

due to associated scenic, historic, cultural, recreational, archeological or environmental values and/or terrain constraints.

A highway has to meet at least one of the following criteria to qualify as a Parkway:

- ▶ It passes through a national or provincial park, or recreational area,
- ▶ It passes through an environmentally sensitive area,
- ▶ It has historic value,
- ▶ It is located in rugged or other major terrain constraint area,
- ▶ It serves significant cyclist and pedestrian traffic, and,
- ▶ It passes through significantly developed areas.

Some examples of Parkways are: PTH 8 in Hecla, PR 238, PTH 44 (PTH 1 East to PTH 11), and PTH 10 (Onanole North to Riding Mountain Park Boundary).

### **3) Suburban Highway:**

These are highways (two or multi-lane) typically located in a suburban community either leading to an urban centre or connecting two or more urban centres.

Characteristics of a Suburban Highway typically include:

- ▶ The visual setting and amount of developed frontage along with the density of both intersections and direct property accesses will fall between that of a rural highway and an urban arterial street.
- ▶ Because of the combination of traffic volumes, density of intersections and direct property accesses, the speed limit will typically be in the 70 - 80 km/h range.
- ▶ Traffic signals may be installed but, the route will lack the regularity of spacing found on an urban arterial street.

Because of the level of developed frontage, each Suburban Highway has its own set of constraints for design and construction. The design speed and in some cases cross section and drainage requirements may generally be lower than that of a rural highway.

Some examples of Suburban Highways are: PTH 9 (PTH 101 to Selkirk), PTH 204 (PTH 101 to Lockport), PTH 1 West through Headingley and PTH 1 West through Brandon.