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British Standard Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms

Part 2. Civil engineering

Section 2.4 Highway and railway engineering

Subsection 2.4.1 Highway engineering

Glossaire de la construction et des travaux publics

Partie 2. Travaux publics

Section 2.4 Construction de routes et de chemins de fer

Sous-section 2.4.1-Construction de routes

Begriffe für den Hoch- und Tiefbau

Teil 2. Tiefbau

Abschnitt 2.4 Autobahn- und Eisenbahnbau

Unterabschnitt 2.4.1 Autobahnbau

Contents

	Page		Page
Foreword	2	241 72 Behaviour	20
Glossary		241 73 Parking	21
241 1 Highway types	3	241 74 Traffic signs	21
241 2 Components of the highway	5	241 75 Traffic signals	22
241 21 Main components	5	Figures	
241 22 Subsidiary components	6	1 Highway components (diagrammatic)	25
241 3 Highway design	8	2 Flexible pavement (diagrammatic)	26
241 31 Appraisal	8	3 Rigid pavement (diagrammatic)	26
241 32 General layout	10	4 Flexible composite pavement (diagrammatic)	27
241 33 Junction layout	10	5 Rigid composite pavement (diagrammatic)	27
241 34 Design of pavements	12	6 Types of at grade junction (diagrammatic)	28
241 35 Types and design of structures	12	7 Roundabout (diagrammatic)	28
241 4 Highway geometry	13	8 Types of grade-separated junction (diagrammatic)	29
241 5 Construction	14	9 Types of mini roundabout (diagrammatic)	31
241 51 Materials	14	10 Types of rural at grade junction (diagrammatic)	33
241 52 Earthworks	16	11 Typical layout for right-turning traffic (diagrammatic)	34
241 53 Drainage	16	12 Transition curve	34
241 54 Pavement construction	16	Index	35
241 6 Properties and tests	17		
241 61 Properties	17		
241 62 Tests	18		
241 7 Traffic engineering	19		
241 71 Basic terms	19		

Foreword

This Subsection of Part 2 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Committee. This Subsection includes the majority of terms relating to highways from BS 892 'Glossary of highway engineering terms' which will be amended accordingly. It covers that branch of civil engineering concerned with the planning, design, construction and maintenance of roads and the regulation of traffic on them.

A general introduction to and explanation of this glossary is given in Part 0 of BS 6100 which itemizes the Parts, Sections and Subsections into which this glossary is divided and provides a general alphabetical index of all the terms in the Sections and Subsections already published. Those using individual Sections and Subsections of this glossary are urged to consult Part 0 when doing so.

The other Sections of this Part are as follows.

- 2.1 Structural design and elements
- 2.2 Sub-structures. Earthworks. Foundations. Tunnels
- 2.3 Superstructures. Bridges. Large span structures
- 2.5 Hydraulic engineering and construction work
- 2.6 Natural waters. Inland. Coastal. Marine
- 2.7 Public health. Environmental engineering
- 2.8 Pipelines. Ducts

The other Subsection of this Section is as follows.

2.4.2 Railway engineering

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers which are found against the term in the body of the Subsection. There they are arranged in a classified order, each term having an individual number consisting of seven digits in two parts, the first of three digits, the second of four. The first three digits represent the number of the Part, Section and Subsection. The fourth digit represents the group of terms, the fifth digit represents the subgroup of terms and the last two digits represent the place within the subgroup.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below the preferred terms with their status indicated, e.g. 'deprecated', 'Scottish'. These terms are not individually numbered but are included in the index with a reference to the preferred term. Terms of more than one word, e.g. 'peakhour clearway' are written in a direct style, not as 'clearway, peakhour'. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term.

It is to be noted that, while this Section deals with the more basic terms connected with civil engineering, many of the head terms relating to more specific aspects will occur only in the other, relevant Sections. Conversely, it has been considered necessary to repeat in this Section certain terms from Section 1.0. Where this occurs, the definitions of such terms are preceded by an asterisk (*).

Italicized words in definitions indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this Subsection.

NOTE. The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

241 1 Highway types

No.	Term	Definition
241 1001	highway	Way over which the public have the right to pass. The right may be restricted to specific classes of traffic.
241 1002	road roadway <i>deprecated</i>	*Surfaced way mainly for vehicles.
241 1003	street	<i>Road</i> that is partly or wholly flanked by buildings established along one or both frontages and which may or may not be a <i>highway</i> .
241 1004	primary route	Route, consisting of <i>roads</i> other than <i>motorways</i> , that forms part of a national network of important through routes. It is signed in a distinctive manner.
241 1005	major road	<i>Road</i> to which is assigned a permanent priority of <i>traffic</i> movement over that of other <i>roads</i> .
241 1006	minor road	<i>Road</i> that is assigned a lesser <i>traffic</i> value than that of a <i>major road</i> .
241 1007	single track road	<i>Road</i> used by <i>traffic</i> in both directions but of insufficient width to allow two vehicles to pass except where it is widened to permit passing and overtaking.
241 1008	private street	Generally, a <i>street</i> or <i>road</i> (whether or not constituting a public <i>right of way</i> (1)) provided mainly to give access to adjoining premises, and not maintained by the highway authority.
241 1009	all-purpose road	<i>Road</i> for the use of all classes of <i>traffic</i> .
241 1010	dual carriageway road divided carriageway <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Road</i> that has two separated <i>carriageways</i> for travel in opposite directions.
241 1011	special road	Any <i>road</i> authorized by the appropriate Minister under Act of Parliament for use by prescribed classes of <i>traffic</i> .
241 1012	motorway	*Limited access <i>dual carriageway road</i> not crossed on the same level by other <i>traffic lanes</i> , for the exclusive use of certain classes of motor vehicles.
241 1013	trunk road	<i>Highway</i> designated as a 'trunk road' under an Act of Parliament.
241 1014	classified road	<i>Highway</i> classified by legislation according to its relative importance for through communication.
241 1015	principal road	<i>Road</i> designated 'principal road' under the Highways Act 1980 and second in importance to a <i>trunk road</i> .
241 1016	county road regional road <i>Scotland</i>	<i>Highway</i> that is maintainable at the public expense by the Council of an administrative county or region.
241 1017	delegated road	In England and Wales, a <i>county road</i> , the maintenance of which has been delegated to the Council of a borough or other county district under the Highways Act, 1959 and subsequent legislation. The administrative county remains the highway authority.

*Repeated from Section 1.0.

BS 6100: Subsection 2.4.1: 1986

No.	Term	Definition
241 1018	radial road	<i>Highway</i> that provides direct communication between the centre of an urban area and the outer districts.
241 1019	ring road	<i>Highway</i> in or around an urban area to enable <i>traffic</i> to avoid a town centre or a town.
241 1020	distributor road	<i>Road</i> in an urban area which caters for local, district and primary <i>traffic</i> movements.
241 1021	bypass (1)	<i>Highway</i> on the fringe of a town or village, usually to enable through <i>traffic</i> to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement.
241 1022	bypass (2)	Way, usually gated, provided for pedestrians and animals to pass around a <i>cattle grid</i> .
241 1023	relief road	<i>Highway</i> within a built-up area to enable <i>traffic</i> to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement.
241 1024	one-way street	<i>Road</i> along which vehicular <i>traffic</i> may move in one direction only, except where special provision is made for public service vehicles or cycles to travel in the opposite direction.
241 1025	diversion (1)	Length of <i>road</i> built in substitution for the whole or part of an existing <i>highway</i> .
241 1026	diversion (2)	Alternative route for <i>traffic</i> to avoid congestion, obstruction, or other hazard.
241 1027	occupation road	Private <i>road</i> that a number of people are entitled to use by virtue of their occupation of land adjoining it, but which the public at large are not entitled to use.
241 1028	accommodation road	Private <i>road</i> that is provided by one party to accommodate an owner in the use of his own land in exchange for some concession; a <i>road</i> provided by a highway authority for the use of a landowner whose land had been severed.
241 1029	service road	Subsidiary <i>road</i> between and generally parallel to a more important <i>road</i> and properties serviced by it.
241 1030	slip road	Length of one-way <i>road</i> at a junction that connects <i>roads</i> usually at different levels (see figure 8(c)).
241 1031	bridleway driftway, droveway, packway <i>non-preferred</i> bridle path, bridle road <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Highway</i> for use on foot, on horseback or leading a horse. There may be private rights for vehicular use or for driving animals.
241 1032	footpath	<i>Highway</i> reserved for use by pedestrians.
241 1033	footway pavement <i>deprecated</i>	That portion of a <i>road</i> reserved exclusively for pedestrians.
241 1034	crossover (1)	Part of a <i>footway</i> or <i>verge</i> crossed by a vehicular way to give access to land adjacent to a <i>road</i> .
241 1035	crossover (2)	Part of a <i>central reserve</i> paved for occasional use by vehicles.

No.	Term	Definition
241 1036	pedestrian precinct	Area, usually a shopping area, reserved for exclusive use of pedestrians. Servicing and emergency vehicles may have conditional <i>rights of way (1)</i> .
241 1037	pedestrian zone	Area intended primarily for pedestrians. Prescribed vehicles may use it at prescribed times.
241 1038	cycle track	Way or separate part of a <i>road</i> for use only by pedal cycles.
241 1039	cycle lane	<i>Traffic lane</i> reserved for the use of pedal cycles.
241 1040	bus lane	<i>Traffic lane</i> reserved for the use of buses or other authorized vehicles.
241 1041	towpath towing path <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Road</i> or way along the bank of a canal or waterway for towing or other services in connection with navigation.
241 1042	causeway	Paved way, often raised, that provides passage across land liable to be submerged.
241 1043	clearway	<i>Travelled way</i> on which vehicles are not permitted to stop voluntarily.
241 1044	peak hour clearway	<i>Travelled way</i> on which vehicles are not permitted to stop voluntarily during specified periods.
241 1045	right of way (1)	Right enjoyed by either particular persons or the general public of passing over land on foot, on or with animals, or in a vehicle. The right may be subject to conditions and restrictions of user by the grantor or derived from uninterrupted custom.

241 2 Components of the highway

241 21 Main components

241 2101	carriageway roadway <i>deprecated</i>	That part of the <i>road</i> or <i>highway</i> constructed for use by vehicular traffic. Auxiliary <i>traffic lanes</i> , <i>passing places</i> , <i>lay-bys</i> and <i>bus bays</i> are included (see figure 1).
241 2102	travelled way	Part of the <i>carriageway</i> that carries the through <i>traffic</i> . It excludes auxiliary <i>traffic lanes</i> , <i>lay-bys</i> and <i>bus bays</i> (see figure 1).
241 2103	passing place passing bay <i>deprecated</i>	Local widening of a narrow <i>carriageway</i> to enable vehicles to pass or overtake.
241 2104	weaving length	Length of <i>carriageway</i> where <i>weaving</i> may take place.
241 2105	traffic lane	Strip of <i>carriageway</i> intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by <i>carriageway</i> markings.
241 2106	climbing lane crawler lane <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Traffic lane</i> provided on an up gradient for use by slower moving vehicles and to facilitate overtaking.
241 2107	merging lane acceleration lane <i>deprecated</i>	Auxiliary <i>traffic lane</i> tapered to allow <i>traffic</i> to join a <i>major road</i> without impeding through <i>traffic</i> (see figures 1, 10(c) and 11).
241 2108	diverging lane deceleration lane <i>non-preferred</i>	Auxiliary <i>traffic lane</i> tapered to allow turning <i>traffic</i> to approach a junction without impeding through <i>traffic</i> (see figures 1, 10 and 11).

BS 6100: Subsection 2.4.1: 1986

No.	Term	Definition
241 2109	right-turn lane	<i>Diverging lane</i> for <i>traffic</i> turning right (see figures 10 and 11).
241 2110	left-turn lane	<i>Left hand lane</i> or <i>diverging lane</i> provided solely for left turning <i>traffic</i> (see figure 11).
241 2111	right-turning lane right-turn lane <i>deprecated</i>	Through <i>traffic lane</i> that has <i>carriageway</i> markings for <i>traffic</i> turning right (see figure 1).
241 2112	left-turning lane left-turn lane <i>deprecated</i>	Through <i>traffic lane</i> that has <i>carriageway</i> markings for <i>traffic</i> turning left (see figures 1 and 10(c)).
241 2113	right hand lane	<i>Traffic lane</i> on the extreme right in the direction of flow.
241 2114	left hand lane	<i>Traffic lane</i> on the extreme left in the direction of flow.
241 2115	centre lane	<i>Traffic lane</i> between the <i>right hand lane</i> and the <i>left hand lane</i> .
241 2116	lay-by draw-in <i>deprecated</i>	Part of the <i>highway</i> set aside for vehicles to draw out of the <i>traffic lanes</i> and wait for short periods (see figure 1).
241 2117	bus bay	<i>Lay-by</i> reserved for Public Service Vehicles at a stopping place (see figure 1).
241 2118	service area	Land with access to and from a <i>highway</i> used for the provision of certain amenities and services.
241 2119	central reserve central reservation, median <i>deprecated</i>	Area that separates the <i>carriageways</i> of a <i>dual-carriageway road</i> (see figure 10(c)).
241 2120	verge	Part of the <i>highway</i> outside the <i>carriageway</i> but at approximately the same level, i.e. exclusive of embankment or <i>cutting</i> slopes (see figure 1). NOTE. It may include <i>footways</i> and <i>cycle tracks</i> .
241 2121	hardened verge	Part of the <i>verge</i> strengthened to support <i>traffic</i> , and grassed.
241 2122	hard shoulder	Surfaced strip, normally of one lane width, adjacent to and abutting a <i>carriageway</i> intended for use by vehicles in the event of difficulty or during obstruction of the <i>carriageway</i> .
241 2123	hard strip	Surfaced strip, usually not more than 1 m in width, that abutts a <i>carriageway</i> (see figure 1).
241 2124	soft shoulder	Strip adjacent to a <i>carriageway</i> not intended for the traffic of vehicles.

241 22 Subsidiary components

241 2201	kerb	Border, usually upstanding, of stone, concrete or other material at the edge of a <i>carriageway</i> , <i>hard shoulder</i> or <i>footway</i> .
241 2202	flush kerb	Structure, usually of concrete, at the edge of a <i>carriageway</i> or <i>hard shoulder</i> and substantially level with it. It may also act as a <i>marginal strip</i> .
241 2203	marginal strip	Narrow surface strip, that conspicuously marks the edge of the <i>carriageway</i> (see figure 1).

No.	Term	Definition
241 2204	traffic island	Raised area on the <i>carriageway</i> , generally at a <i>road</i> junction, shaped and located so as to direct <i>traffic</i> movement (see figures 10 and 11).
241 2205	ghost island	Area marked on the <i>carriageway</i> , generally at a <i>road</i> junction, shaped and located so as to direct <i>traffic</i> movement (see figure 10(a)).
241 2206	refuge island <i>deprecated</i>	Raised platform or a guarded area so sited in the <i>carriageway</i> as to divide the streams of <i>traffic</i> and to provide a safety area for pedestrians.
241 2207	bollard (1)	Device placed on a <i>refuge</i> or <i>traffic island</i> to warn drivers of those obstructions. It may indicate by means of a <i>traffic sign</i> the direction to be taken by vehicles.
241 2208	bollard (2)	Substantial post to prevent passage of vehicles.
241 2209	marker post	Post, generally fitted with material or small studs that reflect, but not usually lighted, erected alongside the <i>carriageway</i> to give warning or guidance.
241 2210	rumble strip serrated strip <i>deprecated</i>	Warning device that consists of a series of transverse ridges or recesses, or coarse textured <i>surfacing</i> in, or at the edge of, a <i>carriageway</i> .
241 2211	anti-dazzle screen glare screen <i>deprecated</i>	Any device, such as a fence or shrubs, that screens the lights of oncoming <i>traffic</i> .
241 2212	safety barrier crash barrier <i>deprecated</i>	Substantial barrier alongside a <i>carriageway</i> intended to prevent errant vehicles leaving the <i>carriageway</i> and to limit consequential damage.
241 2213	safety fence crash barrier <i>deprecated</i>	Rail on posts alongside a <i>carriageway</i> intended to minimize damage from impact to errant vehicles leaving the <i>carriageway</i> and to limit consequential damage.
241 2214	pedestrian guard rail (1)	Protective fence on the edge of the <i>footway</i> intended to restrain pedestrians from stepping on to the <i>carriageway</i> .
241 2215	pedestrian guard rail (2)	Protective fence between two <i>carriageways</i> to discourage pedestrians from crossing the <i>road</i> .
241 2216	pedestrian crossing	Transverse strip of <i>carriageway</i> marked to indicate where pedestrians should cross the <i>road</i> .
241 2217	zebra crossing	<i>Pedestrian crossing</i> marked by studs, alternate black and white stripes and flashing beacons, on which pedestrians have priority over vehicles.
241 2218	pelican crossing	<i>Pedestrian crossing</i> controlled by <i>traffic signals</i> prescribed by regulations.
241 2219	school crossing	Site on a <i>carriageway</i> where an authorized person in uniform regulates <i>traffic</i> by means of a prescribed <i>traffic sign</i> for the purpose of guiding school children across.
241 2220	cycle crossing	Site on a <i>carriageway</i> marked to indicate where cyclists should cross. It may be controlled by <i>traffic signals</i> , or cyclists may be required to give way to other <i>traffic</i> .
241 2221	road hump speed control hump, sleeping policeman <i>deprecated</i>	Hump, formed in or on the surface of a <i>carriageway</i> designed to discourage drivers from proceeding at an excessive speed.

241 3 Highway design

241 31 Appraisal

No.	Term	Definition
241 3101	community severance	Adverse effect on movement within a community as a direct consequence of <i>roads</i> and <i>traffic</i> .
241 3102	assessment framework	Tabular presentation of the effects of a <i>highway</i> scheme, including all the costs and benefits that result from it, to enable an appraisal to be made.
241 3103	landtake	Land used for <i>highway</i> schemes.
241 3104	visual envelope map (abbrev: VEM)	Map that indicates the area of land from which there would be a view of any part of a proposed <i>road</i> , its structures and the <i>traffic</i> that would use it.
241 3105	visual intrusion	Perceived impact of a <i>road</i> and its <i>traffic</i> on the landscape.
241 3106	visual obstruction	Blocking of a view by the construction of a <i>road</i> or structure and its use by <i>traffic</i> .
241 3107	personal injury accident	<i>Road</i> accident in which at least one person is injured.
241 3108	fatal accident	<i>Road</i> accident in which at least one person is killed.
241 3109	damage only accident	<i>Road</i> accident that involves at least one vehicle in which no persons are injured or killed.
241 3110	fixed trip matrix	<i>Trip matrix</i> assumed not to be altered by a <i>road</i> scheme.
241 3111	traffic model	Mathematical model for predicting the <i>traffic</i> flow on new and existing <i>roads</i> .
241 3112	trip matrix	Table of the number of vehicle or person <i>trips</i> between <i>zones</i> in a particular period of time.
241 3113	zone	Geographical area of convenient size for <i>trip</i> information, normally based upon Enumeration District, Ward or other convenient Local Authority boundaries.
241 3114	network	Description in mathematical or diagrammatic form of a <i>road</i> system.
241 3115	do-nothing network	Existing <i>network</i> against which changes due to a <i>highway</i> scheme may be assessed.
241 3116	link	Element of a <i>network</i> that represents a length of <i>road</i> between two junctions or intersections.
241 3117	node	Element of a <i>network</i> that represents a junction or intersection.
241 3118	trip	Single journey from an origin to a destination.
241 3119	speed/flow/geometry relationship	Mathematical relationship between the speed of travel on a <i>road</i> , its physical characteristics and the volume and nature of <i>traffic</i> flow along it.
241 3120	zone centroid	Notional centre of a <i>zone</i> that represents the origin and destinations of all <i>trips</i> from and to that <i>zone</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
241 3121	zone centroid connector	Notional <i>link</i> that joins the <i>zone centroid</i> to the <i>network</i> by which <i>trips</i> gain access to or egress from the <i>network</i> .
241 3122	primary destination	Major town served by a <i>primary route</i> .
241 3123	generated traffic	Additional <i>traffic</i> induced by the creation of special facilities or factors.
241 3124	re-assigned traffic	<i>Traffic</i> that changes its route between an unchanged origin and destination as a result of changes made to the <i>network</i> .
241 3125	redistributed traffic	<i>Traffic</i> that changes the origin or destination of a <i>trip</i> as a result of a change made to the <i>network</i> .
241 3126	home-based trip	<i>Trip</i> that either starts or finishes at home.
241 3127	non-home-based trip	<i>Trip</i> that neither starts nor finishes at home.
241 3128	automatic traffic count (abbrev: ATC)	<i>Traffic</i> count measured by an automatic device and recorded for future analysis.
241 3129	manual classified count (abbrev: MCC)	<i>Traffic</i> count measured by observation, recorded and classified by vehicle type and time period.
241 3130	traffic census	Recording, together or by classes, of the number of vehicles that pass a selected point or points in a specified time, period or series of periods.
241 3131	directional census	<i>Traffic census</i> in which the volume of <i>traffic</i> that passes in each direction at each point is counted separately.
241 3132	origin and destination (abbrev: O and D survey)	Collection of data with regard to origins and destinations of <i>traffic</i> moving in an area.
241 3133	cordon	Ring of survey points drawn round an area for the purposes of carrying out a <i>traffic census</i> or to encircle the area of interest of a <i>traffic</i> study.
241 3134	screen	Line of survey points across an area such that all material <i>traffic streams</i> going from the one part of the area to the other are observed.
241 3135	screen-line	Imaginary line drawn across a transport corridor, often an unclosed <i>cordon</i> .
241 3136	assignment	Assessment, from a knowledge of the origins and destinations of <i>traffic</i> in an area, of the distribution of the <i>traffic</i> on a specific <i>highway network</i> .
241 3137	gravity model	<i>Traffic model</i> that assumes the probability of a <i>trip</i> is proportional to the attraction of the destination and the inverse of the <i>trip</i> distance.
241 3138	modal split	Separation of <i>trips</i> between different modes of transport.
241 3139	diversion curve	Mathematical relationship that can be used in <i>traffic</i> modelling that apportion <i>traffic</i> between different routes and different modes of transport.
241 3140	traffic simulation	Assessment of <i>traffic</i> flow through a representation of <i>traffic</i> systems and situations.
241 3141	car ownership model	Assessment of car ownership, i.e. number of cars per household in a <i>zone</i> .

BS 6100: Subsection 2.4.1: 1986

No.	Term	Definition
241 3142	trip end model	Assessment of the number of <i>trips</i> that start or finish in a <i>zone</i> .
241 3143	trip distribution	<i>Traffic model</i> that connects the origins and destinations of <i>trips</i> to form a matrix of the movements that take place between <i>zones</i> .
241 3144	trip assignment model	<i>Traffic model</i> that selects the routes through a <i>road</i> system that vehicles might be expected to use.
241 3145	all-or-nothing assignment	<i>Trip assignment</i> that allocates all <i>trips</i> between two <i>zones</i> to a single route.
241 3146	multi-routeing assignment	<i>Trip assignment</i> that distributes the <i>trips</i> between two <i>zones</i> over two or more routes.
241 3147	capacity restrained assignment	<i>Trip assignment</i> that takes account of the level of congestion on the <i>network</i> in selecting the routes between <i>zones</i> .
241 3148	capacity index	Code number that categorizes each <i>link</i> in a <i>network</i> according to its <i>traffic</i> flow characteristics.
241 3149	jurisdiction code	Code used in <i>traffic</i> modelling to indicate the physical location of a <i>road</i> .

241 32 General layout

241 3201	centre line	Axis along the middle of a <i>road</i> or <i>carriageway</i> from which other features can be conveniently measured.
241 3202	horizontal alignment	Direction and course of the <i>centre line</i> on plan.
241 3203	vertical alignment	Direction and course of the <i>centre line</i> in profile.
241 3204	sight distance visibility distance <i>deprecated</i>	Distance at which an object becomes visible to an observer, the height above the <i>carriageway</i> of the observer and object being specified.
241 3205	sight line	Line, either on plan or in profile, that delineates the area in which a <i>sight distance</i> can be achieved.
241 3206	improvement line	Line, prescribed under statutory powers, that defines the boundary of a <i>land take</i> for widening or improvement of a <i>highway</i> to control building or other development.
241 3207	building line	Line that defines the extent of building beside a <i>road</i> so as to ensure adequate <i>sight lines</i> .

241 33 Junction layout

241 3301	at grade junction	<i>Road</i> junction at which no <i>road</i> passes over another (see figure 6 for examples).
241 3302	cross roads	<i>At grade junction</i> of two <i>roads</i> that cross at right angles approximately (see figure 6(a)).
241 3303	scissor junction	<i>At grade junction</i> of two <i>roads</i> that cross obliquely (see figure 6(b)).
241 3304	staggered junction	<i>At grade junction</i> of three <i>roads</i> , at which the <i>major road</i> is continuous through the junction and the <i>minor roads</i> connect with the <i>major road</i> so as to form two opposed <i>T junctions</i> (see figure 6(c)).

No.	Term	Definition
241 3305	T junction	<i>At grade junction</i> of two roads, at which the <i>minor road</i> joins the <i>major road</i> at right angles approximately (see figure 6(d)).
241 3306	Y junction	<i>At grade junction</i> of two roads, at which the <i>minor road</i> joins the <i>major road</i> at an oblique angle and terminates at the junction (see figure 6(e)).
241 3307	fork junction	<i>At grade junction</i> of two roads, at which the <i>major road</i> deviates from a straight path at the junction with the <i>minor road</i> (see figure 6(f)).
241 3308	grade-separated junction flyover <i>deprecated</i>	Road junction at which at least one road passes over another (see figure 8 for examples).
241 3309	trumpet junction	<i>Grade-separated junction</i> at which one road joins another and which allows free flow of traffic through all its available changes of direction (see figure 8(a)).
241 3310	grade-separated fork junction	<i>Grade-separated junction</i> of two roads where one <i>carriageway</i> of one road passes over or under the other road before merging into a single road (see figure 8(b)).
241 3311	grade-separated diamond junction	<i>Grade-separated junction</i> between two roads in which they are interconnected by four <i>slip roads</i> (see figure 8(c)).
241 3312	roundabout	Road junction that has a one-way movement of traffic round a <i>traffic island</i> (see figure 7).
241 3313	grade-separated roundabout junction	<i>Grade-separated junction</i> of two or more roads in which the interconnecting <i>slip roads</i> from the <i>major road</i> meet the <i>minor roads</i> or the interconnecting <i>slip roads</i> from the <i>minor roads</i> at a <i>roundabout</i> situated above or below the <i>major road/minor road</i> (see figure 8(d)).
241 3314	mini roundabout	Road junction that has a one way movement of traffic round a <i>ghost island</i> or small <i>traffic island</i> (see figure 9(a)).
241 3315	mini roundabout at T junction	<i>T junction</i> with a <i>mini roundabout</i> at the intersection of two roads (see figure 9(b)).
241 3316	at grade double mini roundabout	Two <i>mini roundabouts</i> at an <i>at grade junction</i> that are either connected by a short link road or are contiguous (see figure 9(c)).
241 3317	gyratory system	Road system to enable traffic from several roads to pass around a large central area using priority junctions, <i>mini roundabouts</i> or <i>traffic signals</i> at intersections.
241 3318	dumb-bell junction	<i>Grade-separated diamond junction</i> between a <i>major road</i> and <i>minor road</i> where the four interconnecting <i>slip roads</i> are connected to the <i>minor road</i> with two <i>roundabouts</i> (see figure 9(d)).
241 3319 241	multi-level junction	<i>Grade-separated junction</i> where three or more roads are connected by <i>slip roads</i> .
241 3320	interchange	<i>Grade-separated junction</i> of roads that provides free flow between them.
241 3321	splay	Area of land at a junction, corner or bend to give adequate visibility.
241 3322	flare	That area of a <i>traffic lane</i> in which its width is increased either to form an additional <i>traffic lane</i> or to widen a <i>traffic lane</i> at the approach to a road junction (see figures 1 and 7).

No.	Term	Definition
241 3323	funnel	That area of a <i>traffic lane</i> in which its width is gradually reduced until it is eliminated (see figure 1).
241 34 Design of pavements		
241 3401	pavement	Road structure above the <i>subgrade</i> (see figures 2 to 5).
241 3402	rigid pavement	<i>Pavement</i> in which the main structural element is a high strength concrete slab that also provides the <i>wearing surface</i> (see figure 3).
241 3403	rigid composite pavement	<i>Pavement</i> in which the main structural element is a high strength concrete slab over which a <i>bituminous</i> surface is applied (see figure 5).
241 3404	flexible pavement	<i>Pavement</i> in which the <i>roadbase</i> is non-cement bound (see figure 2).
241 3405	flexible composite pavement	<i>Pavement</i> in which the <i>roadbase</i> is cement bound (see figure 4).
241 3406	continuously reinforced concrete pavement	<i>Rigid pavement</i> or <i>rigid composite pavement</i> in which the high-strength concrete slab is reinforced and has no contraction or expansion joints.
241 3407	wearing surface	Surface of a concrete slab or <i>wearing course</i> in contact with <i>traffic</i> .
241 3408	surfacing	That part of the <i>pavement</i> above the <i>roadbase</i> (see figures 2, 4 and 5). NOTE. It normally consists of a <i>wearing course</i> and <i>base course</i> or a <i>wearing course</i> only.
241 3409	wearing course	Part of the <i>surfacing</i> , the surface of which is in contact with the <i>traffic</i> (see figures 2, 4 and 5).
241 3410	basecourse	Course forming part of the <i>surfacing</i> immediately below the <i>wearing course</i> (see figures 2, 4 and 5).
241 3411	roadbase	One or more layers of material placed above the <i>sub-base</i> that constitute the main structural element of a flexible or a composite <i>pavement</i> (see figures 2 and 4).
241 3412	sub-base	One or more layers of material placed immediately above the <i>formation</i> (see figures 2 to 5).
241 3413	subgrade improvement layer capping layer <i>deprecated</i>	Layer of granular or treated material at the top of the <i>subgrade</i> to provide improved foundation for the <i>pavement</i> (see figures 2 to 5).

241 35 Types and design of structures

241 3501	underbridge	Bridge that carries the <i>road</i> under consideration.
241 3502	overbridge overpass <i>deprecated</i>	Bridge that spans the <i>road</i> under consideration.
241 3503	underpass	Way below another <i>road</i> or structure to facilitate <i>traffic flow</i> .
241 3504	Irish bridge	Paved ford that incorporates pipes to take the dry weather flow.
241 3505	subway	Underground passageway or tunnel for use by pedestrians and/or cyclists.
241 3506	snow fence	Barrier or fence placed so as to influence the movement of falling or drifting snow with the object of restricting its accumulation on a road.