

This design element is not recommended since footpaths on both sides (or shared lanes) should be considered as a first option. It is only appropriate for low-density land uses with few or no expected demand for pedestrians to cross the street. The block length this can be applied to should be no greater than 80m.

- 1 The maximum length for a street edge with property access and without a footpath is 80m.
- 2 Footpath width is 2.0m minimum.
- 3 Pathway kerb crossings are necessary to provide pedestrian crossing opportunities where people would be expected to cross. This includes on pedestrian routes, outside schools shops and parks.
- 4 For locations where pedestrian crossings might occur (for example, residential activity on both sides of the street), a traffic design speed of 30km/h is required (refer design element: traffic calming).
- 5 The side without the footpath would logically have the most vehicle crossings and should be utilised to provide additional landscape amenity. Property entrances should be provided with a path to the kerb and a kerb let-down.
- 6 The side with the footpath should be where car parks are located (if provided) and the highest likely number of pedestrians (usually aligned to property entrances).

Note: Footpath width refers to a clear, unobstructed path width.

## Walking elements

# Footpath on one side of the street

Infrastructure Development Code  
Street Design Diagrams

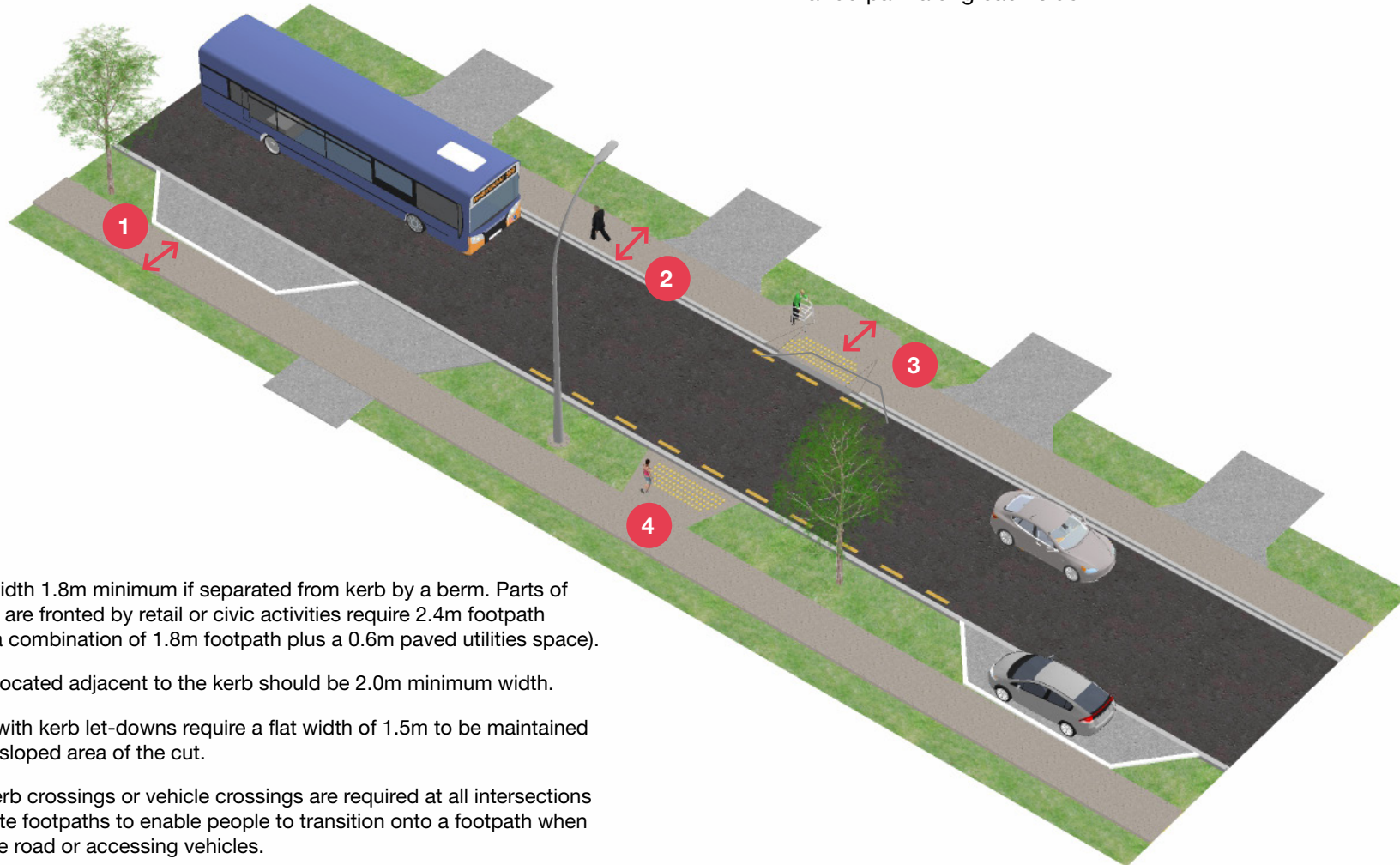
**D113**

June 2021

Version 1



Footpaths cater to pedestrians and people with mobility issues (including the very young and very old) and provide access to properties for visitors. All streets (other than shared lanes and plazas) should have a footpath along each side.



- 1 Footpath width 1.8m minimum if separated from kerb by a berm. Parts of streets that are fronted by retail or civic activities require 2.4m footpath widths (or a combination of 1.8m footpath plus a 0.6m paved utilities space).
- 2 Footpaths located adjacent to the kerb should be 2.0m minimum width.
- 3 Footpaths with kerb let-downs require a flat width of 1.5m to be maintained behind the sloped area of the cut.
- 4 Pathway kerb crossings or vehicle crossings are required at all intersections and opposite footpaths to enable people to transition onto a footpath when crossing the road or accessing vehicles.

Note: Footpath width refers to a clear, unobstructed path width.

## Walking elements

# Footpaths on both sides of the street

Infrastructure Development Code  
Street Design Diagrams

**D114**

June 2021

Version 1

