elderly and people with disabilities:

- It is preferable that healthcare facilities shall be available near residential developments.
- It is preferable that nursing facilities shall be available near residential developments.
- It is preferable that indoor and outdoor health-promoting equipments shall be provided.  
[see chapter 5].

### Social Considerations for the Elderly and People with Disabilities

Social life is important to everyone, including the elderly. As most elderly are retired, their access to casual social contact may be reduced, leaving them lonely. Outdoor social space can enhance social opportunities for elderly residents.

It is recommended that outdoor social space shall provide accessible settings for the elderly and people with disabilities. Details of open space planning will be discussed in paragraph 2.2.5.



Outdoor social space  
戶外社交地點



## 2.2 SPATIAL DESIGN IN HONG KONG CONDITIONS

## 2.2

### 2.2 符合香港情況的空間設計

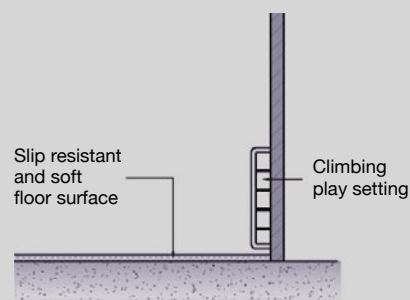
#### 2.2.1 Spatial Design of Bedrooms for Children in Wheelchairs

It is recommended that reach range shall be considered for children in wheelchairs. Forward or side reach ranges are recommended as follows:

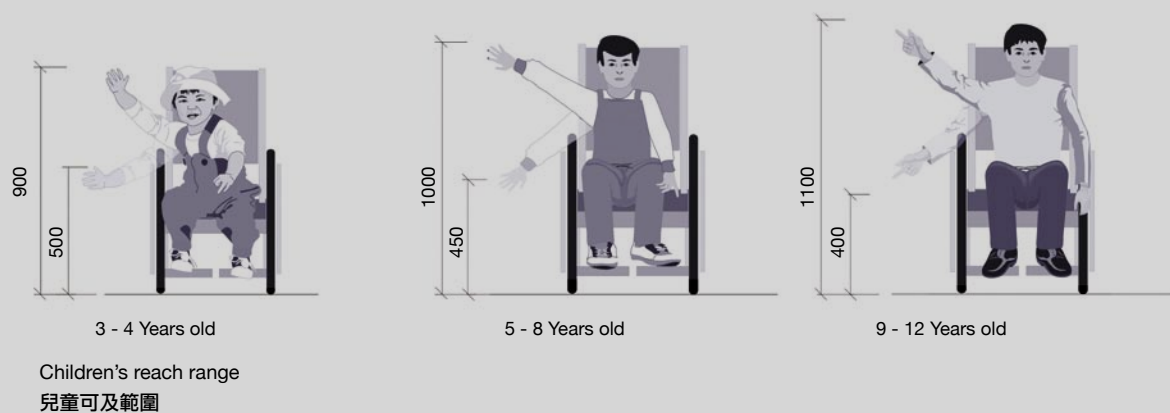
- 500mm to 900mm for 3 to 4 years old children
- 450mm to 1000mm for 5 to 8 years old children
- 400mm to 1100mm for 9 to 12 years old children

#### Furniture Layout

- It is recommended that shelves and closets shall be considered in relation to children's reach range.
- Where window guards are not provided and children are present, it is preferable that furniture shall not be located near windows.
- It is recommended that a space of at least 900mm wide shall be provided on at least one side of a bed.
- It is recommended that a turning space of at least 1500mm x 1500mm should be provided in bedrooms. Where it is difficult to provide the turning space, a passageway of at least 900mm wide shall be provided as an access to all furniture and to the door.
- It is recommended that task lighting shall be provided at likely reading places.



Floor surface for wall-mounted play equipment  
有攀爬遊玩設施時的地板設計



#### 2.2.1 使用輪椅的兒童臥室空間設計

建議可及範圍應全面顧及坐輪椅的兒童，前方或側面的可及範圍如下：

- 3至4歲的兒童，可及範圍500毫米至900毫米
- 5至8歲的兒童，可及範圍450毫米至1000毫米
- 9至12歲的兒童，可及範圍400毫米至1100毫米

#### 傢具擺設

- 建議架子和櫥櫃的位置應顧及兒童的可及範圍。
- 如沒有窗防護柵欄和有兒童居住，傢具最好不要放置在窗旁。
- 建議在臥床的一邊，至少留有900毫米的空間。
- 建議臥室內至少應設有1500毫米x1500毫米的輪椅旋轉空間。如不能提供此空間，則至少留有寬達900毫米的通道，可通達所有傢具及房門口。
- 建議在可能成為閱讀地方的位置設置指向工作燈。

#### 推薦方案

- 在資源許可的情況下，最好在兒童臥室設置配合年齡的擺設和設有安全措施的遊玩空間。
- 遊玩設備如設在牆上，建議應檢查裝置是否穩妥及有足夠承載力，地板也應防滑和具有消減沖擊力的能力。建議安裝在牆上的遊玩設備不應靠近窗戶，以及有尖角或凸出物。
- 傢具應該耐用和穩固，高度和擺設位置應可調較。

#### Good Practice

- Where resources allow, it is preferable that children's bedrooms shall have age-appropriate layout and a hazard free play area.
- Where play equipment is wall-mounted, it is recommended that the wall shall be checked for stability and mounting strength and that floor finishes shall be slip-resistant and impact absorbing. It is recommended that wall-mounted play equipment shall not be located close to windows and furniture which has sharp corners or protrusions.
- It is preferable that furniture shall be durable, stable and adjustable in respect of height and layout.

## 2.2.2 長者和殘障人士臥室的空間設計

## 2.2

### 2.2.2 Spatial Design of Bedrooms for the Elderly and People with Disabilities

長者和殘障人士，尤其輪椅人士，對房間內的活動空間會有更高要求。

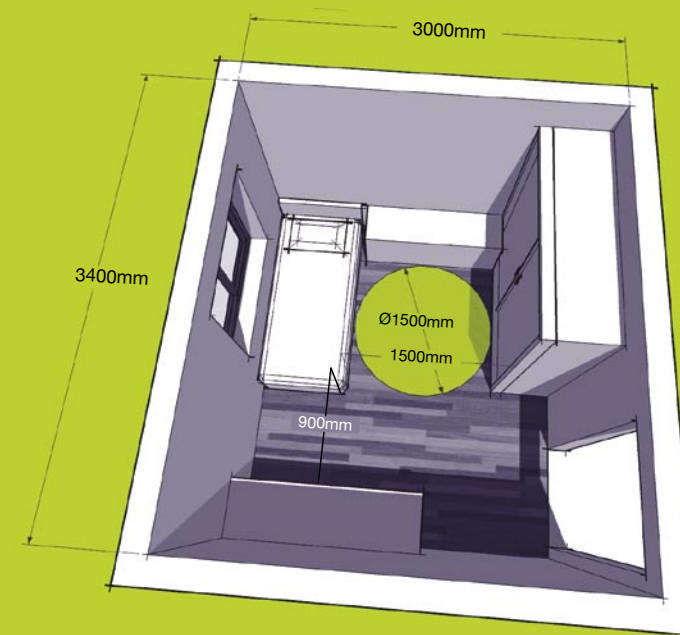
- 為確保有足夠空間讓輪椅通過，建議門的淨寬度至少應為850毫米。
- 建議在臥床的一邊，至少留有900毫米的淨空間。
- 最好在室內提供一處1500毫米x1500毫米的淨空間作為輪椅旋轉空間。
- 建議在開啟的方向，在靠近門把手一側的牆面，應留有500毫米寬的牆面淨空，作為輪椅使用者開啟門的操作空間。

Options for elderly bedroom size:

長者臥室的大小可有下列選擇：

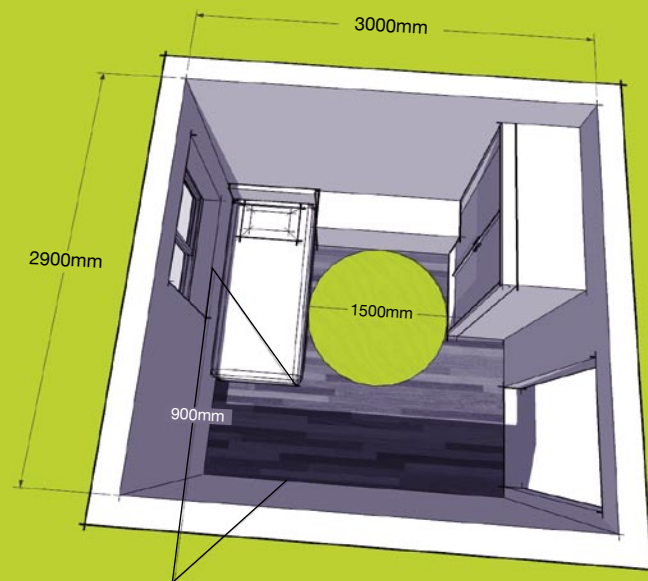
The elderly and people with disabilities, especially people in wheelchairs, have higher requirements of room size for mobility.

- It is recommended that for wheelchair access, the clear width of a doorway shall be at least 850mm.
- It is recommended that a clear space of at least 900mm wide shall be provided on at least one side of a bed.
- Preferably, a clear space of 1500mm x 1500mm shall be provided inside a bedroom, to facilitate a turning of a wheelchair.
- It is recommended that a manoeuvring clearance for front approach to doors shall not be less than 500mm wide.

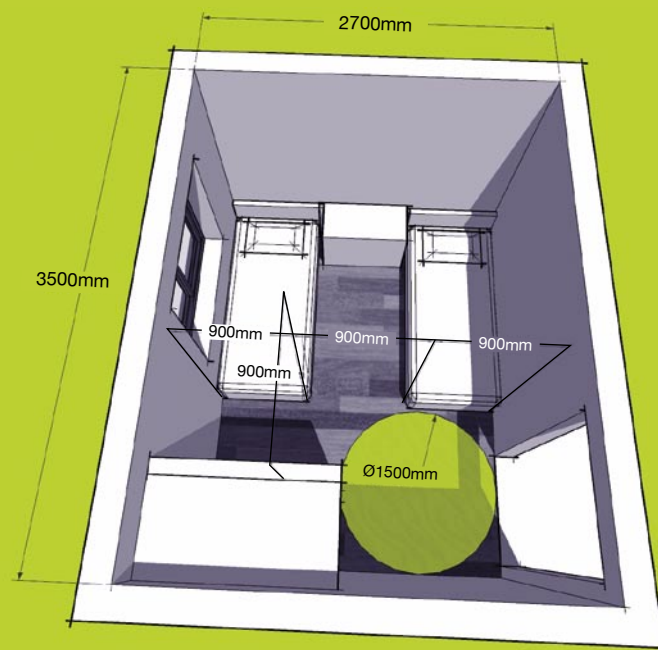


Elderly bedroom layout option 1  
長者臥室方案 1

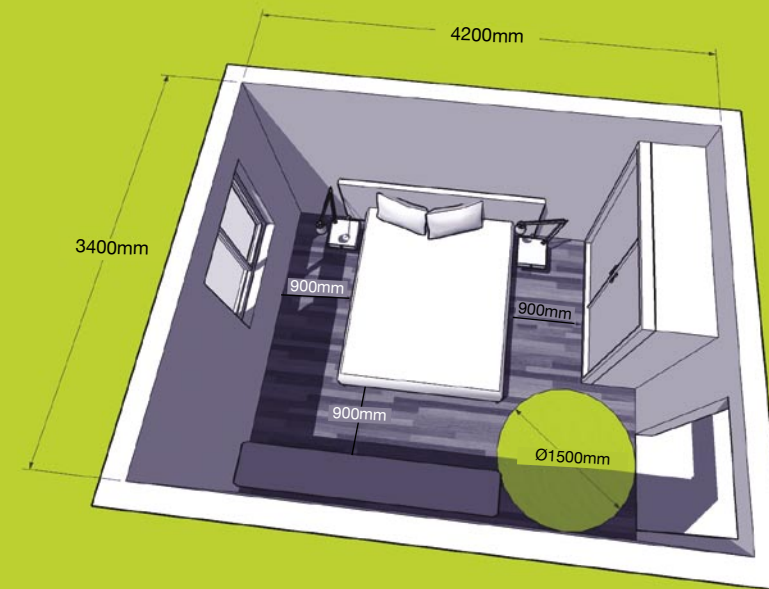
Options for elderly bedroom size:  
長者臥室的大小可有下列選擇：



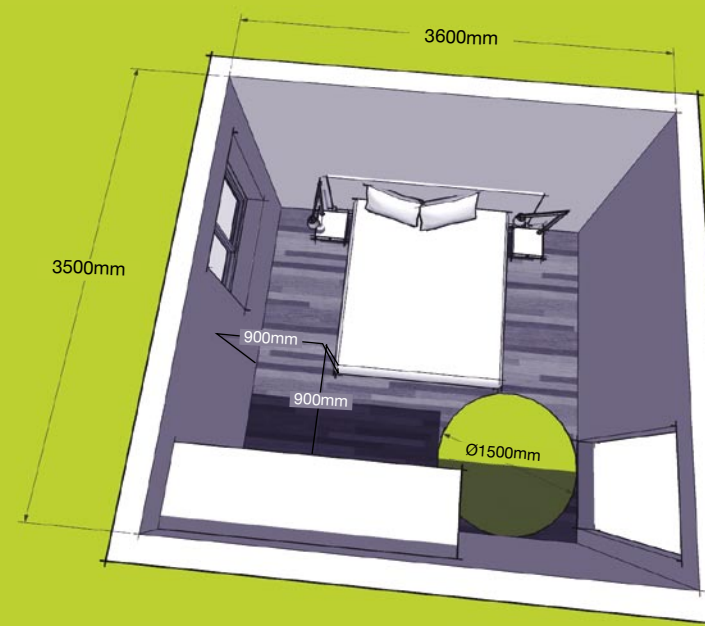
Elderly bedroom layout option 2  
長者臥室方案 2



Elderly bedroom layout option 3  
長者臥室方案 3



Elderly bedroom layout option 4  
長者臥室方案 4



Elderly bedroom layout option 5  
長者臥室方案 5

## 2.2.3 Spatial Design of Living / Dining Rooms for the Elderly and People with Disabilities

### Furniture

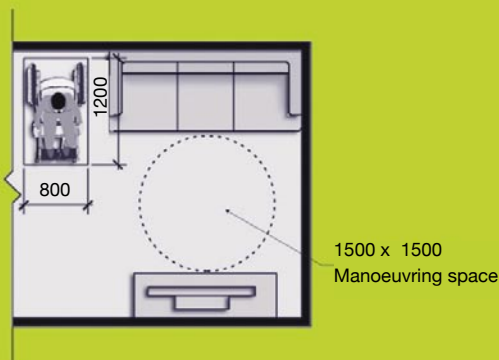
- Where resources allow, it is recommended that furniture shall be provided which is sturdy, stable and without sharp or protruding edges and corners.

### Furniture Layout

- For safety and ease of use by the elderly, people with disabilities or visual impairments, it is recommended that furniture layout shall be orderly, with adequate manoeuvring space.
- It is recommended that children's play space shall be provided in the Living Room area to foster interaction and socialization between children, caregivers and the elderly.

### Good Practice

- Where circumstances allow, it is preferable that furniture shall not be located close to windows.
- It is preferable to provide a wheelchair parking space with a minimum area of 800mm x 1200mm beside a sofa, opposite to likely TV location.
- It is preferable that a manoeuvring space or turning circle of at least 1500mm x 1500mm shall be provided in front of a window.
- To facilitate reading or visually demanding tasks, it is recommended that task light shall be provided at likely wheelchair parking spaces.
- To facilitate access by the visually impaired, it is recommended that furniture shall be in contrasting colours, tones or materials.



Wheelchair parking space and manoeuvring space in a Living/Dining room  
客飯廳的輪椅停放處及操作空間

## 2.2 2.2.3 長者和殘障人士客/飯廳的空間設計

### 傢俱

- 在資源許可的情形下，建議應設置結構穩固的傢俱，並且傢俱不應有尖角或凸出的邊角。

### 傢俱擺設

- 為方便長者、殘障或視障人士使用及安全起見，建議傢俱的擺設應有條理，使用時有足夠的輪椅操作空間。
- 建議應在客廳提供兒童遊玩空間，促進兒童、照顧者及長者之間的交流與活動。

### 推薦方案

- 在情況許可下，傢俱最好不要靠近窗戶。
- 沙發旁或電視機對面最好設有輪椅停放處，面積至少為800毫米x1200毫米。
- 最好在窗戶前至少留有1500毫米x1500毫米的輪椅操作空間或轉動空間。
- 建議在輪椅停放處設置指向工作燈，方便閱讀和進行依賴視力的工作。
- 建議傢俱顏色使用對比色，並可在物料上區分，方便視障人士使用。



Task lighting for wheelchair parking space  
輪椅停放處工作燈

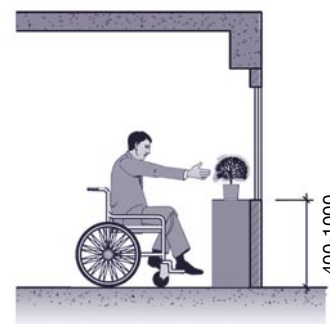
### 花槽

接觸自然界是居民生活的一部分，在家中擺放植物，可為經常逗留在家的人士增添生活姿彩。

- 為方便輪椅人士活動，花槽的高度建議應介乎400毫米至1000毫米之間。
- 避免種植有刺和有毒的植物，以免受傷。

## 2.2.4 多代同堂住宅平面設計

香港家庭傳統上會長幼同住。為了避免衝突、容納自主和私隱，最好能夠局部分隔長幼兩代的生活空間，並通過共用地方將兩代居住空間相連。此類住宅可能採用的平面規劃如下：



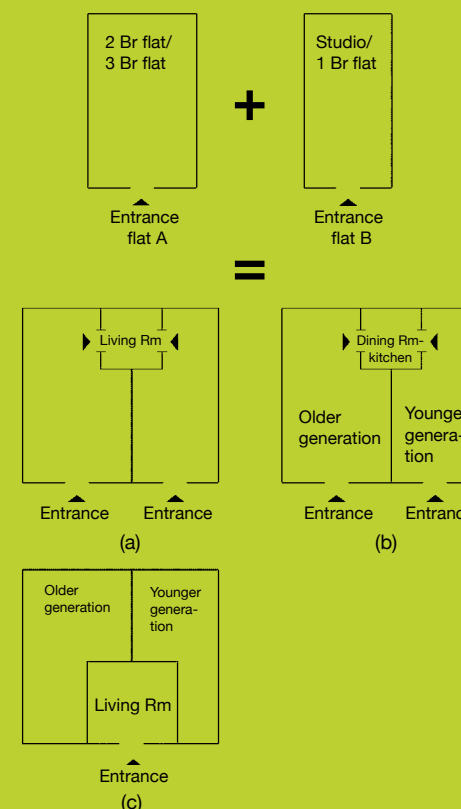
Location of planters in living rooms  
客廳花槽位置

**2.2 Planters**  
Contact with nature is an important part of the living experience. Provision for plants at home can enrich the lives of people who may spend most of their time there.

- To facilitate activity by people in wheelchairs, it is recommended that planters shall be at a height of between 400mm and 1000mm.
- To avoid injury, it is preferable to exclude plants with thorns, spikes or poisonous qualities.

## 2.2.4 Flat Layouts for Families

It is traditional in Hong Kong for younger and older generations to live together. To minimize conflict and facilitate independence and privacy, it may be desirable to partially separate older and younger generations, using common areas to connect them. Possible flat layouts are shown:



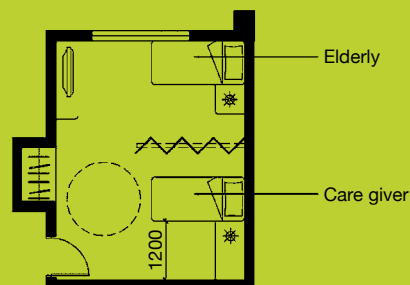
(a) Separate entrances, living room as common area  
(b) Separate entrances, kitchen/dining rooms as common area  
(c) One entrance, living room as common area



## 2.2

### Good Practice

- Where circumstances allow, it is preferable that furniture, such as tables, closets, shelves, and bathroom fixtures shall be adjustable in respect of height, so it can be universally usable.
- Where circumstances allow, it is recommended to provide movable partitions to a Master Bedroom so that it can be changed from a single-bed to double-bed room to allow adaptability of layout.



A movable partition for a master bedroom  
主人房內可遷移的間隔

### 2.2.5 Spatial Design for Neighbouring Playgrounds and Open Space

Accessibility and safety are essential issues to neighbouring playgrounds and open space. It is preferable that playground standards shall create equal opportunities for children with disabilities, and open space shall provide accessible social space.

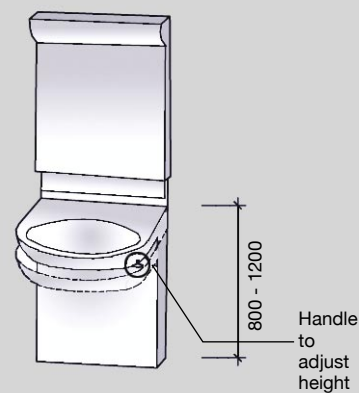
#### 2.2.5.1 Neighbouring Playgrounds

##### Entrances to Neighbouring Playgrounds

- It is recommended that entrances shall be located away from traffic and accessible to children with disabilities.
- It is recommended that the clear width of an entrance shall be not less than 900mm, ideally 1500mm.
- It is recommended that entrances shall be connected to accessible pathways, connecting all play components, accessible elements and spaces.
- It is recommended that manoeuvring space of at least 1500mm x 1500mm shall be provided on both sides of an entrance.

### 推薦方案

- 在情況許可下，餐桌、櫥櫃、架子及沐浴設備等傢具最好應可調較高度，以方便不同人士使用。
- 在情況許可下，建議主人房應設置可移動的間隔，以便使單人房可改為雙人房，靈活使用。



Height adjustable wash basin  
可調較高度的洗滌盆

### 2.2.5 鄰近遊樂場及露天場所的空間設計

鄰近的遊樂場和露天場所必須方便出入、容易到達，並且安全。遊樂場的規格最好能為殘障兒童提供平等機會，而露天場所則應提供方便易達的社交空間。

#### 2.2.5.1 鄰近遊樂場

##### 通往鄰近遊樂場的入口

- 建議入口應遠離交通要道，並且方便有殘障的兒童到達。
- 建議入口的淨寬度至少要有900毫米，1500毫米則為最理想。
- 建議入口要有通道接駁，並連接所有遊玩設施、接駁元素和空間。
- 建議入口兩旁均應設有至少1500毫米 x 1500毫米的輪椅操作空間。

### 推薦方案

- 在情況許可下，建議遊樂場應有護衛員巡邏。
- 建議在兒童遊樂場的入口，標示使用者年齡和安全使用警告的指示牌。

#### 鄰近遊樂場的通道和斜道

- 通道和斜道的設計詳見於第3.2章和第3.4章。
- 建議無障礙通道應連接所有遊玩設施。
- 遊樂場通道最少淨寬度應有1500毫米。如果難以提供1500毫米寬的通道，寬度至少要有900毫米，並於每10米在通道旁設有至少1500毫米x1500毫米的輪椅操作空間。
- 建議無障礙通道表面必須防滑。遊玩設施的底部和周邊通道的表面應有減緩沖擊力的功能，並應定期維修。

#### 鄰近遊樂場遊玩設施的地面

- 建議地面撞擊範圍應有減緩沖擊力的功能。
- 建議遊玩設施底部及周邊應設有安全防護地面。
- 減緩沖擊力的地面應符合下列安全標準：

- (1) EN1176-Part1~7[BSI-EN(2000),Europe]
- (2) ASTM F1487-01[ASTM (2001), U.S.]

#### 鄰近遊樂場的遊玩設施

- 建議鄰近遊樂場應顧及殘障兒童的需要，設有多元化的遊玩設施。
- 建議在地面為視障兒童提供無障礙遊玩設施，例如觸板和可發聲的設施。
- 建議高架的遊玩設施應顧及暢達設計措施。
- 建議遊玩區應按年齡組別分開，所有設施均應顯示適合的年齡組別。

Chimes panel



Reach panel

### Good practice

- Where resources allow, it is recommended that security patrols shall be provided at playgrounds.
- It is recommended that user age range and precaution signage for play safety shall be provided at the entrance of a children playground.

#### Paths and Ramps in Neighbouring Playgrounds

- Design of accessible paths and ramps are discussed in Chapter 3.2 and 3.4
- It is recommended that accessible paths shall connect all play components.
- It is recommended that the clear width of a path in a playground shall be at least 1500mm. Where it is difficult to provide a path of 1500mm in width, the minimum width of the path should be 900mm and a manoeuvring space of at least 1500mm x 1500mm should be provided every 10m along the path.
- It is recommended that the surface of accessible paths shall be slip-resistant. The surface of the paths under and around playground equipment should have impact absorbing ability. Regular maintenance shall be applied.

#### Play Surfaces in Neighbouring Playgrounds

- It is recommended that the surface of impact areas shall have impact absorbing ability.
- It is recommended that safety surfacing shall be provided under and around play equipment.
- The performance of impact absorbing surfaces is considered in the following Safety Standards:

- (1) EN1176 - Part 1~7 [BSI-EN(2000), Europe]
- (2) ASTM F1487-01 [ASTM (2001), U.S.]

#### Play Components in Neighbouring Playgrounds

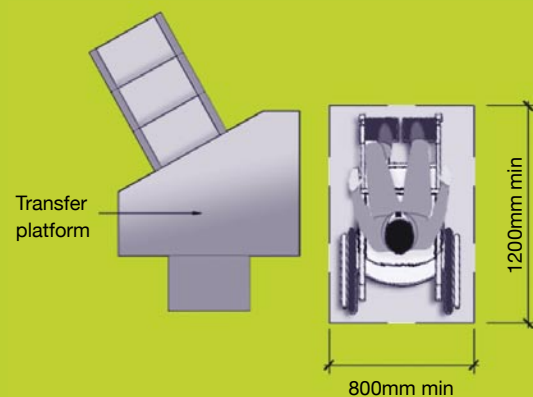
- It is recommended that diverse play components shall be provided in neighbouring playgrounds, with considerations of children with disabilities.
- To provide for children with visual impairments, it is recommended that accessible play components, such as touch panels and equipment with sounds, shall be provided at ground level.
- It is recommended that accessibility shall be considered for elevated play components.
- It is recommended that play area shall be separated according to age groups, with signs to indicate to which age groups components are suited.

## Good Practice

- It is recommended that at least one of each type of play components, which is provided at ground level in the play area, shall be on an accessible pathway.
- It is recommended that at least 50% of the elevated play components shall be on an accessible pathway.

## Transfer Steps and Ramps in Neighbouring Playgrounds

- To enable children who use wheelchairs to leave the wheelchair or other mobility device and transfer or be lifted onto elevated play components, it is recommended that ramps, transfer platforms or transfer steps shall be provided.
- Where there is a change in level, ramps or transfer steps shall be provided on accessible paths.
- It is recommended that a transfer platform shall be 350 - 450mm in height, not less than 610mm in width, and not less than 350mm in depth.
- It is recommended that a transfer step shall be not more than 200mm in height, not less than 610mm in width, and not less than 350mm in depth.
- To allow for wheelchair parking, it is recommended that a space of not less than 1200mm x 800mm shall be provided beside the first transfer platform.
- It is recommended that handrails shall be provided on both sides of ramps and elevated corridors.
- It is recommended that handrails shall be between 25mm and 40mm in diameter or width.



Wheelchair parking space beside a transfer platform  
設於轉移平台旁的輪椅停放處

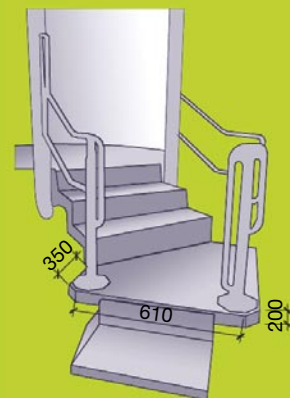
## 2.2

## 推薦方案

- 建議每類設於遊玩場地的遊玩設施中至少有一個設施位於無障礙通道上。
- 建議至少要有一半的高架遊玩設施設於無障礙通道上。

## 鄰近遊樂場的轉移梯級及斜道

- 建議設置斜道、轉移平台或轉移梯級，供使用輪椅或其他行動輔助器的兒童擺放這些工具後，轉移或升高至高架的遊玩設施。
- 如果高度有變，斜道及轉移梯級應設於無障礙通道上。
- 建議轉移平台的高度應在350至450毫米之間，寬度應不少於610毫米，深度應不少於350毫米。
- 建議轉移梯級的高度不應超越200毫米，寬度不少於610毫米、深度不少於350毫米。
- 建議在第一個轉移平台側，應設有1200毫米x800毫米的空間，供輪椅停放。
- 建議在斜道及高架走廊兩旁設置扶手。
- 建議扶手的直徑或寬度應介於25毫米至40毫米之間。



A transfer step for a play component  
遊樂設施的轉移平台

## 推薦方案

- 如需要使用轉移的方法通往每一個高度，建議在轉移平台和轉移梯級處提供轉移承托。
- 如果使用轉移系統，建議使用爬行管道和隧道等創新的通道，連接各種高架遊玩設施。

## 鄰近遊樂場的遊玩桌

- 建議預留予輪椅的膝蓋淨空間不應少於650毫米，寬度不少於800毫米，深度不少於450毫米。
- 建議遊玩桌不應高於800毫米。
- 建議遊玩桌邊沿應圓滑。
- 建議遊玩桌應設於蔭棚下。

## 推薦方案

- 建議在遊玩桌邊應設有一個細小凹進處，用以擺放手杖、雨傘或袋子。
- 建議遊玩桌邊旁應設有擋條，以防遊玩物品墮下。

## 鄰近遊樂場的照明

建議遊樂場應有足夠光線照明。照明度最好在75至120勒克斯之間。鄰近地區的照明越大，便應設置越高的照明度。



A small recess for a play table  
遊玩桌的細小凹進處

## 2.2

## Good Practice

- At each level where transfer is the intended method of access, it is recommended that transfer support shall be provided on transfer platforms and transfer steps.
- When a transfer system is used, it is recommended that an elevated play component shall be connected to other elevated play components through innovative accessible routes such as crawl tubes and tunnels.

## Play Tables in Neighbouring Playgrounds

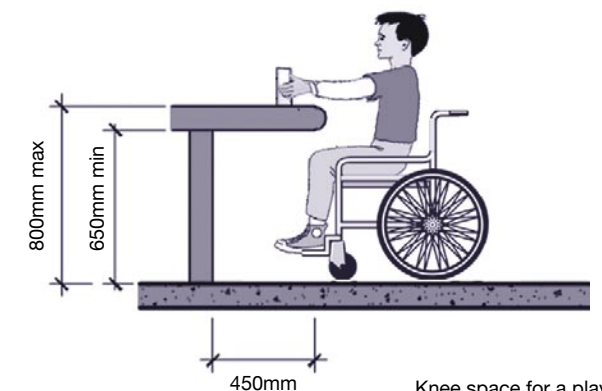
- It is recommended to provide wheelchair knee clearance with a height not less than 650mm, a width not less than 800mm and a depth not less than 450mm.
- It is recommended that the top of a play table shall not be higher than 800mm.
- It is recommended that the edge of a play table shall be rounded.
- It is recommended that a play table shall be shaded.

## Good Practice

- To facilitate the placement of walking canes, umbrellas or bags, it is recommended that a small recess shall be provided at the edge of a play table.
- To prevent play materials from falling, it is recommended that an upstand shall be provided at the edge of a play table.

## Lighting of Neighbouring Playgrounds

It is recommended that lighting shall be provided at a sufficient illumination level in playground. Preferably, the illumination level shall be between 75 and 120 lux. The greater the lighting of the adjacent area is, the higher the illumination level shall be chosen.



Knee space for a play table  
遊玩桌的膝部空間



## 2.2.5.2 Open Spaces

Neighbouring open space can act as an extension of living space. It can provide social space for both the young and the elderly. To create an open space capable of satisfying a wide range of potential users, it is preferable to give consideration to people with disabilities at all ages.

### Entrances to Open Space

- It is recommended that entrances shall be clearly indicated.
- It is recommended that the clear width of entrances shall be not less than 1200mm, ideally more than 1500mm.
- It is recommended that signboards shall be provided to exit routes.
- To facilitate use by the visually impaired, it is recommended that signboards at entrances shall be in contrasting colours. Braille and raised letter / characters shall also be provided on the signboards.

### Good Practice

- Where circumstances allow, it may be desirable that open space shall be located in the centre of residential areas.
- To help people with visual impairments to find their ways and identify locations, it is desirable to provide scented plants outside the entrances.

### Paths for Open Spaces

- Design of accessible paths is discussed in Chapter 3.2.
- It is recommended that accessible paths shall connect main entrances to all activity places.
- To help people with visual impairments, it is recommended that distinctive paving textures shall be provided to different activity zones.
- To help people with visual impairments, it is recommended that tactile positional tiles shall be provided in front of signboards.

## 2.2

## 2.2.5.2 露天場所

如要擴大居住的空間，可從鄰近的露天空間著手，這些空間可為長幼提供個人和社交的地方。如要露天場所有效地切合各種用家的需要，則須考慮不同年齡殘障人士的需要。

### 露天場所入口

- 建議在入口設有清晰方位指示。
- 建議入口的淨寬度不少於1200毫米，最理想值大於1500毫米。
- 建議使用指示牌顯示出口方向。
- 為方便視障人士，建議指示牌的顏色選用對比色，並設有凸起的盲文及字母/文字。

### 推薦方案

- 在情況許可下，露天場所最好設置於住宅區中心地帶。
- 入口外面最好種植有香氣的植物，協助視障人士尋找和辨認地點。

### 露天場所通道

- 無障礙通道的設計詳見於第3.2章。
- 建議把通道連接至主要入口及所有活動地點。
- 為協助視障人士，建議在不同的活動地點鋪設不同的地面物料。
- 為協助視障人士，建議在指示牌前設置方位引路徑。

## 2.2

- 為方便視障人士辨認方向，各類通道旁最好應種植不同氣味的植物。

### 露天場所的社交區

- 建議在露天場所設置社交區。
- 建議在社交區設置雨棚和上蓋。
- 建議在社交區設置長椅，給成人的坐位，應設有扶手及椅背，以增加舒適度。
- 建議在社交區的長椅子旁設置至少800毫米x1200毫米的輪椅停放處。

### 推薦方案

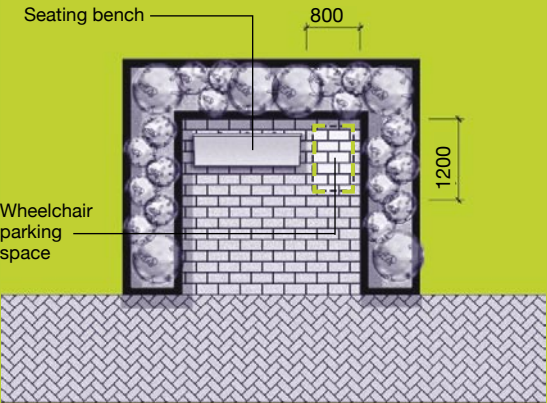
- 建議在社交區的周邊栽種植物，增添視覺趣味。
- 為安全理由，建議社交區不應被植物遮蔽。
- 在夜間開放的社交區，建議應提供足夠的照明，最好在75至120勒克斯之間。

### 露天場所的植物

- 為安全理由，尤其是為了視障人士，建議樹木如有低生橫枝便應修剪，或將之種植於遠離無障礙通道的地方。
- 建議應考慮利用不同植物，在四季營造一個全年充滿視覺趣味的景緻。

### 推薦方案

- 花卉植物建議要選用對比色，以供視障人士欣賞。
- 建議避免種植有害和有毒的植物。



Wheelchair parking space at a social corner  
社交角的輪椅停放處

## 2.2

- To facilitate people with visual impairments to identify directions, it is desirable that flowery plants with different fragrances shall be planted on the sides of paths.

### Social Corners in Open Space

- It is recommended that social corners shall be provided where there is open space.
- It is recommended that shadings and covers shall be provided at social corners.
- It is recommended that benches shall be provided in social corners. Seats for adults shall have armrests and seatbacks to increase comfort.
- In social corners, it is recommended that a wheelchair parking space of at least 800mm x 1200mm shall be provided beside each bench.

### Good Practice

- For visual interest at social corners, it is recommended that planting shall be provided.
- For security, it is recommended that planting shall not conceal a social corners from their surroundings.
- If social corners are accessible at night, it is recommended that illumination shall be provided at a sufficient level, preferably between 75 and 120 lux.

### Plants in Open Space

- For safety, particularly of the visual impaired, it is recommended that trees with low branches shall be pruned or planted away from accessible paths.
- It is recommended to consider the seasonal appearance of planting in order to create a visually interesting landscape all year round.

### Good practice

- For the pleasure of the visual impaired, it is recommended to provide plants and flowers in contrasting colours or tones.
- It is recommended that injurious and poisonous plants shall not be planted.