

WETTELIJKE REGELS BETREFFENDE HET GEDRAG VAN VOETGANGERS EN
VOERTUIGBESTUURDERS OP EN NABIJ VOP'S

Een overzicht van alle Westeuropese landen en de Verenigde
Staten

R-73-7

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Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Verkeersveiligheid SWOV

VOORWOORD

Uitgaande van de veronderstelling dat wettelijke (gedrags)-regels het gedrag van zowel voetganger als automobilist in zekere mate beïnvloeden, is het nuttig op de hoogte te zijn van de regelingen die in de verschillende landen van kracht zijn.

Voor de OECD Research Group on Pedestrian Safety, waarin de SWOV zitting heeft, is daartoe een overzicht samengesteld van alle wettelijke bepalingen geldende voor voetgangers en automobilisten op en nabij vop's. Dit overzicht omvat alle Westeuropese landen alsmede de Verenigde Staten. De verschillen en overeenkomsten tussen de desbetreffende landen zijn in tabelvorm samengevat.

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AUSTRIA

Bundesgesetzblatt 1960, Issued 30th July 1960

Federal Act: Strassenverkehrsordnung 1960 - StVO, 1960

Section 9 para. 2

The driver of a vehicle must approach a pedestrian crossing only at such a speed that the vehicle can be halted before the crossing to enable a pedestrian on the crossing to cross without hindrance or danger.

Section 16, para. 1 (d)

The driver of a vehicle must not overtake: on pedestrian crossings or, if there is a line marked across the carriageway, within this marking.

Section 17, para. 3

It is forbidden to drive past which halt before pedestrian crossings to allow pedestrians to cross the road.

Section 24, para. 1 (c)

Halting and parking is prohibited:

(c) on pedestrian crossings.

Section 76, para. 4

At places where traffic is not regulated either by hand-signals or by lights:

(a) if pedestrian crossings exist in conjunction with a cross-line, pedestrians must no longer walk on to the crossing an approaching vehicle has already reached such line;

(b) if pedestrian crossings exist without a cross-line but in conjunction with a flashing yellow light or else at an intersection (Sec. 56, para. 3 (b)), pedestrians must not step on to the crossing directly in front of an approaching vehicle unexpectedly to the driver.

Section 76, para. 6

If pedestrian crossings or footbridges or subways exist, pedestrian must use these facilities. If, however, none of these facilities are provided or are more than 25 metres away, pedestrians in the district must cross the road only at intersections unless traffic conditions undoubtedly allow the carriageway to be crossed safely at other places as well.

BELGIUM

Royal Decree containing general regulations on policing of road traffic, 14th March 1968.

Article 26

4. At places where the traffic is not controlled by a qualified person or by traffic lights, but where there is a pedestrian crossing, a driver must only approach this at a moderate speed in order not to endanger pedestrians who are on it and not to inconvenience them if they complete their crossing of the carriageway at a normal pace.

If necessary he must stop to let them continue.

5. A vehicle approaching or stopping before a pedestrian crossing may only be overtaken at such a moderate speed that the driver can stop for a pedestrian who is on the crossing and whom he could not have observed.

6. Subject to clauses 3 and 4 of the present article, a driver changing direction must not endanger pedestrians crossing the carriageway on which he is going to travel.

7. A driver must not drive on to a pedestrian crossing if the traffic in the direction he is going is blocked to such an extent that he is likely to be held up on that spot.

Article 48

3. Crossing the carriageway:

1. If there is a pedestrian crossing close by, pedestrians must use it.

4. At places where traffic is not controlled either by a qualified person or by traffic lights, but where there is a pedestrian crossing, pedestrians must only step on to the crossing carefully and observing the distance of the approaching vehicles, even if the crossing is marked with the flashing yellow beacons as provided by Article 107.2.

DENMARK

Danish Road Traffic Act of May 24, 1955, promulgated with amendments June 27, 1961.

§ 35 Speed

2. In particular, it is the driver's duty to travel at a speed low enough in view of the circumstances:

(j) before a pedestrian crossing.

§ 37 Right of way

5. If there are pedestrians on a pedestrian crossing, drivers must slow down, and if necessary stop, to allow pedestrians to cross.

§ Stopping and parking

3. Stopping and parking is forbidden:

(d) on a pedestrian crossing or such a distance before a pedestrian crossing that the view is thereby deminished.

§ The following rules apply to pedestrians walking along roads:

2. The following rules apply for crossing a carriageway or a cycle path:

(a) If there is a special pedestrian crossing nearby, it must be used if there is wheeled traffic of any significance.

(d) Passengers must cross over, also on a pedestrian crossing, as quickly as circumstances permit. When crossing over away from a pedestrian crossing they must take special care as regards wheeled traffic.

GERMANY

Strassenverkehrsordnung - StVO - 16th November 1970

Section 12 Halting and Parking

(1) Halting is not allowed

4. On pedestrian crossings or up to 5 metres before them.

Section 25 Pedestrians

(3) Pedestrians must cross carriageways quickly by the shortest route at right angles to the traffic and with due regard to the wheeled traffic and, if the traffic situations so requires, only at intersections or junctions, inside the markings at traffic lights or on pedestrian crossings (Sign 293).

If the carriageway is crossed at intersections or junctions, the pedestrian crossing or markings at traffic lights there must always be used.

Section 26 Pedestrian crossings

(1) At pedestrian crossings vehicles, with the exception of rail vehicles, must allow pedestrians recognisable wishing to cross the carriageway by the pedestrian crossing to cross over. They must therefore only approach at a moderate speed; if necessary they must wait.

(2) If traffic is held up, vehicles must not travel on to the crossing if they would have to wait on it.

(3) Other vehicles must only be overtaken or passed on crossings if it can be perceived that there is no danger to pedestrians.

If a vehicle is waiting before a crossing because pedestrians are crossing the carriageway, other vehicles must not overtake it.

(4) If the markings cross a cycle path or another path of the road, these regulations apply mutatis mutandis.

ENGLAND

Road Traffic Act, 1960. London, 1968.

46. (1) The appropriate Minister may make regulations with respects to the precedence of vehicles and foot passengers' repectively, and generally with respect to the movement of traffic (including foot passengers), at and in the vicinity of crossings.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subsection, regulations made thereunder may be made prohibiting foot passenger traffic on the carriageway within one hunderd yards of a crossing, and with respect to the indication of the limits of a crossing, or of any other matter whatsoever relating to the crossing, by marks or devices on or near the roadway or otherwise, and generally with respect to the erection of traffic signs in connection with a crossing.

The Highway Code. Ministry of Transport, London, 1968.

Zebra crossings

13. You have no priority at a zebra crossing until you have stepped on it, but, when you do, traffic must give way to you. Always allow vehicles plenty of time to slow down or stop before you start to cross, especially if the road is wet or icy.

14. Although drivers must give way to you once are on the crossing, look right and left as you cross, even if one driver has given way, another might not have seen you, or might try to overtake.

15. If there is an island in the middle of the zebra crossing, use each half of the road as a seperate crossing.

42. When coming to a zebra crossing, be ready to slow down or stop to let people cross. You must give way once they have stapped on to a crossing. Signal to other drivers that you mean to slow down or stop. Give yourself more time to slow down or stop on wet or icy roads.

- 43. Never overtake just before a zebra crossing.
- 44. In traffic queues, leave zebra crossings clear.
- 47. When turning at a road junction, give way to pedestrians who are crossing.

FRANCE

Code de la Route, Journal Officiel de la Republique Française,
8th February 1969.

Article R. 219

Pedestrians must only cross the road after having satisfied themselves that they can do so without immediate danger, taking into account especially the visibility and the distance and speed of vehicles.

Where pedestrian crossings exist within 50 metres, they must use these. At intersections near to which there is no pedestrian crossing, pedestrians must take the part of the road in line with the pavement.

Article R. 219-2

Pedestrians must keep off the road at a square or intersection unless a pedestrian crossing allows them to cross straight over. They must walk round the square or intersection, crossing as many as may be necessary.

Article R. 220

Drivers must allow pedestrians to cross in the conditions envisaged in Articles R. 219 to R. 219-3. They must take every step to this effect. This applies particularly when vehicles coming from another road turn to enter the road on which there is a pedestrian crossing.

Article R. 220-1

On approaching pedestrian crossings drivers must not overtake without having satisfied themselves that there are no pedestrians on the crossing.

Article R. 220-2

All drivers are forbidden to halt or park wrongfully on a pedestrian crossing.

IRELAND

Statutory Instruments, S.J. No. 294 of 1964. Road Traffic
General Bye-laws. Dublin, 1964.

Article 22

(9) A driver approaching a zebra crossing shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian on the crossing.

Article 26

(1) When parking a driver shall ensure that the vehicle:
(d) will not be wholly or partly on a zebra crossing or within thirty feet of a zebra crossing or pedestrian lights; provided that the restrictions on parking imposed by this subparagraph shall, in a street where traffic is permitted to travel in either direction, apply only to the side of the street on which traffic approaching the zebra crossing or pedestrian lights is required to travel, and in a one-way street shall apply only to that side of the crossing or lights from which traffic is required to approach the crossing or lights.

Article 38

(1) On a roadway on which a zebra crossing has been provided a pedestrian shall not cross the roadway within 50 feet of the crossing except by the crossing.
(2) When a vehicle is approaching a zebra crossing a pedestrian shall not step on to that crossing if his action is likely to cause the driver either to brake suddenly or to swerve.

Italy

Codice Della Strada, May 1967.

Article 102 Speed

All vehicles must reduce speed and if necessary stop when the road junction is blocked by other vehicles, when pedestrians on the road take long in getting out of the way and when, on their approach, animals on the street are seen to become frightened.

Article 106 Overtaking

It is forbidden to overtake near or at road junctions and level crossings without barriers, and to overtake a vehicle which has stopped to let pedestrians cross the road.

Article 115 Waiting and parking

It is forbidden to park or let a vehicle stand on tramlines, on pedestrian crossings and outside private entrances.

Article 134 Pedestrians

When crossing the road, pedestrians must make use of pedestrian crossings, subways or footbridges. If these are not present or are at a distance of more than one hundred metres, pedestrians may cross the road at right angles only.

It is forbidden for pedestrians to cross at road junctions. Squares may only be crossed using pedestrian crossings, if they are available, even if they are at a distance greater than that indicated in the previous paragraph.

When traffic is not controlled by a policeman or by traffic lights, drivers must give way, slowing down and when necessary stopping to let pedestrians cross on the pedestrian crossings.

Article 589 Crossing

When crossing roads which are not provided with traffic lights or manually operated signals, whether this be on special pedestrian crossings or not, pedestrians must choose a suitable moment in relation to traffic conditions, crossing if possible in groups of several persons in any case always without delay or indecision in the quickest possible way. Pedestrians preparing to cross must always make sure that they are crossing at the opportune moment and are not creating a danger for themselves or the traffic.

Article 594 Behaviour at crossing

When crossing the road at pedestrian crossings, pedestrians must keep to their left.

LUXEMBOURG

Road traffic legislation. Code de la Route, April 1971

Article 123

At crossings, forks and junctions where traffic is regulated by traffic police or by lighted or unlighted coloured signals, drivers changing direction must not inconvenience traffic coming from the opposite direction or drive on to a pedestrian crossing so as to obstruct pedestrians who are crossing the road during the time the traffic is moving in the same direction or who are completing their journey over a crossing which they have already commenced at that time.

Article 125

A driver may only overtake vehicle approaching a pedestrian crossing or stopping directly at it at a pace sufficiently reduced to be able to stop on the spot if a pedestrian is on the crossing.

Article 138

When a line of vehicles is stopped at a crossing, a fork or a junction, drivers must not halt their vehicles in a manner obstructing the passage of other drivers travelling on the intersecting road. Furthermore, if a line of vehicles is stopped near a level crossing or a pedestrian crossing, drivers must not halt their vehicle on such crossings.

Article 142

Pedestrian crossings which are defined by stripes parallel to the axis of the road and which may be marked at a distance by the traffic sign provided for by Art. 107, No. 18, or in the immediate vicinity by a blue board bearing the black symbol of a pedestrian in a white triangle, must be approached by drivers of vehicles only at a moderate speed so as not to inconvenience pedestrians proceeding normally. If necessary, drivers must stop to allow pedestrians to cross over.

Article 162

Pedestrians must observe the following rules:

7. At places where pedestrian crossings are provided they must not cross the road outside such crossings, unless they are more than 50 metres away from such a crossing.

10. On pedestrian crossings not bearing the two or three-coloured markings or where traffic is not regulated by a traffic policeman, they may only go on to the crossing carefully and taking into account the distance and speed of approaching vehicles.

Article 164

It is forbidden to halt a vehicle or an animal:

(c) on pedestrian crossings and cycle crossings.

Article 166

It is forbidden to park or leave vehicles or animals:

6. on pedestrian crossings and cycle crossings.

THE NETHERLANDS

Traffic Rules and Symbols Regulations. Royal Decree 4th May 1966.
Stb. 181.

Article 37

3. Overtaking on the left or the right is forbidden if the vehicle being overtaken is stationary before a zebra crossing or is approaching it slowly.

Article 79

If the traffic has to stop, drivers must not obstruct the part of the road intended for traffic from the opposite direction, pedestrian crossings or cycle crossings, and must leave a passage open for intersecting traffic at crossings and junctions.

Article 81

2. It is forbidden in any event to halt a vehicle:

(b) on pedestrian crossings and cycle crossings;

(g) within a distance of 5 metres before pedestrian crossings and cycle crossings and, if there is a "no-stopping" sign on the right side, within 5 metres after it; this regulation does not apply to two-wheeled motor vehicles.

Article 99

2. Pedestrians must not cross the road within 30 metres of a zebra crossing.

3. The rule in 2 does not apply if the pedestrian would first have to cross another road in order to reach such pedestrian crossing, nor if he walks to or from a public transport vehicle from or to the nearest footpath or pavement.

Article 100

1. Drivers must approach zebra crossings with care and must give free passage to pedestrians who are on the crossing.

2. This obligation does not apply to police cars or fire engines, ambulances or motor vehicles of other emergency services designated by the Minister of Transport and carrying visible and audible signals as directed by the Minister under Article 58, nor to military convoys or funeral processions.

NORWAY

Trafikkregler, am 18. juni 1965.

§ 17. Stopping, parking, etc.

4. It is forbidden to stop or park on any account:

(e) on a marked pedestrian crossing, or closer to the crossing than 4 metres inside built-up areas, or within 50 metres outside built-up areas.

PORTUGAL

Código da Estrada, e seu regulamento; Loures, dezembro de 1970.

Section II

Article 7

2. The speed must especially be reduced in the following cases:

(h) At indicated pedestrian crossings.

Article 14

3. In built-up areas it is forbidden to halt or park:

(b) On pedestrian crossings indicated on the carriageway.

Section III

Article 40

3. When crossing any public road pedestrians must make sure that they can do so without danger and they cross at right angles.

At squares or markets they must make use of indicated crossings, if available. The use of crossings at other place of public roads must be made in conformity with the municipal regulations contained in the respective regulations.

SPAIN

Código de la circulación; Edición cerrada el 10 de enero de 1970.

Section III

Para. 67

If traffic is dense, the competent authorities must indicate the crossings for pedestrians, and pedestrians are prohibited from crossing the road at other places.

In streets where there are no pedestrian crossings, pedestrians must cross over at the end of a block of houses.

Section VI re urban traffic

Para. 111. Pedestrians

On roads where there are many people, pedestrian crossings must be clearly indicated, and pedestrians may cross over there only when the signals are given for traffic to stop.

SWEDEN

Vägtrafikförfattningar n.m.; 1 Vägtrafikförordningen,
vägtrafikförordning 28 sept. 1951 (m. 648).

Note. The regulation was introduced by Royal Decree of 3rd June
1966 (No. 390).

§ 48a

Drivers of vehicles must keep to a speed that is low enough
having regard to the circumstances, when the vehicle approaches
a crossing. Drivers must give way to pedestrians crossing a
carriageway or on the point of crossing a carriage way at a
controlled crossing in conformity with the directions of a traffic
signal or a police constable. Drivers must stop to allow pedestrians
to cross over an uncontrolled crossing if this is necessary to
avoid danger or inconvenience to the pedestrian.

§ Stopping and parking

2. Vehicles must not stop or park on the road without traffic
conditions giving cause therefor:

(e) on pedestrian crossings or within a distance of 10 metres
before a crossing.

§ 60

1. Pedestrians are obliged, where this is required to avoid danger
or inconvenience to other traffic, to observe the following:
Pedestrians intending to cross carriageway must use crossings
if these exist nearby.

SWITZERLAND

Bundesgesetz über den Strassenverkehr (19th December 1958)
(As at 1st November 1969)

Article 33

1. Pedestrians must be enable to cross the road in a proper manner.
2. Before zebra crossings drivers must drive with special care and halt if necessary to give precedence to pedestrians who are already on the crossing or are about to step on to it.

Article 49

2. Pedestrians must cross the road carefully and in the shortest way, if possible on a zebra crossing. They have precedence on such a crossing but must not step on to it unexpectedly.

Ordonnance sur les règles de la circulation routière (13th November 1962).

Art. 6 (Art. 33 LCR)

1. Before pedestrian crossings where the traffic is not regulated, drivers must reduce speed early enough so as to be able to give precedence to pedestrians, especially those giving a hand-signal. They must give precedence to all pedestrians walking on the crossing in front of the vehicle.

Art. 12 (Arts. 34, para. 4; 37, para. 1, LCR)

3. When the traffic is stopped, drivers must not halt on a pedestrian crossing, at an intersection, block the path of crossing vehicles.

Art. 18 (Art, 37, para. 2, LCR)

2. It is forbidden to halt intentionally (1)
(e) On pedestrian crossings and less than 10 metres before them.

Art. 19 (Art. 37, para. 2, LCR)

2. It is forbidden to park:

(a) Anywhere halting is not allowed (2)

Art. 47 (Art. 49, para. 2, LCR)

1. Pedestrians must step on to the road cautiously especially if they are close to a halted vehicle, and must cross the road without loitering, They must use pedestrian crossings and also footbridges or subways provided less than 50 metres away.

2. On pedestrian crossings where there is no traffic control, pedestrians take precedence except over trams and road railways. Where a refuge cuts a pedestrian crossing in two parts, each of these must be regarded as a separate crossing.

3. Pedestrians wishing to use their right of way must announce their intention to the driver of an approaching vehicle by placing one foot on the road and giving a clear hand-signal. They must not use their right of way when the vehicle cannot stop in time.

4. When traffic is dense, pedestrians must cross the road on the right-hand part of the crossing and if possible in groups.

(1) As regards halting close to tramways or road railway see also Art. 25, para. 5, as regards in tunnels, see Art. 39, para. 3.

(2) See Art. 18.

U.S.A.

Uniform Vehicle Code: Rules of the Road with Statutory Annotations,
Washington, 1967

Par. 11-502 - Pedestrians' right of way in cross walks

(a) When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a cross walk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(c) Paragraph (a) shall not apply under the conditions stated in section 11-503 (b).

(d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked cross walk or at any unmarked cross walk at an intersection to permit to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

Par. 11-503 - Crossing at other than cross walks

(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked cross walk or within an unmarked cross walk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(b) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(c) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any except in a marked cross walk.

Par. 11-505 - Pedestrians to use right half of cross walks

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of cross walks.

Par. 11-1003 - Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places

(a) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall:

1. Stop, stand or park a vehicle:

d. On a cross walk;

2. Stand or park a vehicle, wether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers;

c. Within 20 feet of a cross walk at an intersection.

United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, Vienna, 1968

Article 11 Overtaking and movement of traffic in lines

9. A vehicle shall not overtake another vehicle which is approaching a pedestrian crossing marked on the carriageway or sign-posted as such, or which is stopped immediately before the crossing, otherwise than at a speed low enough to enable it to stop immediately if a pedestrian is on the crossing. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing Contracting Parties or subdivisions thereof from prohibiting overtaking within a prescribed distance from a pedestrian crossing, or from imposing stricter requirements on a driver of a vehicle proposing to overtake another vehicle stopped immediately before such a crossing.

Article 20 Rules applicable to pedestrians

6. (a) Pedestrians wishing to cross a carriageway shall not step on to it without exercising care; they shall use a pedestrian crossing whenever there is one nearby.

(b) In order to cross the carriageway at a pedestrian crossing sign-posted as such or indicated by markings on the carriageway:

(i) If the crossing is equipped with light signals for pedestrians, the latter shall obey the instructions given by such lights;

(ii) If the crossing is not equipped with such lights, but vehicular traffic is regulated by traffic light signals or by an authorized official, pedestrians shall not step into the carriageway while the traffic light signal or the signal given by the authorized official indicates that vehicles may proceed along it;

(iii) At other pedestrian crossings, pedestrians shall not step on to the carriageway without taking the distance and speed of approaching vehicles into account.

(c) In order to cross the carriageway elsewhere than at a pedestrian crossing sign-posted as such or indicated by markings on the carriageway, pedestrians shall not step on to the carriageway without first making sure that they can do so without impeding vehicular traffic.

(d) Once they have started to cross a carriageway, pedestrians shall not take an unnecessarily long route, and shall not linger or stop on the carriageway unnecessarily.

7. However, Contracting Parties or sub-divisions thereof may impose stricter requirements on pedestrians crossing the carriageway.

Article 21 Behaviour of drivers towards pedestrians

1. (b) If vehicular traffic is not regulated at that crossing by traffic light signals or by an authorized official, drivers shall approach the crossing only at a speed low enough not to endanger pedestrians using, or about to use, it; if necessary, they shall stop to allow such pedestrians to cross.

3. No provision of this Article shall be construed as preventing Contracting Parties or sub-divisions thereof from:

Requiring drivers of vehicles to stop in all cases when pedestrians are using, or about to use, a pedestrian crossing sign-posted as such or indicated by markings on the carriageway in the conditions laid down in Article 20 of this Convention, or:

Prohibiting them from preventing or obstructing the passage of pedestrians who are crossing the carriageway at or very near an intersection even if there is at that point no pedestrian crossing sign-posted as such or indicated by markings on the carriageway.

Article 23 Standing and parking

3 (a) The standing or parking of a vehicle on the carriageway shall be prohibited:

(i) On pedestrian crossings, on crossings for cyclists, and on level-crossings.

Regulations	motorists						pedestrians		
	approach crossing at moderate speed	stop for pedestrians on crossing	overtaking before crossing		no stopping and/or parking on crossing	no parking before or after a crossing	use of crossing compulsory	no crossing over within given distance	wheeled traffic not to be endangered
			yes	no					
Belgium	x	x	1 x		x		x	x	x
Denmark	x	x	1 x		x		x	x	x
Germany	x	x			x		x		
Great Britain	x	x	1 x	x	x		x		x
France		x			x		x	50 m	x
Ireland		x			x		x	14.5 m	x
Italy		x		x	x		x	100 m	x
Luxembourg	x	x		x	x		x	50 m	x
Netherlands	x	x		x	x		x	30 m	
Norway					x				
Austria	x	x		x	x		x	25 m	x
Portugal	x				x		x		
Spain					x		x		
USA		x		x	x		x		
Sweden	x	x			x		x		
Switzerland	x	x			x		x	50 m	x
United Nations	x	x	1 x		x		x		x

- 1) If no pedestrians on crossing
- 2) when pedestrian crossing is near an intersection
- 3) in built-up areas 4 metres before and after outside built-up areas 50 metres before and after