305.04 SECTOR ROAD CROSS SECTION

The cross section for sector roads will consist of an undivided two-directional roadway. Curbs shall be provided along both edges of pavement.

Pavement and Lane Widths - Lane width shall be 3.65 m for two lanes in each direction and 4.0 to 5.0 m for one lane in each direction.

Free Right Turn Islands and Lanes - No free right turn islands or lanes shall be used in the design of sector roads.

Left Turn Lanes - Left turn lanes shall not be used in the design of sector roads.

Parking Loading/Unloading Lanes - Generally, no loading or unloading lanes shall be provided on Sector Roads. It is up to the designer and Design Project Manager to determine the need and type of on-street sector road parking. If required, see Section 211, Parking.

Median - Sector roads shall not have medians.

Curbs - Curbs shall be provided along the outside edge of sector roads. Types and uses are shown in the current Standard Drawings.

Sidewalks - Sidewalk widths and locations will vary but minimum width shall be 2.0 m. Whenever possible a 2.0 m wide sidewalk dividing the pavement and green areas should be provided. The sidewalk surface will slope toward the roadway at a uniform cross slope of 1.0 percent.

Pedestrian crosswalk ramps shall be used at all intersections and all other locations where main pedestrian traffic crosses curb lines.

Cross Slope - All pavement will have a 1.5 percent uniform cross slope either at a straight cross slope from one edge of pavement to the other or by utilizing a crowned roadway design. Sector roads shall not have superelevation.

Profile Grade Line - The profile grade line for sector roads shall be the centerline or as determined by the Consultant.

305.05 FRONTAGE ROAD CROSS SECTION

Pavement and Lane Widths - The minimum paved cross section for urban frontage roads shall be two 3.65 m lanes with curbing. The minimum paved cross section for rural frontage roads shall be 3.65 m lanes with 1.2 m paved shoulders.

Cross Slope - All pavement will have a 1.5 percent uniform cross slope either at a straight cross slope from one edge of pavement to the other or by utilizing a crowned roadway design.

Outer Separation - Outer separation is the distance from the main road travelled way to the frontage road travelled way. In urban and mountainous areas, the outer separation should be 8.0 m minimum. In rural areas, other than mountainous terrain, the outer separation should 12.0 m minimum.

Headlight Glare - Frontage road design shall account for potential headlight glare interfering with the vision of oncoming motorists. The preferred measures to prevent headlight glare interference on new construction are wider outer separations, revised alignment and raised or lowered profiles.

306 HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CLEARANCES

306.01 HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES

Unshielded Horizontal Clearance - The minimum desired horizontal clearance between the travelled way edge and fixed objects shall be the clear zone width. Fixed objects within the clear zone shall be eliminated, moved, redesigned (breakaway design), or shielded (see barrier design below) where practical.

Shielded Horizontal Clearance - If fixed objects cannot be eliminated, moved or redesigned then lesser clearance is allowable if barriers or guardrail is used to shield the object.

The clearance to fixed objects such as bridge rails, concrete barriers, abutments, retaining walls or noise barriers on all roadway facilities, shall be equal to the standard roadway shoulder