Thirty-foot Sight Triangle

1. Find the property lines for the corner lot
2. Extend the property lines along the two sides of the street until it intersects or crosses.
3. Where the property lines cross, measure back 30 feet, to find the restricted area.
4. Walls, fences or other structures and any landscaping cannot be over 30 inches from the nearest curb or over 36 inches from the nearest edge of pavement in the restricted area.

Vehicular Sight Lines for Corner Lots at Intersecting Streets

There are two methods to determine the adequacy of vehicular sight lines at street intersections.

Vehicular Sight Line Variance

1. Find the street that has the "STOP" control.
2. Find the curb or edge of pavement and extend a line across the street that has the "STOP" control. This line must be parallel to the "STOP" bar.
3. Measure a distance 15 feet along the center line of the street with the "STOP" control. This should be approximately where drivers will be when they stop.
4. Measure the curb-to-curb or pavement width of the major through street (the street that doesn't have to stop) to determine "X", which is the sight distance required to see an oncoming vehicle. (see chart below)

If the pavement width is greater than (>) 20' and less than or equal to (≤) 36', then X = \(250'\)

If the pavement width is greater than (>) 36' and less than or equal to (≤) 44', then X = 300'

If the pavement width is greater than (>) 44', then X = \((\text{posted speed limit} + 5)\) multiplied by 10

5. Measure the distance "X", along the center line of the major through street.
6. Connect point B near the "STOP" bar to point C along the center line of the major street.
7. The area where the diagonal line crosses the property line will determine the restricted area. Note that in many instances, this line may not cross property lines.
8. Walls, fences or other structures and any landscaping cannot be over 30 inches from the nearest curb or over 36 inches from the nearest edge of pavement in the restricted area.