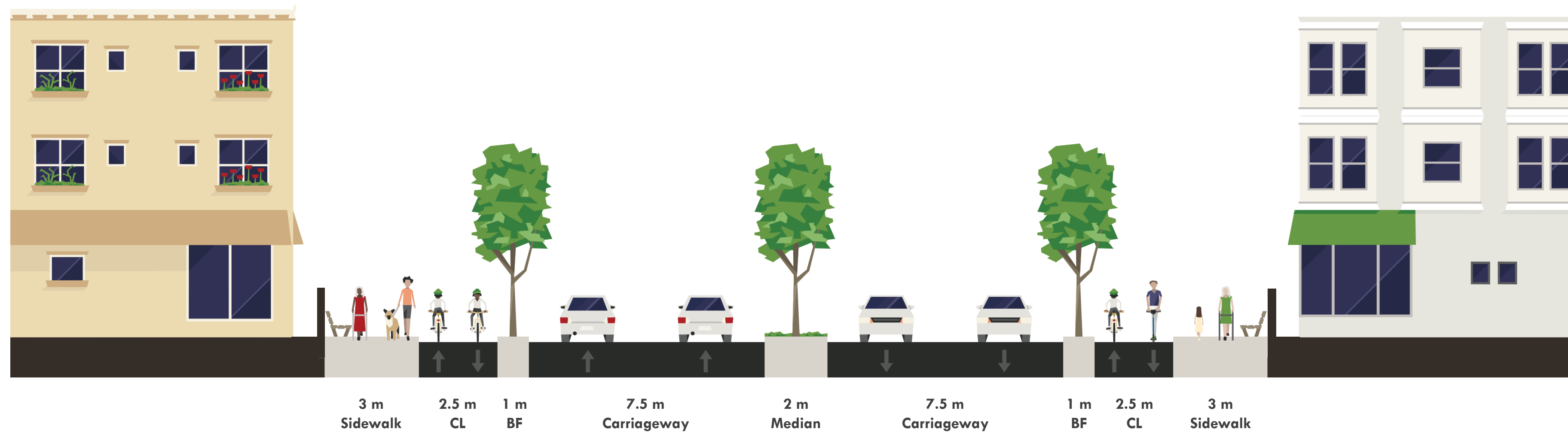


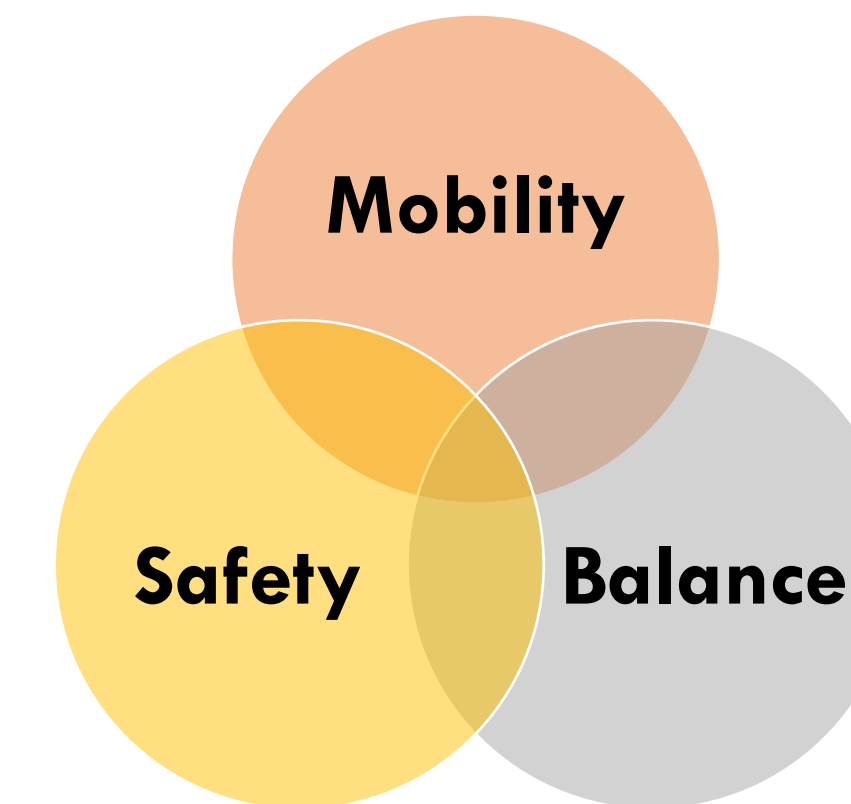
# CROSS SECTION DEVELOPMENT: SUB-ARTERIAL ROADS

## A TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF A SUB ARTERIAL ROAD



## SUB ARTERIAL ROAD

Collects traffic from Collector roads to lead them to Arterial roads.



Guidelines for designing a sub arterial road

## KEY MAP



## LEGEND

CL=Cycle Lane  
BF=Buffer

## Spacing of Sub-Arterial roads



Low intensity residential  
3-5 km



High intensity, CBD  
0.5 km

Spacing may vary from about 0.5 km in the central business district to 3 to 5 km in the suburban fringes.

The design of a Sub arterial road network must

- Respect present and future conditions, the **public's vision** for the future,
- And how the network can best balance the **natural environment, connectivity, access, mobility, and safety.**



Create **“eyes on the street”** – by removing setbacks and boundary walls and building to the edge of the street ROW. This would allow people from inside to look out on to the pavement, thus **discouraging misbehavior, shady corners, peeing, etc.)**



**SOLAR** Street Lighting for pedestrians and bicycles and a **green environment.**



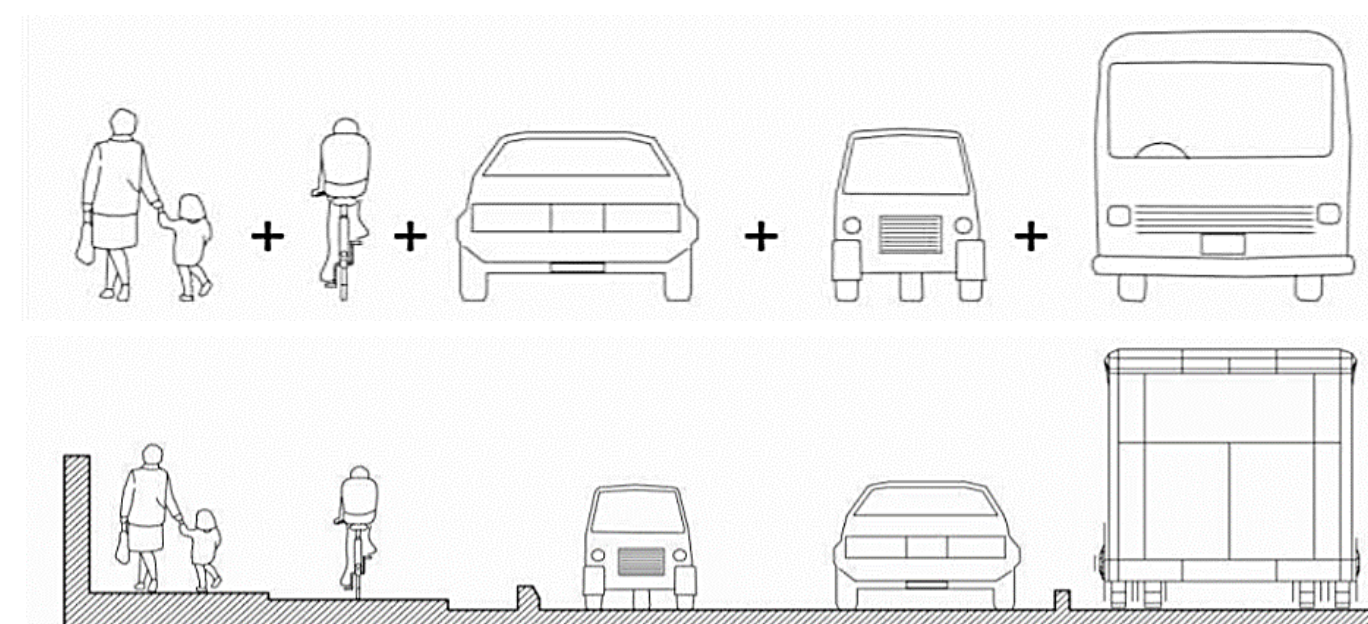
**Universal accessibility,** an important aspect of mobility and balance.



**Traffic signal system with “Pedestrian only” phase.** This is to ensure the comfortable and safe crossing of pedestrians.

Typical situation on a **Sub-arterial road in India.**

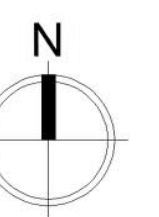
Demand by all street user must be taken into consideration to create **“complete streets”**.



Designed **for all the different types** of road users on the street.

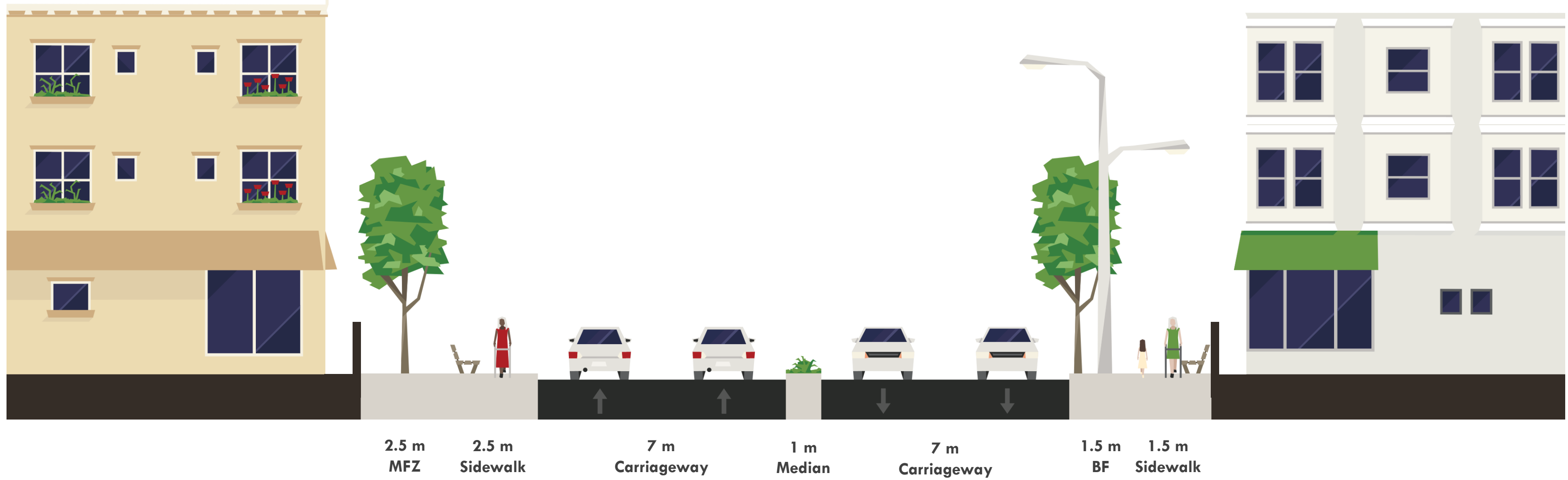
A multi-modal corridor includes provisions for bicyclists, pedestrians, and transit riders **for better flow of traffic.**

**Bike boxes** help cyclists make left or right turns by placing them in front of traffic at a red light.



# CROSS SECTION DEVELOPMENT: COLLECTOR ROAD

## A TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF A COLLECTOR ROAD



### Spacing of Collector roads



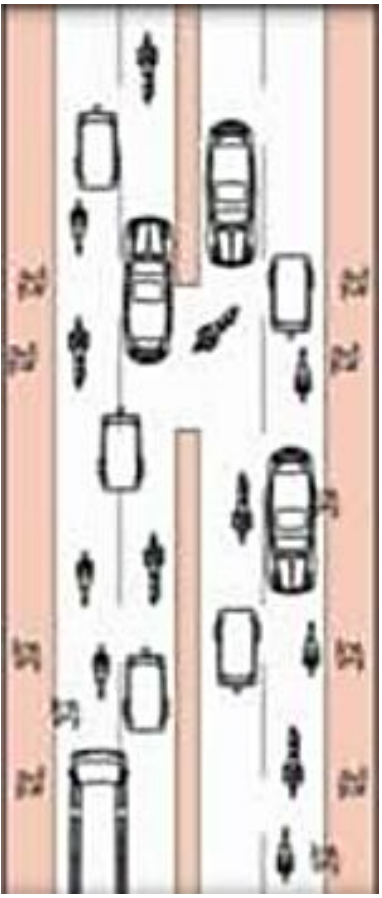
Low intensity residential  
0.9 – 1.8 km



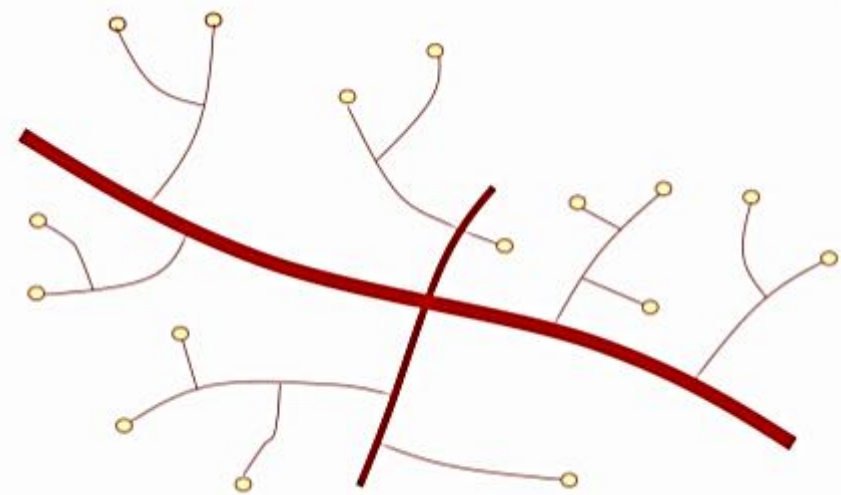
High intensity, CBD  
0.2 - 0.4 km

Local officials also must consider street spacing guidelines to promote the **efficient development** of an **expanding transportation system**.

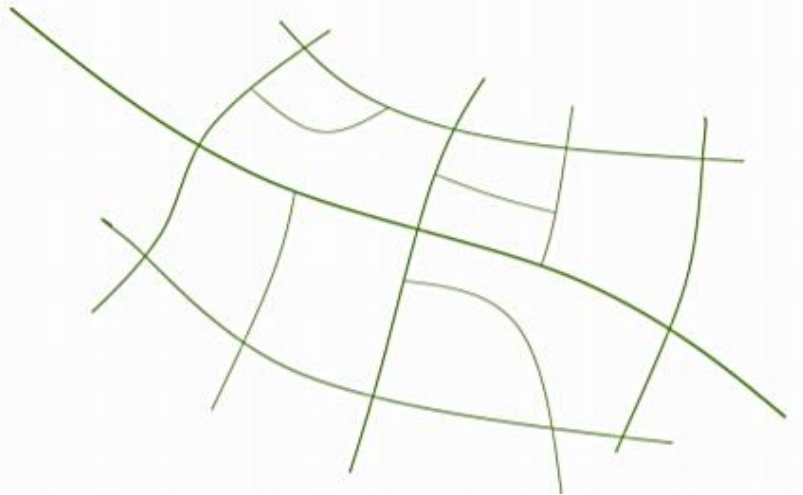
Spacing may vary from about 0.2 km in the central business district to 1.8 km in the suburban fringes..



Typical situation on a **collector road in India**.



Limited connectivity which results in heavy reliance on arterial system



Well connected streets showing function of collector roads



**“Complete streets”**: the transformation of vehicle-dominated thoroughfares in urban and suburban areas into community oriented streets that safely and conveniently accommodate **all modes of travel**.

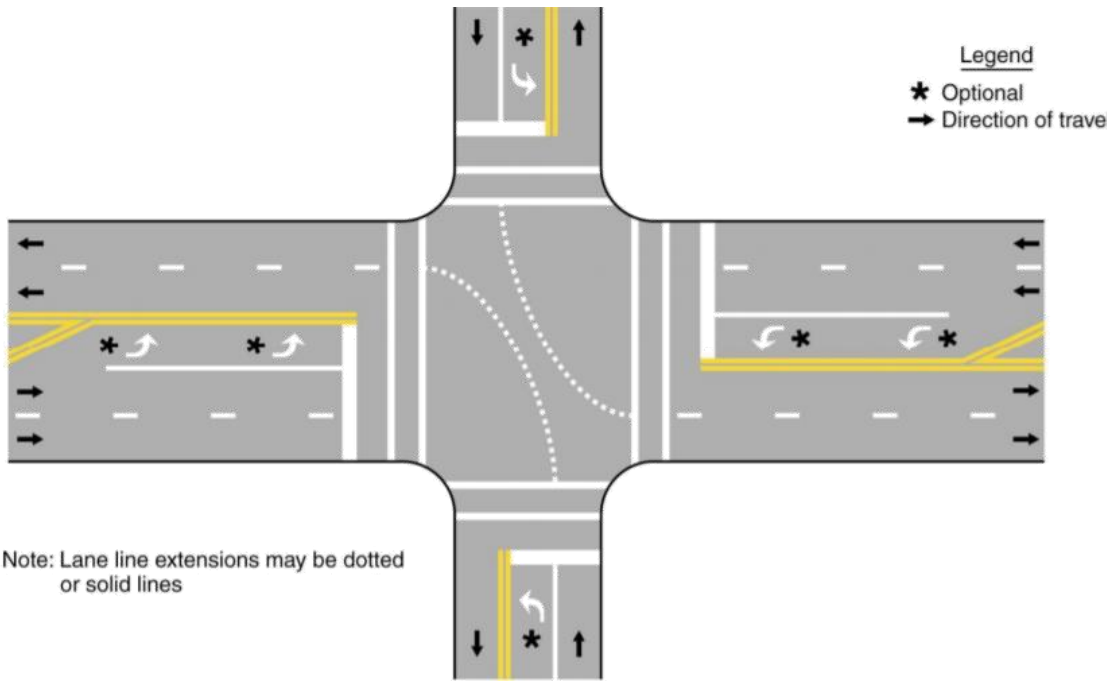
Emphasis on active lifestyles, energy conservation (Access Nashville, 2040).

## COLLECTOR ROAD

A street for collecting and distributing traffic from local streets to higher order streets.

The design of a collector road network must

- Respect present and future conditions, the **public's vision** for the future,
- And how the network can best balance the **natural environment, connectivity, access, mobility, and safety**.



### Intersection and Minor Street Treatments

These pavement markings can reduce driver confusion and increase safety by guiding drivers through complex intersections.

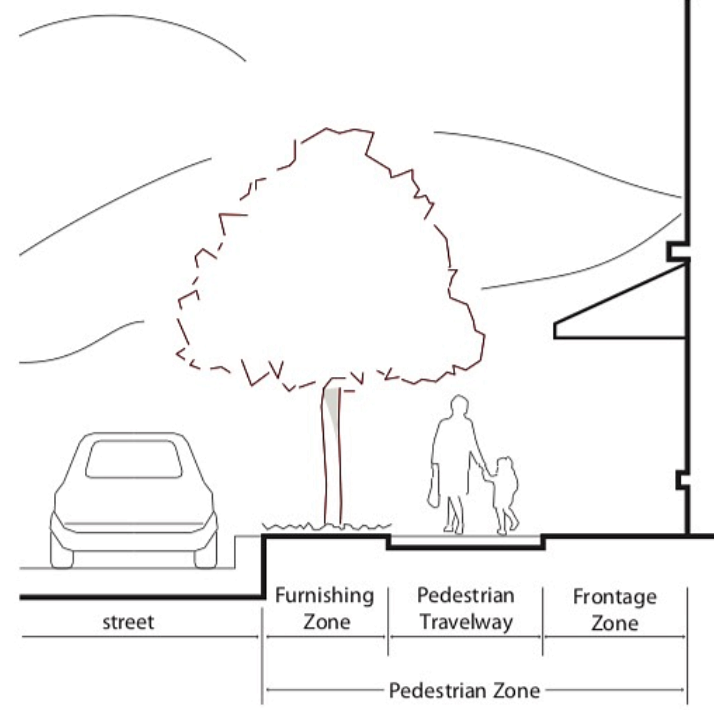


Create commercial/ hawking zones at regular intervals (10 minute walk from every home in the city) **to encourage walkability, increase street activity and provide safety.** (e.g. Mumbai, Shanghai)



**Divided zones** for pedestrian way along with a dead width.

**Ease of crossing** on a sub arterial road is important due to the high traffic volume.



## KEY MAP



## LEGEND

MFZ=Multi Functional Zone  
BF=Buffer

GROUP NAME:

**PEDESTRIAN WALKABILITY CROSS-SECTION INTERSECTION**

SHEET TITLE:

**Issues & Comparisons of Walkability Scores and PLOS**

SCALE:



GROUP MEMBERS

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