

## 6. Public Spaces

### 6.1. Provisions for public spaces

The provisions of this chapter are applicable to streets in which at least 20% of the frontage is built and also in parks, beaches and open spaces for public use, including their facilities, services and urban furniture.

A street, park, open space or a beach is considered for public use when:

- It is part of the public environment and is designed for public use.
- It is part of a privately owned property but is used by public.
- It is part of privately owned property but is subject to a public easement.
- It is likely to be used by the public, either free or for a fee.

Public spaces shall meet the following requirements:

1. All urban furniture and signage shall be aligned without interfering with the accessible path. All urban elements and furniture related to this path should follow the design requirements of this Code.
2. In case of cycling paths on the sidewalk they shall be located between the urban furniture and the curb.
3. A tactile warning pavement as described in section 5.3 shall precede any pedestrian crossing.
4. In case of a crossing at a lower level the maximum permitted curb cut gradient is 8%.
5. Traffic lights with buttons at accessible pedestrian crossings shall follow the design criteria described in section 6.10 and provide visual and acoustic information.
6. Existing public streets and accessible paths in open spaces with running gradients greater than 5% are allowed due to topographic conditions only, where there is a technical impossibility to modify the existing gradient. In all instances it must adopt all other technical requirements that are applicable, according to this Code.