SECTION 24 – RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS AND FENCE

24.1 RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS 24-2
24.2 RIGHT-OF-WAY FENCE 24-2

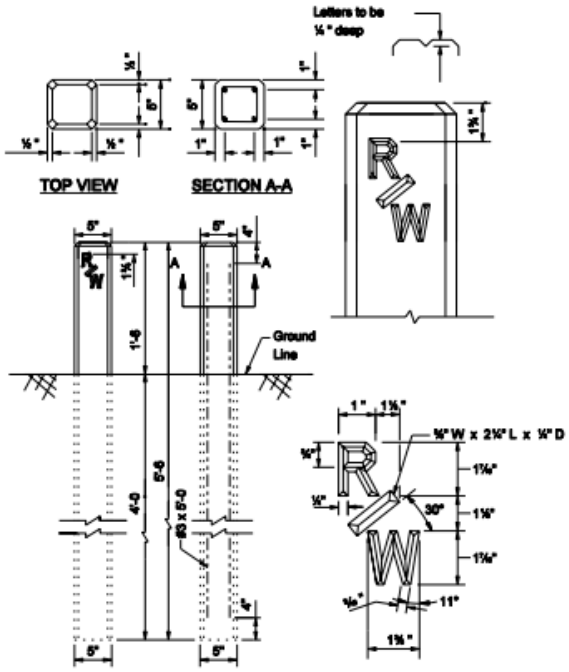
Section 24:

Right-Of-Way Markers and Fence

SECTION 24 – RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS AND FENCE

24.1 RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS

When new right-of-way markers are indicated on the plans, they must be set in accordance with 615 of the SS. In addition to new right-of-way markers, the plans should also show the number and location of existing markers required to be reset. The Standard Drawings may be referred to for details on new right of way markers as shown below.



Right-of-Way Marker Details

When existing right-of-way markers are required to be reset, care must be used in removing and handling the markers. The markers must be reset in accordance with the Standard Drawings and SS.

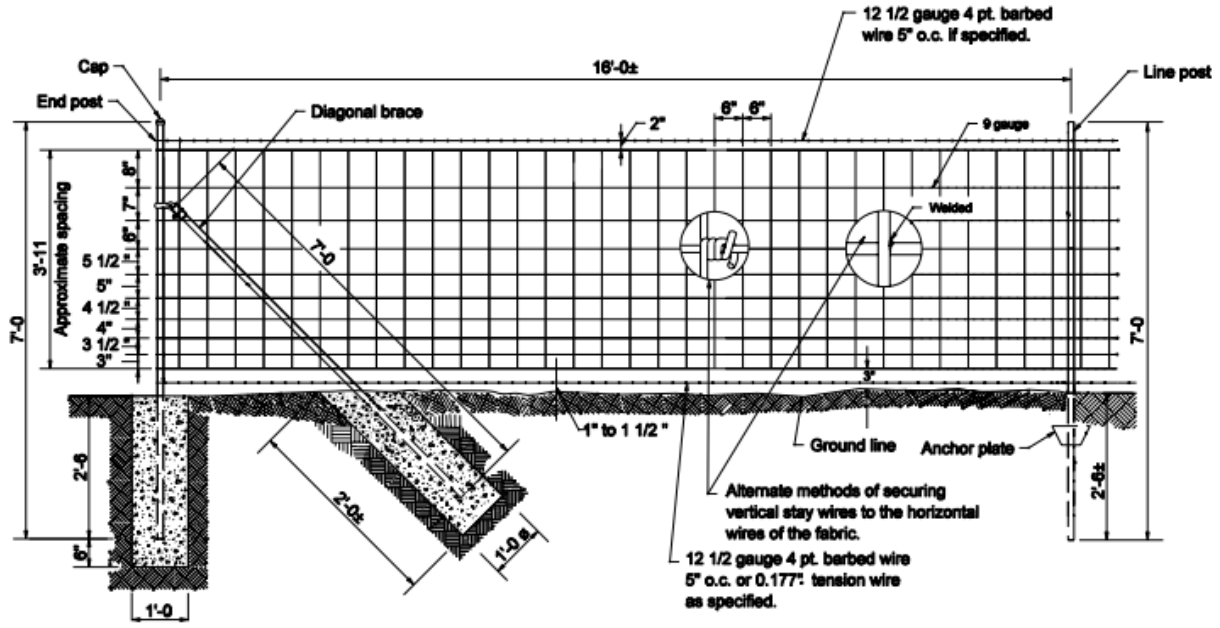
All markers should be set with the rear face of the marker on the right-of-way line and should extend 18 inches above the ground. However, discretion should be used when placing right-of-way markers at the edge of lawns. It may be desirable to set them flush with the ground in those areas.

Right-of-way markers must not be placed where the Department's right-of-way is defined and identified by right-of-way fence. In general, right-of-way markers must define all purchased and unfenced right-of-way or as otherwise noted on the plans.

24.2 RIGHT-OF-WAY FENCE

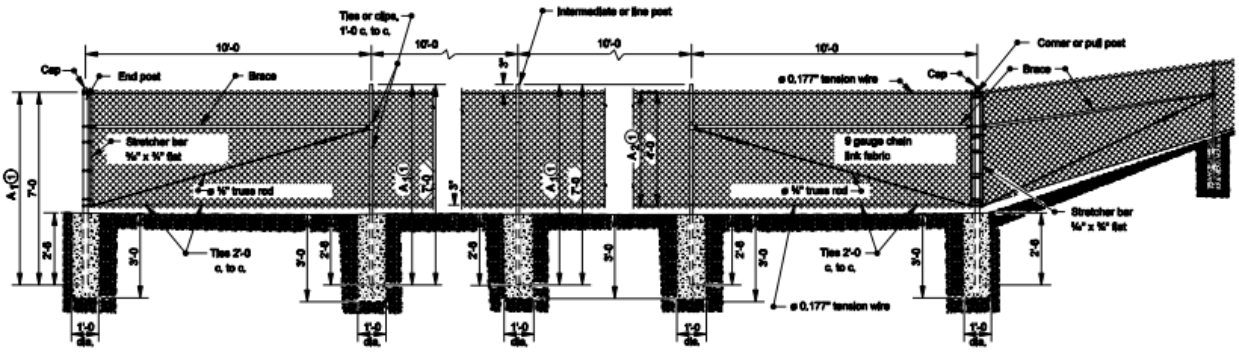
Right-of-way fence is specified on contracts at various locations meeting certain conditions. It is Department policy to place right-of-way fence along limited or controlled access highways for the purpose of preventing access to the highway except at designated locations.

There are two main types of right-of-way fencing. The first type consists of woven wire fabric, otherwise known as farm field fence.



Farm Field Type Fence

The second type is chain link type fence.



Chain Link Type Fence

The type used will be designated in the schedule of pay items as Fence, Farm Field or Fence, Chain Link. The Standard Drawings and the SS cover the details of material and installation for both types as shown in the above figures. In order to construct either type fence to the proper grade and horizontal alignment, clearing and grubbing must be performed.

Unless otherwise directed, posts and their concrete base must be set so the entire fence is inside of the right-of-way. The fence fabric must be placed on the side of the posts nearest to the mainline pavement.

There are locations when it would be advisable to erect the fence on a direct line between two points although the right-of-way may actually project beyond the fence line. An example of this situation might be seen at some corner cuts or sharp breaks in the right-of-way. Where the fence location deviates from the actual right-of-way, keep in mind that the fence must be located entirely on Department right-of-way, and that portion of right-of-way outside of the fence must be identified and marked by placing right-of-way markers at the breaks in the right-of-way.

Gaps in the fence at stream crossings or depressions must be determined in the field. Decisions on whether to gap or span a crossing will depend on the conditions at the site. Always keep the purpose of the fence in mind. If the stream or depression has a depth or span that would preclude entrance onto the right-of-way, a gap in the fence may be the logical solution.

Occasionally, there may be existing fence adjacent to Department fence that is comparable to the fence proposed in the plans This might occur in situations where some industries or institutions parallel their fencing directly adjacent to the right-of-way line. Normally, under such circumstances, best practice is to terminate the Department's fence at the point where the existing fence and the right-of-way coincide, then start planned Department fence again where the existing fence terminates or leaves the right-of-way. In such cases, abut Department fence next to the existing fence but do not fasten Department fence to the existing fence.

The SS and Standard Drawings provide for pull posts to be installed at 500 ft maximum intervals in straight runs, and at each vertical angle point of 10 degrees or more. Corner posts must be set at each horizontal angle point of 10 degrees or more. For any posts that are set in concrete, the concrete must be allowed to cure for 96 hours before materials are allowed to be placed on the posts.

As early as practicable, the PEMS should review the proposed location of the fence with the Contractor to determine the location and extent of all gaps, terminal points, locations necessitating extra length posts, and changes in horizontal and vertical direction affecting material or erection. This review should be in sufficient detail to allow the Contractor to order his fencing material with reasonable accuracy and lead time. The PEMS will measure and pay for the actual quantity placed.