

DS.132

Vehicle Crossings

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1 Introduction

1.1 Notes

- a. This standard explains requirements about the use and the design of crossings over footways and Cycle Tracks to allow motorised vehicles to reach private land from the carriageway (Vehicle Crossings). It does not apply to crossings to allow pedal cyclists access over footways, for which see standard DS.205.
- b. See standard DS.900 for definitions of terms used in this design standard. Note in particular the definitions for 'should', 'will', 'may', 'level 1 departure', 'level 2 departure' and 'approving officer' as used to describe requirements.
- c. See SSDM/TDR drawing LBS/G/010 for typical details for Vehicle Crossings.
- d. See SSDM/PR procedure PC.082 about the status of any revised version of this standard that may be issued during the active life of a project.
- e. See the SSDM webpages at www.southwark.gov.uk/ssdm for a list of frequently asked questions about the design of streets and spaces.

1.2 Discussion

- a. Vehicle Crossings are features that allow vehicles access over footways so that they can reach driveways or other hard standing areas on private land. They have to be appropriately located and designed so that, amongst other things
 - i. the footway is not damaged as vehicles pass over it
 - ii. vehicles do not overhang the Highway when parked on private land or dwell on the Highway when entering/exiting it, so causing an obstruction
 - iii. the visual impact of the Crossing is minimised and, wherever possible, sense of continuity of the footway and pedestrian priority along it is maintained
 - iv. potential conflict with pedestrians (and in the case of emerging vehicles) other vehicles in the carriageway is safely managed

2 Use requirements

2.1 Authorisation

- a. New Vehicle Crossings must be designed and approved in accordance with SSDM requirements, including those found in other standards and procedures.

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- b. See the 'Sustainable Transport' (Southwark Council, 2010) Supplementary Planning Document for details of the council acting as Local Planning Authority's requirements for the assessment of Applications to create private accesses when this would require a change in land use.

NOTE: In the event of any difference between SSDM design requirements and those of the Sustainable Transport SPD, the Highway Authority will give precedence to those in the SSDM. The opposite is likely to apply for the council acting as Local Planning Authority.

- c. Due to the requirement as section 3.7 to introduce No Waiting At Any Time restrictions through and in the vicinity of Vehicle Crossings (and the possible need in some circumstances to make other adjustments to existing parking bays etc....), Authorisation of new Vehicle Crossings will almost always be subject to confirmation of Traffic Management Orders as per statutory and constitutional order making procedures.
- d. See 'b' about the need for legal agreements with the Borough Solicitor. New Vehicle Crossings will not be Authorised by the Highway Authority until these have been concluded.

2.2 Vehicle Crossing or road junction

- a. If combined vehicle movements in and out of an access to private land in any hour are estimated to be
 - i. ≤ 6 commercial vehicles movements and/or
 - ii. ≤ 12 vehicles movements of any kind

then the access should be designed as a Vehicle Crossing in accordance with the requirements in this standard.

- b. If combined vehicle movements in and out of an access to private land in any hour exceed the values in 'a' then a road junction should be provided instead. The access from private land should be designed and treated as a carriageway, with a Raised Table as standard DS.111 applied at the junction.

2.3 Locating Vehicle Crossings

- a. New Vehicle Crossings should not be located where they will conflict with any of the instances in Table 1.

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Instance		New streets and spaces
A	Zig-zag lines	New Vehicle Crossings should not be located within the confines of existing zig-zag lines associated with controlled crossings. Any adjustment of lines is subject to the requirements of standard DS.308
B	Bus stop cages	New Vehicle Crossings should not be located within any bus cage or closer than 10m (on the same side of the road) to one. Any proposal to relocate an existing bus cage is subject to level 1 departure
C	Raised Tables, Speed cushions, Speed humps	New Vehicle Crossings should not be located adjacent to any of these features. The Highway Authority will consider reasonable proposals to relocate existing features at the proponent's expense. However, the requirements of relevant SSDM design standards must be met
D	Existing prescribed parking spaces	New Vehicle Crossings should not be located where they will conflict with existing prescribed parking spaces for waiting or loading (either in respect to the physical location of the proposed access or by obstructing related visibility splays). The Highway Authority will consider reasonable proposals to relocate such bays or, exceptionally, remove them without replacement. However, as this will require existing Traffic Management Orders (TMO) to be adjusted it is subject to statutory and constitutional Traffic Management Order making procedures (see note 1). In order to avoid potential waste of time a level 1 departure is required before such proposals will be considered. Approving officers must be satisfied that the proposals stand a reasonable chance of being approved via those order making processes
E	Close proximity to side roads	On streets that are within a 20mph zone or that have a 20 mph speed limit, new Vehicle Crossings should not be located within 10m of a side road junction to the same side of the road. This should be measured from the projected edge of the nearest kerb of the interfacing road (prior to any corner radii) to the nearest edge of the private access. On Classified Road (A and B roads) and any streets with 30mph speed limits, then the distance should be 20m
F	Locations with poor visibility for road users	New Vehicle Crossings should not be introduced on the inside of bends if the radius of curvature at the centre line of the carriageway is less than 90 metres.
G	Street trees	New Vehicle Crossings should not be introduced where it will require removal of any existing tree or otherwise impact unacceptably upon any existing tree (see note 2). Any proposal to remove a tree is subject to the requirements of standard DS.501.
H	Green verges	New Vehicle Crossings should not be introduced where it will require an existing grassed or planted verge or other area of landscaping to be broken. Any departure request to do so will normally be subject to the provision of compensatory landscaped areas. See also note 3
I	Land Ownership	Private hard standings (and associated visibility splays for vehicle emerging from these onto the Highway – see section 3.6) should normally be within the Applicant's freehold ownership. If this is not the case then the Applicant will need to obtain the consent of the freeholder. See also section 3.1
<p>NOTES</p> <p>1) These Order making procedures require the public to be consulted. If objections are received then proposals will normally be referred to the members of the relevant Community Council for the final decision, which will be taken at one of their programmed meetings.</p> <p>2) Examples of unacceptable impact include risk of collision with trunks due to the width of the access or damage to the rooting zone of trees due to vehicle overrun. It is unlikely to be permitted to construct Vehicle Crossings over previously soft landscaped areas of a tree's Root Protection Zone. See also note 3.</p> <p>3) As per standard DS.601, the Highway Authority will not normally permit the use of 'no-dig' constructions as a means of allowing <u>existing</u> soft landscaped areas within the Highway to be paved over whilst avoiding impact drainage or root protection areas.</p>		

Table 1 - Location constraints on new Vehicle Crossings

3 Design requirements

3.1 Private land owner's responsibilities

- a. When they apply for new Vehicle Crossings, private land owners are responsible for
 - i. covering all costs associated with both
 - works within the Highway to design, build, construct and approve the Vehicle Crossing
 - any necessary legal agreements with the Borough Solicitor (for which see 'b')
 - ii. re-grading their land at the interface with the Highway to accommodate nominated Vehicle Crossing details and prevent risk of vehicle grounding (see section 3.2)
 - iii. providing a hard standing on their land of the dimensions required as 3.2
 - iv. putting in place suitable drainage measures at the limits of the Highway to prevent surface water from their land shedding onto the Highway (see section 3.4)
 - v. (If the Applicant is not the owner of the property) obtaining the written consent of the owner to necessary legal agreements. See 'b' for further information
 - vi. carrying out any other works necessary on private land to make the Vehicle Crossing acceptable (e.g. amending walls or hedge lines to provide adequate visibility, widening accesses)
- b. In addition to the above, private land owners are required to enter into one or more legal agreements with the Borough Solicitor agreeing and undertaking
 - i. not to allow any vehicle parked on their land to overhang the footway. See section 3.2 for further information
 - ii. not to construct any gates over the private drive unless they are set back by $\geq 6\text{m}$. See section 3.3 for further information
 - iii. to exit (and in most instances) enter the Vehicle Crossing in forward gear. See section 3.6 for further information
 - iv. not to obstruct visibility splays on their land at the interface between the private hard standing and Highway for vehicle users emerging onto the Highway. See section 3.6 for further information

These agreements will be lodged with local land charges and will form part of the deeds of the property to be transferred if the property is ever sold. If the Applicant is not the land owner then (as discussed above) they will need to obtain their consent. As discussed in section 2.1, the Highway Authority will not Authorisation construction of Vehicle Crossings until these agreements are concluded.

3.2 Hard standings on private land

- a. Vehicle Crossings must lead directly to a hard standing on private land. These must large enough to allow vehicles to park without overhanging the Highway and causing an obstruction in breach of Section 137 of the Highways Act 1980 (in relation to which see also '3.1b'). The size of the area will be considered on a case specific base. Details of the vehicle that will be using the access must be provided. However, the minimum dimensions should be as follows.
 - i. Hard standing for vehicles positioned parallel to street
2.4m deep by 6m along the street

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- ii. Hard standing for vehicles positioned perpendicular to the street
 - For single vehicles - 3m along the street by 5.5m deep
 - For two vehicles - 5m along the street by 5.5m deep for two vehicles
- b. As discussed in 3.1, Applicants are responsible for profiling/grading their private hard standing to interface with the plateaus of Vehicle Crossings. This is an important point of detail as the Highway Authority will not normally lower footways to meet existing private land grades.

3.3 Gates on private land

- a. If an Applicant wishes to gate their Vehicle Crossing then those gates
 - i. may not open onto the Highway. This is as per Section 153 of the Highways Act 1980
 - ii. must be set back by $\geq 6\text{m}$ from the limit of the Highway in order to prevent vehicles from obstructing the footway or carriageway whilst they are opened. This is as per Section 137 of the Highways Act 1980. See also '3.1b' about legal agreements to ensure that these are not introduced in future.

3.4 Drainage of private land

- a. As per section 163 of the Highways Act 1980, surface water from private land may not fall or shed onto the Highway. Applicants are solely responsible for carrying out works on their private land to ensure this.

NOTE 1: The easiest way to achieve this is by profiling private hard standings to fall away from the Highway. However, if this is not possible then it may be necessary to install a linear grid drain or similar along the Highway interface.

NOTE 2: Applicants for new Vehicle Crossing should note that, as a Town & Country Planning requirement, hard standings on private land are normally required to use a pervious construction. However, this is not a matter for the Highway Authority.

3.5 Standard Details

- a. Vehicle Crossings should be designed in accordance with the SSDM/TDR drawing LBS/G/010 Details explained in Table 2 (see note). Plateau widths should be as Table 1. Minor modifications to these details may be permitted by Level 1 Departure. Any existing Vehicle Crossings encountered within project areas should be updated in accordance with these requirements.

NOTE: All of these Details require the footway to remain at grade as it passes over the Crossing plateau (as opposed to dropping down to carriageway level). Interface grades on private land must be designed to allow this.

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Estimated vehicle use		Type of premises served	Detail to be used as per SSDM/TDR drawing LBS/G/010
Designation	No. of combined vehicle movements in and out of private land in any hour		
Occasional use	≤ 3 commercial vehicles or ≤ 6 vehicles of any kind	Residential	Type 1 In existing streets and spaces (but not new) Type 2 detail may be used by Level 1 Departure if ramp width (across the footway) would be either >1250mm or >40% the total width of the footway (though see note)
		Commercial	
Frequent use	> 3 but ≤ 6 commercial vehicles or > 6 but ≤ 12 vehicles of any kind	Residential	Type 3
		Commercial	Type 4
<p>NOTE In the case of existing streets and spaces, it must be demonstrated that it would not be feasible to widen the footway in order to avoid the use of a Type 2 detail.</p>			

Table 2 - Typical details to be used for Vehicle Crossings

SSDM/RP Specification Area	Minimum width of pedestrian plateau measured across the footway or cycleway (metres)	
	Existing streets and spaces (see note 2)	New streets and spaces
World Centre	1.8m	2.1m
Town Centre - Zone A (see note 1)	1.8m	2.1m
Town Centre - Zone B (see note 1)	1.5m	1.8m
Heritage	1.5m	1.8m
Village	1.5m	1.8m
Docks	1.5m	1.8m
General	1.5m	1.8m
<p>NOTE 1) See standard DS.208 for definitions of Zone A and Zone B within *Town Centre* Specification Areas. 2) If new Vehicle Crossings are proposed in existing streets and spaces then (where necessary) footways and other non-carriageway pavements should be widened so that the plateau widths in this Table are achieved. Any Requests for Departure to not do so that widening is not feasible owing to restrictions on street width or engineering constraints.</p>		

Table 3 - Minimum plateau widths for Vehicle Crossings

3.6 Visibility for emerging vehicle users

- a. Visibility splays should be provided for emerging vehicle users in accordance with standard DS.114 requirements at
 - i. the interface between the private drive/hard standing area and the Vehicle Crossing. See also '3.1b' about legal agreements to ensure that these are not obstructed in future
 - ii. (where required as standard DS.114 – see note) the interface between the Vehicle Crossing and the carriageway

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NOTE: In general, standard DS.117 only requires visibility splays at carriageway interfaces for Vehicle Crossing located on Classified Roads (A and B roads)

- b. Vehicles should be able to exit and (wherever possible) enter private land in forward gear. If it is not possible to provide a turning head on private land then, except on Classified Roads (A and B Roads), reversing into the Vehicle Crossing from the carriageway may be acceptable subject to local traffic conditions and safety considerations. If reversing is the proposed solution then
 - i. this should always be made a Point Of Enquiry within a Road Safety Audit (see SSDM/PR procedure PC.040)
 - ii. the legal agreement required as '3.1b' should be varied to require this.

3.7 Parking restrictions around Vehicle Crossings

- a. See standard DS.002 about providing No Waiting At Any Time restrictions through and in the vicinity of Vehicle Crossings.

NOTE: Broadly, in most instances restrictions are needed through and to 2m either side of each Crossing. However, for Vehicle Crossings on Classified Roads (A and B roads) restrictions are normally needed to the entire extent of related visibility splays (for which see standard DS.114).

- b. See standard DS.007 about introducing H-Bar markings and treatment of any existing encountered within a project area.

NOTE: Broadly, H-Bars are not normally permitted and any existing should normally be removed.