GEOMETRIC DESIGN STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION STREETS (GS- SSR)
TABLE 2 – SHOULDER AND DITCH SECTION

		HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROLS Maximum 2:1 Cut or Fill Slope					SHOULDER AND DITCH ROADWAYS Minimum ditch width (front slope*) should be 4 feet or greater, based on slopes of 3:1 or flatter (Gentler slopes promote homeowner maintenance of ditches) *Width includes 3' for the G.R. Installation		
PROJECTED TRAFFIC VOLUME (ADT)	MINIMUM DESIGN SPEED (MPH) (NOT POSTED SPEED)	CURVE DATA		SUGGESTED MAXIMUM % GRADE	MINIMUM SIGHT DISTANCE		MINIMUM PAVEMENT WIDTH	MINIMUM GRADED SHOULDER WIDTH		CLEAR ZONE (measured from edge of roadway pavement)
		MINIMUM CENTERLINE RADIUS	SUPER-ELEV.		STOPPING	INTERSECTIONS		FILL W/ G.R.*	CUT OR FILL	
UP TO 400	20	110' (6)	NONE	10 (2)	125'(7)	200'	18'	7'	4' (1)	6' (3)
401 - 2000	25	200'	NONE	10 (2)	155'	280'	22' (4)	9'	6' (5)	7'
2001 - 4000	30	335'	NONE	10 (2)	200'	335'	24'	11'	8'	12'

NOTES:

For streets with volumes over 4000 or serving heavy commercial or industrial traffic; use the appropriate geometric design standard. (see VDOT's Road Design Manual)

The roadway with the highest volume will govern the sight distance.

Right Of Way requirements can be found in Section B-4.1 Right Of Way.

1. When pedestrian facilities are provided behind ditches, the shoulder width may be r educed to a minimum of 2 feet.

2. For mountainous terrain, maximum percent of grade may be 16% for ADT up t o 400 a nd 14% for 401-4000 ADT.

3. Clear zone widths may be reduced with the concurrence of the resident engineer where terrain or social/environmental impact considerations are appropriate.

4. 18' minimum with < 600 A DT in mountainous terrain. For normal conditions 20' minimum with < 1500 ADT.

5. 2' minimum in mountainous terrain with < 600 A DT. For normal conditions 5' minimum with 401-1500 ADT.

6. 100' minimum radius allowed in mountainous terrain.

7. Based on 25 MPH Design Speed.

* Rev. 7/06