## P4 - Vehicle Crossovers on Footways

Residential Footway Crossovers
Commercial Footway Crossovers
Details

1
2
3

Amendments:

## Residential

 Footway CrossoversVehicle access to properties must not disrupt the continuity or level (see layout and Detail 3) of the footway.

Crossovers can provide access for single or multiple households. If necessary, the footway should be realigned and/or strengthened.

## Location

- Do not reinstate redundant crossovers unless an historic feature (contact Planning).
- No new crossovers on retail and employment streets, with the exception of local streets.
- No crossover within 0.8 m of any street furniture, trees, parking bays or bus stops.


## Materials

- Crossover surfacing should match that of the surrounding footway.
- Where unit paving is used, smaller units may be required for durability if crossover is likely to be used by heavier vehicles.
- flat-topped setts can be used for historic streets or heavy use crossovers.


## Widths

- Typical width for residential crossovers is 1.8 m up to 4.5 m for multiple dwellings or commercial crossovers to minimise risk of footway overrun.


## Layout

- The ramp should be flanked with dropper kerbs (Detail1) or radius kerbs (Detail 2).
- Must provide a continuous footway surface highlighting to vehicles that it is a footway crossing.
- Max ramp depth will be 0.5 m to leave the maximum possible level and clear walking zone behind the ramp (see details)
- Retain kerb edges (min. 25mm upstand) parallel to carriageway and residential boundary.
- Design crossover such that surface water runs into carriageway.
- In new streets, the whole width of footway must not be dropped to provide vehicle access (image 1 and 2). In existing streets, this approach is only acceptable if it is the only way to deliver an evenly graded clear walking zone of acceptable width or if there is an overriding historic reason (e.g. in WHS or Conservation areas contact Planning). See Detail 3.


## Rear of footway

- At least 1.5 m wide evenly graded walking zone
- 0.9 m absolute minimum ONLY in exceptional circumstances (e.g. providing disabled parking within property boundary)


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## Commercial Footway Crossovers

## Vehicle access to

 commercial property must not disrupt the continuity or level of the footway.Crossovers can provide access for multiple dwellings (up to 50 ).

Footway is realigned and/or strengthened. Only in exceptionally heavy use (traffic volume) can it be designed as a side road.


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## Location

- Do not reinstate redundant crossovers unless an historic feature (contact Planning).
- No new crossovers allowed on retail and employment streets, with the exception of local streets.
- No crossover allowed at less than 0.8 m from any street furniture, trees, parking bays or bus stops.


## Materials

- Crossover surfacing should match that of the surrounding footway.
- Where unit paving is used, smaller units may be required for durability if crossover is likely to be used by heavier vehicles.
- flat-topped setts can be used for historic streets or heavy use crossovers.


Designing Streets

## Widths

- The width can vary between 1.8 4.5 m for commercial vehicle crossovers to ensure no footway overrunning.


## Layout

- Use configuration Detail 2 (toe crossing with radius /corner kerbs) with the area level with the footway behind the ramp strengthened to withstand heavier vehicles.
- Must provide a robust continuous footway surface highlighting to vehicles that it is a footway crossing.
- Max ramp depth will be 0.5 m to leave the maximum possible level and clear walking zone ( 1.5 m min ) behind the ramp (see details).
- Retain kerb edges (min. 25mm upstand) parallel to carriageway and property boundary.


Access to historic street

- Design crossover such that surface water runs into carriageway.
- In new streets, the whole width of footway must not be dropped to provide vehicle access (image 1 and 2). In existing streets, this approach is only acceptable if it is the only way to deliver an evenly graded clear walking zone of acceptable width or there is a historic reason (e.g. in WHS or Conservation areas contact Planning). See detail 3.


## Rear of footway

- At least 1.5 m wide evenly graded walking zone
- 0.9m absolute minimum ONLY in exceptional circumstances (e.g. providing disabled parking within property boundary)


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## Details

For motor vehicle access to private land.

## Detail 1 - Toe crossing with dropper

 kerbs*DWG ref: 3D-DR-C-0001


DWG ref: 3D-DR-C-0003


Detail 2 - Toe crossing with radius/corner kerbs**

DWG ref: 3D-DR-C-0003


DWG ref: 3D-DR-C-0003

## Notes:

* Applicable for residential crossovers
** Applicable for residential and commercial
Consideration must be given to the potential for the grounding of vehicles using the crossover and how to mitigate the risk of this.

Detail 3 - Flush/drop kerb (Only for use
if Details 1 or 2 are not deliverable due to
footway being too narrow)
DWG Ref: 3D-DR-C-0008


Plan Of Pedestrian Drop Kerb
DWG Ref: 3D-DR-C-0008


## P4 - Vehicle Crossovers on Footways

## Image References

Vehicle Crossovers on Footways
Images left to right

1. The City of Edinburgh Council
2. The City of Edinburgh Council

The City of Edinburgh Council
The City of Edinburgh Council Images left to right

1. The City of Edinburgh Council
2. Designing Streets, 2010
3. The City of Edinburgh Council
4. The City of Edinburgh Council

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