

Village of Kronenwetter, WI  
 Tuesday, April 14, 2015

## Chapter 419. Roadway Access Control

### Article V. Access Design Standards and Specifications for Driveways

#### § 419-16. Driveway access design.

All access onto Village roadways shall be designed and located in accordance with the standards established in this chapter. The design of all accesses shall be consistent with the adopted roadway design standards or the standards established by the Village Board.

A. Width of access.

Use	Width at Property Line	Width at Roadway
Single-family residential	12 feet to 20 feet	16 feet to 26 feet
Multifamily residential	16 feet to 24 feet	20 feet to 30 feet
Commercial/industrial	18 feet to 40 feet	Based on largest vehicle anticipated to use access
Agriculture/recreation	Based on largest vehicle anticipated to use access	

B. Grade. The maximum acceptable grade shall not exceed 10%. Under certain circumstances, which must be defined and presented to the Village Board by the Director of Public Works or Zoning Administrator prior to the meeting/hearing on the proposal, the Village may require that the access point grade shall not exceed 6%.

C. Clearance. All driveways shall provide a driveway corridor at least 12 feet wide with no tree branches or brush extending into the driveway corridor to a height of 15 feet.

D. Bridges. All driveways that utilize bridges shall construct all bridges to support a gross vehicle weight of 50,000 pounds with a minimum twelve-foot wide clear travel surface.

E. Driveway approach construction standards.

- (1) Standards for gravel. Require a minimum six inches of three-quarter-inch road gravel.
- (2) Standards for asphalt. Minimum of two-and-one-half-inch compacted depth of surface mix over six-inch compacted three-quarter-inch road base; no pea gravel allowed.
- (3) Standards for concrete.
  - (a) Forms in the approach are to be a minimum of six inches in depth.
  - (b) Concrete to be a minimum six-bag mix.
  - (c) Expansion joints six inches by 1/2 inch required between curb and driveway approach, or as directed.

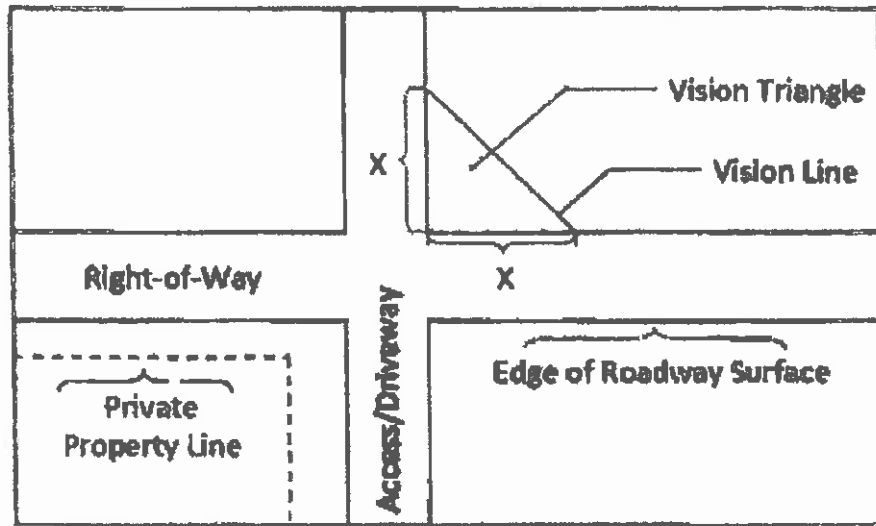
- (d) Driveway approaches require a minimum concrete thickness of six inches and four-inch compacted three-quarter-inch road base (no wire mesh allowed, no pea gravel allowed).
- F. Brick pavers and decorative concrete in driveway approach.
- (1) The Village does not recommend the construction of a driveway in the public right-of-way surfaced with any other material than concrete or asphalt. If the driveway constructed in the public right-of-way is of brick paver/decorative concrete/embossed or colored asphalt it will be the owner's sole responsibility to maintain, repair, and replace if necessary, due to any damage by the Village or other public agencies, or due to normal wear.
  - (2) Additionally, on streets without curbs, any decorative drive must end no less than two feet from the edge of existing pavement. The Village Public Works Department will fill in the remaining two feet upon notification that the drive has passed final inspection and bill the owner for all associated costs.
- G. Alignment. All driveways shall be constructed within 10° of perpendicular to the accessed roadway center line for the first 20 feet of the access.
- (1) Where possible, driveways should align on opposite sides of the roadway.
  - (2) A variance is required for unique or site-specific limitations that may exist which restrict the applicant from complying with these dimensional requirements. A variance may not be granted for any driveway that intersects the roadway at less than 60° under any circumstances.
- H. Vision triangle.
- (1) No visual obstruction shall be located within a vision triangle, or the space formed by two existing or proposed right-of-way lines and/or a right-of-way to a private driveway. No structure or sign may be placed in the clear area of a vision triangle. The clear area extends from 18 inches to 10 feet above from the average height of the right-of-way elevation of the adjoining streets and/or an existing or proposed access/driveway. These constraints are depicted by Figure 419-16A.
  - (2) Vision triangle clearance distance measured from the edge of paved or aggregate roadway surface. Figure 419-16B depicts the vision triangle and distances based on the functional classification of roadways being accessed.

**Figure 419-16A.  
Vertical Clear Sight Area**



**Figure 419-16B.  
Vision Triangle Diagram**

**Figure 419-16B.  
Vision Triangle Diagram**



**Distance 'X' Varies by Roadway Type:**

- a. 10' for Local Urban and Rural Roadways, Commercial/Industrial Access
- b. 15' for Collector Roadways
- c. 20' for Minor Arterial Roadways

I. Sight distance. Permits shall not be issued for access that allows any turning movement where the sight distance is not sufficient to provide for the safe and efficient traffic flow entering or exiting a Village roadway, or encountering the access while upon the roadway.

- (1) These sight distance standards make assumptions based on observed tendencies among motorists: a driver's eye height being 3.5 feet above the access surface and the object to be seen being 3.5 feet above the intersecting roadway surface.
- (2) The standards are defined for a two-lane roadway that is maintained all four seasons.

J. Corner clearance.

- (1) Functional area. The intersection of two roadways contains a functional area beyond the physical intersection that contains decision and maneuvering distance. To reduce conflict and promote safety, driveways must be located outside of this functional intersection area. Locate all driveways and access points as far as practical from the intersection of two intersecting rights-of-way. Driveway access is restricted in turning lanes, which are also located in the functional area of an intersection.

**Figure 419-16C  
Setback Distance From Intersection**

Street Functional Type	Setback from Intersection (feet)
Signalized intersection	
Local (rural/urban)	75
Collector	150
Minor arterial	200

**Figure 419-16C  
Setback Distance From Intersection**

<b>Street Functional Type</b>	<b>Setback from Intersection (feet)</b>
<b>Nonsignalized Intersection</b>	
Local (rural/urban)	90
Collector	200
Minor arterial	300

- (2) Sight distance. Intersection sight distance, as determined by the Director of Public Works, using the vision triangle shall be required in conjunction with intersection setbacks to ensure safety and functionality on Village roadways. The intersection sight distance figures are defined for both uncontrolled intersections along with those where vehicles approach the intersection from a stop or yield.
  
- K. Common driveways. Common driveways are an effective way to control the number of access points on to public roadways. When a common driveway is utilized the following apply:
  - (1) A common driveway easement of 30 feet by 30 feet shall be located on the common boundary between the two lots.
  - (2) If located off a paved roadway in the AG-1 or AG-2, or Rural Residential Zoning district and not required to be completely paved, the owner must provide a paved approach extending from the existing roadway surface at least 20 feet or to five feet beyond the right-of-way line, whichever is greater.