4 meters, in which trees and light poles can be accommodated. If transit lines are to be provided within the median than 3.5 to 5 meters can be added for each transit line.

2. Carriageway width; which is dependent on the number of lanes that are to be placed within the carriageway. Typically, each lane is 3.65 meters wide and a minimum of 2 lanes are provide in a non controlled access road. However, the number of lanes can be more than 2, e.g. 5 or 6 in each direction, depending on the road hierarchy – which is determined by the functionality of the road and the traffic volume that will be traversing on that road.
3. Utility corridor width; which is dependent on the types of utilities and services that are to the placed within the utility corridor. Each utility and service provider has its own corridor width requirements, which are detailed in Sections 4.4.
4. Width of service road; which is dependent on the number of service lanes. The minimum width of service road lane can be considered as 3 meters, however, 3.65 meters is recommended for safety reasons. A minimum of 1 and maximum of 2 lanes are provided in the service road corridors, depending on the traffic volumes that are to traverse on these roads.
5. Parking and Sidewalk; which are optional elements and may vary based on the functionality and hierarchy of the road. However, the width of parallel parking is commonly taken as 2.5 meters.
6. Railway corridor width; which is dependent on the number of railway lines to be laid within the ROW. The railway corridor is located at the extreme left and/or right edge of the ROW and with the provision of two transit lines traversing along the route the corridor width will be 30 meters.

The above six elements are usually within a ROW of non controlled road and are presented in Figure 8.