

GLOSSARY

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> .