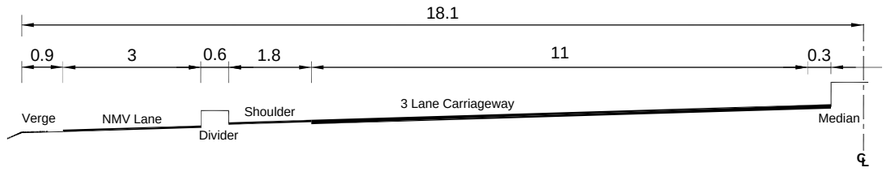
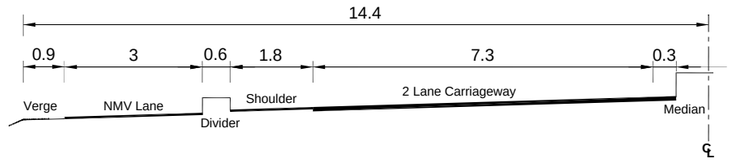
Type 1 Dual 3 lane carriageway with NMV lanes

Class 1 roads must always have NMV lanes

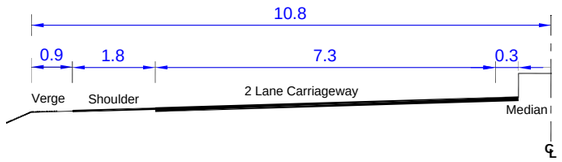


Type 2a Dual 2 lane carriageway with NMV lanes

For use where there are many NMVs, such as through towns and villages

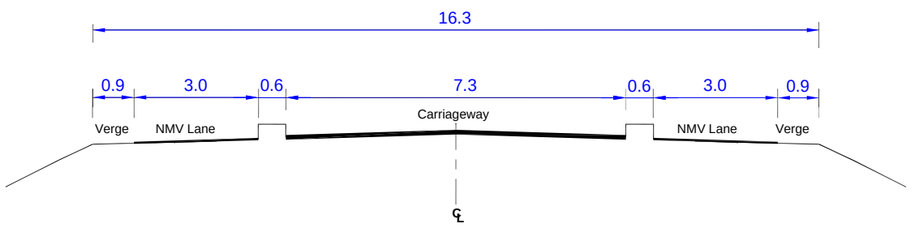


Type 2 Dual 2 lane carriageway



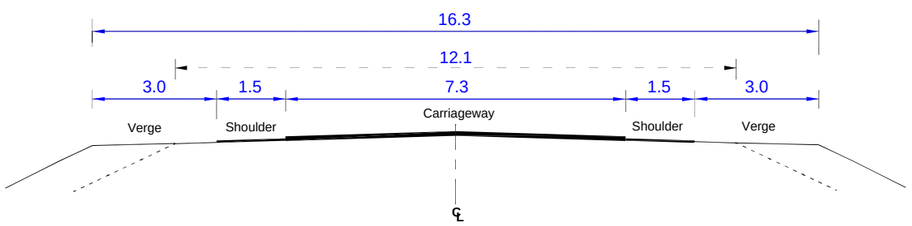
Type 3a 7.3m carriageway with NMV lanes

For use where there are many NMVs, such as through towns and villages



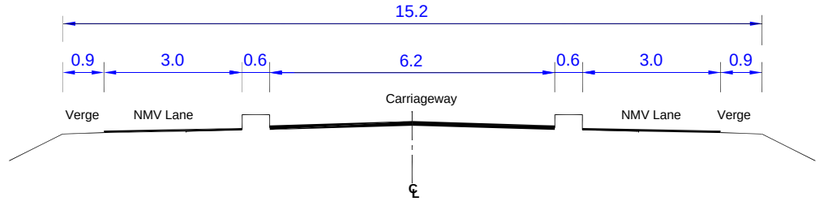
Type 3 7.3m carriageway

If it is unlikely that NMV lanes will ever be needed the road can be built with a crest width of 12.1m.

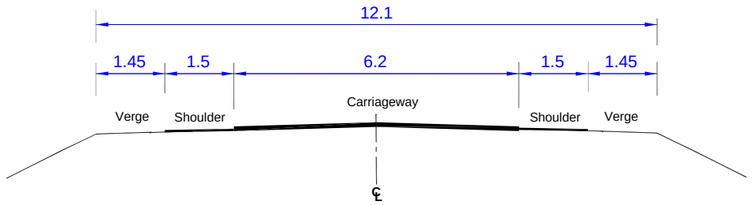


Type 4a 6.2m carriageway with NMV lanes

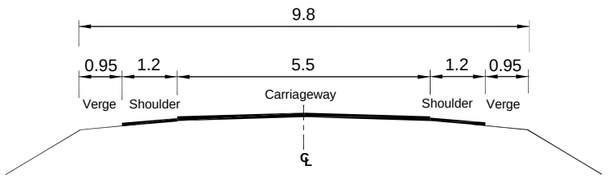
For use where there are many NMVs, such as through towns and villages



Type 4 6.2m carriageway with 1.5m shoulders



Type 5 5.5m carriageway



Type 6 3.7m single lane carriageway

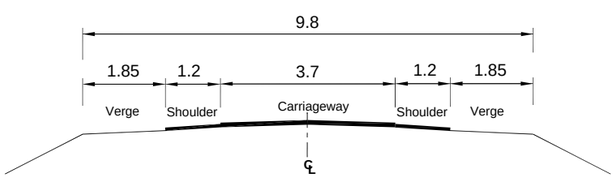


Figure 4.1 Overview of cross-sections

Notes

These are RHD standards and other cross-sections are only permissible in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Chief Engineer.

The cross-sections for Design Types 3 - 6 have extra-wide embankments in order to enable the road to be easily upgraded as traffic volumes grow.

Refer to Figures 4.2 - 4.7 for details of design capacities.