

APPENDIX A
GLOSSARY

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Access	Access refers to modes of transportation which are permitted to enter or exit an area or pass a specific location (such as with a barrier incorporating gaps to permit bicycle access), or specific movements which are permitted at an intersection (such as with an obstruction which permits right turn access only). The term is also used when describing the location of driveways and walkways which provide access to a property. See <i>ingress and egress</i> .
Arterial Street	A major street for which the primary function is to provide for vehicle movement. See <i>collector street</i> and <i>local street</i> .
Channelization	The separation and direction of vehicle and pedestrian movements at an intersection into defined paths through the use of roadway features and signs.
Chicane	A series of curb extensions on alternating sides of a roadway, which narrow the roadway and require drivers to steer from one side of the roadway to the other to travel through the chicane. Typically, a series of at least three curb extensions is used.
Collector Street	A street for which vehicle movement and access are of equal importance. See <i>arterial street</i> and <i>local street</i> .
Community	A group of individuals with common interests. A community is often defined by neighbourhood boundaries, but may also include individuals who live outside the neighbourhood, but who work or operate businesses in the neighbourhood, or whose children attend school in the neighbourhood. See <i>neighbourhood</i> and <i>stakeholder</i> .
Conflict	A collision or near-collision which requires evasive action on the part of one or more persons. Conflicts generally occur between two motorists, between a motorist and cyclist, between a motorist and pedestrian, and between a cyclist and pedestrian.
Curb Extension	A horizontal intrusion of the curb into the roadway resulting in a narrower section of roadway.
Curb Radius	The circular curved curb which connects the tangent curb sections of two intersecting streets.
Curb Radius Reduction	The reconstruction of an intersection corner using a smaller radius, usually in the 3.0 m to 5.0 m range.
Curve	A horizontal or vertical deviation in a roadway. A horizontal curve appears as a bend in the roadway, requiring motorists to turn the steering wheel. A vertical curve appears either as a "crest" or a "sag" to provide for a change in gradient.
Cycle	When referring to a traffic signal, cycle describes one complete sequence of signal indications. See <i>phase</i> and <i>timing</i> .
Deflection	A vertical and/or horizontal change in the course or path of a vehicle as the result of a physical feature of a roadway. For example, a speed hump deflects the wheels, suspension and chassis of a vehicle in a vertical direction. A traffic circle requires that the vehicle be steered or deflected horizontally from its straight path to manoeuvre past the circle.

Depressed Curb	A section of concrete curb in which the height of the vertical face has been reduced to allow passage while maintaining positive guidance and drainage control. Also referred to as drop curb.
Device	A physical feature of the roadway, constructed for the purpose of affecting the movement of motor vehicles, bicycles and/or pedestrians. See <i>measure</i> and <i>regulation</i> .
Directional Closure	A curb extension or vertical barrier extending to approximately the centerline of a roadway, effectively obstructing (prohibiting) one direction of traffic.
Divert	To redirect traffic, typically through the use of physical obstructions in the roadway and/or regulatory signs.
Diverter	A raised barrier placed diagonally across an intersection, that forces traffic to turn and prevents traffic from proceeding straight through the intersection.
Egress	A way of exiting or travelling away from a location. Is used when describing which vehicle movements may be permitted at an intersection (such as with an egress-only barrier). Is also used when describing the location of driveways and walkways which provide egress from a property. See <i>access</i> .
Full Closure	A barrier extending across the entire width of a roadway, which obstructs all motor vehicle traffic movements from continuing along the roadway.
GDGCR	Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads, which provides design standards applicable to all geometric design for roads in Canada. Its general purpose is to assist in generating optimum designs for the prevailing conditions and to promote uniformity of design across Canada.
Geometry	When referring to roadway design, geometry refers to the physical characteristics and dimensions of parts of the roadway.
Guideline	A recommended practice, method or value for a specific design feature, but not a requirement. See <i>standard</i> .
Ingress	A way of entering or travelling into a location. Is used when describing which vehicle movements may be permitted at an intersection (such as an ingress-only barrier). Is also used when describing the location of driveways and walkways which provide ingress to a property. See <i>access</i> .
Intersection Channelization	Raised islands located in an intersection, used to obstruct specific traffic movements and physically direct traffic through an intersection.
Jurisdiction	A legal or other authority with responsibility and control for specific actions within a defined area.
Local street	A street for which the primary function is access to adjacent properties. See <i>arterial street</i> and <i>collector street</i> .
Local traffic	Traffic which originates from or is destined to a location within a neighbourhood. See <i>through traffic</i> .
Measure	A physical device, regulation or action which affects the movement of motor vehicles, bicycles and/or pedestrians. See <i>device</i> and <i>regulation</i> .

Median Barrier	A raised island located near the centreline of a roadway through an intersection that narrows the right of way for vehicles and prevents movements from being made.
Mode	A way or manner of travelling. Examples of common modes of transportation include drive-alone automobile travel, carpooling, transit, cycling and walking.
MUTCDC	The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada, which provides a consistent basis for the design and application of signs, signals and pavement markings.
Neighbourhood	A cohesive urban area defined by geographic features, the street network or socio-economic characteristics. With respect to traffic calming, neighbourhood boundaries are often defined by the arterial street network, which typically presents a significant barrier to travel and interaction. See <i>community</i> .
Neighbourhood Transportation Management	A phrase often used to describe an approach which encompasses traffic calming measures as well as design, operations, legal and other techniques to address transportation issues within a neighbourhood, such as speeding and excessive volumes or conflicts.
On-Street Parking	The reduction of the roadway width available for vehicle movement by allowing motor vehicles to park adjacent and parallel to the curb.
Parking Restriction	A limitation which prevents vehicles from being parked in specific locations, at specific times, or for specific types of vehicles. Most often used to control on-street parking.
Phase	When referring to traffic signals, phase describes the part of a cycle allocated to any combination of vehicle movements which receive the right of way simultaneously.
Plan	A formulated and sufficiently detailed description of how an objective or number of objectives are to be accomplished. A traffic calming plan typically describes measures to be used, where they are to be located, in what order and at what times they will be implemented, and how the costs of the measures will be funded.
Raised Crosswalk	A marked pedestrian crosswalk at an intersection or mid-block location constructed at a higher elevation than the adjacent roadway.
Raised Intersection	An intersection — including crosswalks — constructed at a higher elevation than the adjacent roadways.
Raised Median Island	An elevated median constructed on the centreline of a two-way roadway to reduce the overall width of the adjacent travel lanes.
Raised Median Through Intersection	An elevated median located on the centreline of a two-way roadway through an intersection, which prevents left turns and through movements to and from the intersecting roadway.
Regulation	A prescribed rule, supported by legislation. See <i>device</i> and <i>measure</i> .
Retrofit	The reconstruction of a roadway or other transportation facility with physical improvements to the existing design.

Right-in/Right-out Island	A raised triangular island at an intersection approach which obstructs left turns and through movements to and from the intersecting street or driveway.
Rolled Curb	A concrete curb in which the face is sloped or curved away from the vertical.
Roundabout	Similar to a traffic circle. Roundabouts are typically used on arterial and collector streets, and are distinguished by Yield signs and raised median islands on all approaches, and in some cases, flare of the entry approach to two or more lanes. See <i>traffic circle</i> .
Rumble Strips	Raised buttons, bars or grooves closely spaced at regular intervals on the roadway that create both noise and vibration in a moving vehicle.
Self-enforcing	A traffic calming measure which does not require police enforcement in order to be effective. A speed hump is self-enforcing, for example, whereas a posted maximum legal vehicle speed is not self-enforcing.
Short-cutting	Traffic which is travelling through a neighbourhood to bypass congestion on the arterial street network, or to make use of a more direct route. See <i>through traffic</i> .
Sidewalk Extension	A sidewalk is continued across a local street intersection. For a "raised" sidewalk extension, it is continued at its original elevation, with the local roadway raised to the level of the sidewalk at the intersection. For an "unraised" sidewalk extension, the sidewalk is lowered to the level of the roadway.
Signalized	An intersection at which traffic signals have been installed, typically to control vehicle movements on all approaches. May also describe a location which has been signalized to permit pedestrians to actuate signals which stop vehicles on an arterial street or collector street so the pedestrians may cross.
Speed Hump	A raised area of a roadway, which deflects both the wheels and frame of a traversing vehicle.
Speeding	To determine whether speeding is a problem on a street during a particular time period, the 85th percentile speed of all vehicles passing during the time period is typically regarded as the representative speed. The 85th percentile speed is the speed exceeded by the fastest 15% of vehicles. When the 85th percentile speed exceeds the maximum legal vehicle speed, this is generally considered as indicating a speeding problem.
Stakeholder	An individual or organization with an interest in transportation issues in a neighbourhood or specific location. Examples of stakeholders include residents associations, a chamber of commerce, a local transit agency, cycling advocates, an agency assisting disabled persons, and school boards. See <i>community</i> .
Standard	A value for a specific design feature, which practice or theory has shown to be appropriate where the prevailing circumstances are normal, and where no unusual constraints influence the design.
Streetscaping	A means of enhancing the street environment for all users of the right of way, and a means of modifying motorists behaviour, through the use of physical features which provide protection, coherence, security, convenience, community identify, way-finding and orientation, aesthetic quality and interest along an urban street.

Textured Crosswalk	A crosswalk incorporating a textured and/or patterned surface which contrasts with the adjacent roadway.
Through Traffic	Traffic which travels through a neighbourhood, and does not originate from, nor is destined to, a location within the neighbourhood. See <i>local traffic</i> and <i>short-cutting</i> .
Timing	When referring to traffic signals, timing describes the amount of time allocated to each interval within each signal phase. For example, 25 seconds might be allocated to the green interval, followed by a 4-second yellow interval and a 4-second all-red interval, before the next phase begins. See <i>cycle</i> and <i>phase</i> .
Traffic Calming	The combination of mainly physical measures that reduce the negative effects of motor vehicle use, alter driver behaviour and improve conditions for non-motorized street users.
Traffic Circle	A raised island located in the centre of an intersection, which requires vehicles to travel through the intersection in a counter-clockwise direction around the island.
Traffic Management	The change in traffic routing or flow within a neighbourhood street system through a combination of measures which alter route options.
Turn Prohibition	A regulation prohibiting a left turn or right turn at an intersection.
Volume	When referring to traffic, volume is a measure of the number of vehicles which travel along a section of roadway or make a particular movement during a specific time period. Most often, traffic volumes are indicated as vehicles per hour during the peak hour, or vehicles per 24-hour period.

