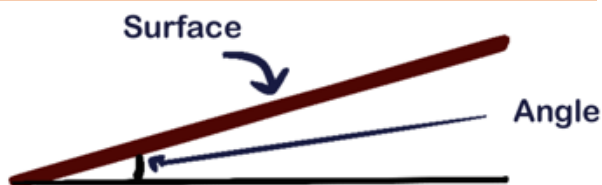


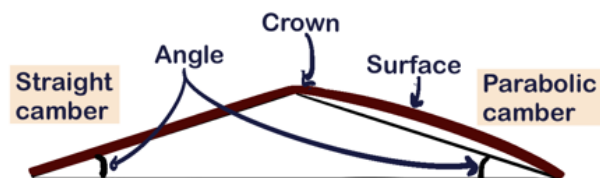
Crossfall in public space accessibility

Crossfall:



- Also called cross gradient, transverse gradient, camber, etc.
- For utility, we recommend “crossfall” is used to describe the steepest lateral gradient on a path or surface section.

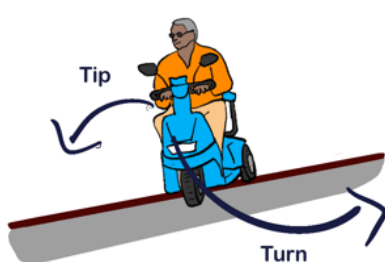
Camber:



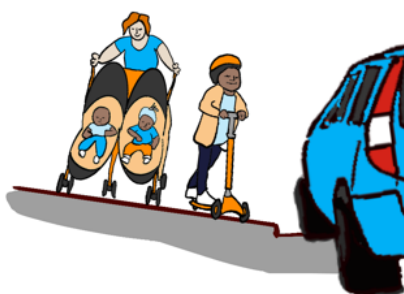
- “Camber refers to the whole road/path cross-section profile, including shape and angle.
- Also used to describe angle from vertical that wheels are mounted.

Why does crossfall matter?

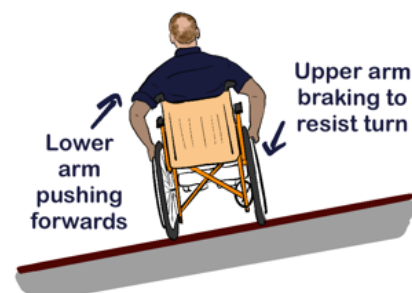
Can cause mobility aids to tip & people to fall, especially when turning:



Can cause mobility aids, pushchairs & scooters to roll into carriageways:



Increases effort to move, risks muscle & joint injury:



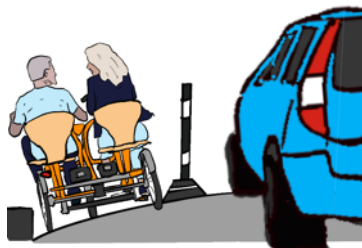
Common problem locations for unsafe &/or inaccessible crossfall:

Driveways/vehicle crossovers & dropped kerb crossings:



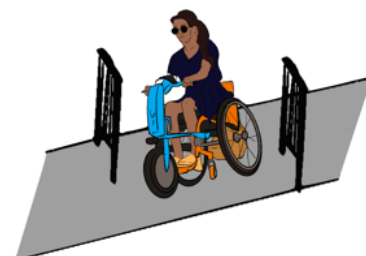
Solution: Ensure designs retain 1.5m width safe, level footway at all times.

On-carriageway cycle lanes:



Solution: Check crossfalls during surveys, alter gradients and drainage as required.

Chicanes & access restrictions:



Solution: Remove access restrictions, use 1.5m min spaced bollards if required.

- **1:100 – 1:50 (1-2%) max crossfall is essential for public realm walking/wheeling & cycling accessibility.**

References

[BS8300-1.](#)

[Inclusive Mobility \(2021\).](#)

[Building Regulations Approved Document M](#)

A graphic version of this quick guide is available [here](#)

For further details on accessibility and gradients, see our gradients quick guide.