

SECTION 24 – RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS AND FENCE

24.1 RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS *(Rev. 10-06-09)*

Where new right-of-way markers are called for on the plans, they must be set in accordance with section 615 of the SS. In addition to new right-of-way markers, the plans should also show the number and location of existing markers that need to be reset

When right-of-way markers already in place are required to be reset, care must be exercised in removing and handling the markers. The markers to be reset must be set in accordance with the specifications for new right-of-way markers.

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 limits of the State's right-of-way is defined and identified by right-of-way fence. In general, right-of-way markers must define all purchased right-of-way, unless fenced, or otherwise noted on the plans.

24.2 RIGHT-OF-WAY FENCE *(Rev. 10-06-09)*

Under certain conditions, right-of-way fence is specified on projects at various locations. It is the policy of the Department to place right-of-way fences along limited or controlled access highways for the purpose of denying access to the highway except at designated locations.

There are two main types of right-of-way fencing; one consists of woven wire fabric, otherwise known as farm field fence, and the other is chain link type fence. The type to be used will be designated in the schedule of pay items as Fence, Farm Field or Fence, Chain Link. The SS and the standard drawings cover the details of material and installation for both types. In order to construct either type of fence to the proper grade and horizontal alignment, clearing and grubbing must be performed.

Unless otherwise directed, posts, including the concrete base for posts, must be set in a manner that the entire fence is inside of the right-of-way; and the fence fabric must be placed on the side of the posts nearest to the mainline pavement.

There are locations where it will 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, such as encountered 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 State 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 intervening breaks in the right-of-way.

Gaps in the fence at stream crossings or depressions must be determined in the field and the decision to gap or span a crossing will depend on the conditions at the site, keeping in

mind the purpose of the fence. If the stream or depression is of such depth or span that would preclude entrance onto the right-of-way, a gap in the fence may be the logical solution.

Occasionally we find an existing fence, comparable to the fence we propose placing, such as the type installed by some industries or institutions paralleling and directly adjacent to the right-of-way line. Normally under such circumstances we would terminate our fence at the point where the existing fence and the right-of-way coincide, starting our fence again where the existing fence terminates or leaves the right-of-way. In such case, we abut the existing fence but will not fasten our fence to it.

The SS and standard drawings provide for pull posts to be installed at 500 ft maximum intervals in straight runs, and each vertical angle point of 10 degrees or more, while 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 set for 96 hours before materials can be placed on the aforementioned posts.

As early as practicable, the PE/S should review the proposed location of the fence with the contractor, determining 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 that the contractor may order his fencing material with reasonable accuracy. The PE/S will measure and pay for the actual quantity placed.