

Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms

Part 2. Civil engineering

Section 2.4 Highway, railway and airport engineering

Subsection 2.4.1 Highway engineering

ICS 01.040.93; 0.80.01

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Technical Sector Board for Building and Civil Engineering (B/-) to Technical committee B/500, Basic data, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Building Employers Confederation
- Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
- Department of Education and Science
- Department of the Environment
- Incorporated Association of Architects and surveyors
- Meteorological Office
- National Building Specification Ltd.
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- National House-building Council
- Royal Institute of British Architects
- Society of Chief Architects of Local Authorities

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittee B/500/4, Terminology:

- Association of Builders Hardware Manufacturers
- Brick Development Association
- British Cement Association.
- British Waterways Board.
- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
- Clay Pipe Development Association Limited
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Department of Transport
- Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors
- Federation of Plastering and Drywall Contractors
- Glass and Glazing Federation
- Guild of Architectural Ironmongers
- Gypsum Products Development Association
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- Timber Trade Federation

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Technical Committee B/500, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 September 1992

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First published May 1986
Section edition April 1990
Third edition September 1992

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference B/500
Draft for comment 91/15111

ISBN 0 580 20961 X

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected
10242	February 1999	indicated by a sideline in the margin

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Foreword

This Subsection of Part 2 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of Technical Committee B/500, Basic data and supersedes BS 6100 : Subsection 2.4.1 : 1990, which is withdrawn. It covers that branch of civil engineering concerned with the planning, design, construction and maintenance of roads and the regulation of traffic on them.

This edition introduces technical changes but it does not reflect a full review or revision of the standard, which will be undertaken in due course.

A general introduction to an 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 *Substructures. Earthworks. Foundations. tunnels*
- 2.3 *Superstructures. Bridges. Large span structures*
- 2.5 *Water engineering*
- 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*
- 2.4.3 *Airport 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.

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

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

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

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 40, an inside back cover and a back cover. All pages are issue 2.

No.	Term	Definition
241 1 Highway types		
241 1001	highway	Way over which the public has the right to pass. The right may be restricted to specific classes of traffic.
241 1002	road <i>roadway 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 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 (1)</i>) 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 <i>divided carriageway 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 <i>regional road Scotland</i>	<i>Highway</i> that is maintainable at the public expense by the Council of an administrative county or region.

No.	Term	Definition
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.
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	Way for pedestrians.

No.	Term	Definition
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.
241 1036	pedestrian area	Area reserved for pedestrians, and only occasionally open to vehicular traffic for delivery, cleaning purposes or in emergency.
241 1037	pedestrian street	Area where vehicular <i>traffic</i> is prohibited during certain periods (e.g. pedestrian area during business hours with vehicular <i>traffic</i> outside these hours).
241 1038	cycle track	Way or separate part of a <i>road</i> for use only by pedal cycles.
241 1039	cycle land	<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 1046	collector-distributor	<i>Road</i> approximately parallel to a <i>major road</i> that links junctions on the <i>major road</i> to the local <i>road</i> network.

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 including auxiliary <i>traffic lanes</i> , <i>passing places</i> , <i>lay-bys</i> and <i>bus bays</i> (see figure 1).
241 2102	travelled way	Part of the carriageway 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.

No.	Term	Definition
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>road markings</i> .
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> that allows <i>traffic</i> to join a major road acceleration lane without impeding through <i>traffic</i> (see figures 1, 10(c) and 11).
241 2108	diverging lane deceleration lane <i>deprecated</i>	Auxiliary <i>traffic lane</i> that allows turning <i>traffic</i> to approach a junction without impeding through <i>traffic</i> (see figures 1, 10 and 11).
241 2109	right-turn lane	<i>Diverging lane</i> or <i>right hand lane</i> provided solely for <i>traffic</i> turning right (see figures 10 and 11).
241 2110	left-turn lane	<i>Diverging lane</i> or <i>left hand lane</i> provided solely for <i>traffic</i> turning left.
241 2111	right-turning lane right-turn lane <i>deprecated</i>	Through <i>traffic lane</i> that has <i>road markings</i> for traffic turning right (see figure 1).
241 2112	left-turning lane left-turn lane <i>deprecated</i>	Through <i>traffic lane</i> that has <i>road markings</i> 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 rest area <i>deprecated</i>	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 a <i>highway</i> alongside a <i>carriageway</i> and at approximately the same level, that is exclusive of embankment or <i>cutting slopes</i> . NOTE. It may include footways and cycle tracks.
241 2121	hardened verge	Part of the <i>verge</i> strengthened to support <i>traffic</i> , and grassed.

No.	Term	Definition
241 2122	hard shoulder	Surfaced strip, usually of one <i>traffic lane</i> 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 abuts a <i>carriageway</i> (see figure 1).
241 2124	soft shoulder	Strip alongside a <i>carriageway</i> not intended to support vehicular traffic.
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 strip</i> or <i>hard shoulder</i> .
241 2202	flush kerb	Border, usually of concrete, at the edge of a <i>carriageway</i> , <i>hard shoulder</i> or <i>hard strip</i> and substantially level with it, that 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).
241 2204	traffic island	Raised area on the <i>highway</i> , usually at a <i>road junction</i> , 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 junction</i> , 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	road safety barrier	<i>Vehicle restraint system</i> alongside a <i>carriageway</i> in the form of a continuous low wall or similar construction.
241 2213	road safety fence	<i>Vehicle restraint system</i> alongside a <i>carriageway</i> in the form of a horizontal member mounted on posts.

No.	Term	Definition
241 2214	pedestrian guard rail	Pedestrian or other user restraint system along the edge of a <i>footway</i> or <i>footpath</i> intended to restrain pedestrians from stepping onto or crossing a <i>road</i> or other area likely to be hazardous.
241 2215	pedestrian crossing	Transverse strip of <i>carriageway</i> marked to indicate where pedestrians should cross the <i>road</i> .
241 2216	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 2217	pelican crossing	<i>Pedestrian crossing</i> controlled by <i>traffic signals</i> prescribed by regulations.
241 2218	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 2219	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 2220	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 2221	vehicle restraint system	Installation that provides a level of containment for errant vehicles to limit damage or injury.
241 2222	crash cushion	<i>Road</i> vehicle energy absorption device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact.
241 2223	arrester bed	Area of land adjacent to a <i>road</i> filled with a particular material to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles; generally located on long downhill gradients.
241 2224	noise barrier	Structure provided to deflect and absorb noise.
241 2225	noise bund	<i>Noise barrier</i> in the form of an embankment.
241 2226	edging	Border of concrete, timber or other material at the edge of a <i>footpath</i> , <i>footway</i> , <i>bridleway</i> or <i>cycle track</i> .

241 3 Highway design

241 31 Appraisal

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.

No.	Term	Definition
241 3104	visual envelope map VEM <i>abbrev.</i>	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 idjury 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 roads.
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	do-nothing road network	Existing <i>road</i> network against which changes due to a <i>highway</i> scheme may be assessed.
241 3115	link	Length of <i>road</i> between successive junctions.
241 3116	trip	Single journey from an origin to a destination.
241 3117	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 3118	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> .
241 3119	zone centroid connector	Notional <i>link</i> that joins the <i>zone centroid</i> to the network by which <i>trips</i> gain access to or egress from the network.
241 3120	primary destination	Major town served by a <i>primary route</i> .
241 3121	generated traffic	Additional <i>traffic</i> induced by the creation of special facilities or factors.
241 3122	re-assigned traffic	<i>Traffic</i> that changes its route between an unchanged origin and destination as a result of changes made to the network.
241 3123	redistributed traffic	<i>Traffic</i> that changes the origin or destination of a trip as a result of a change made to the network.
241 3124	home-based trip	<i>Trip</i> that either starts or finishes at home.

No.	Term	Definition
241 3125	non-home-based trip	<i>Trip</i> that neither starts nor finishes at home.
241 3126	automatic traffic count <i>ATC abbrev.</i>	<i>Traffic</i> count measured by an automatic device and recorded for future analysis.
241 3127	manual classified count <i>MCC abbrev.</i>	<i>Traffic</i> count measured by observation, recorded and classified by vehicle type and time period.
241 3128	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 3129	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 3130	origin and destination O and D survey <i>abbrev.</i>	Collection of data with regard to origins and destinations of <i>traffic</i> moving in an area.
241 3131	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 3132	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 3133	screen-line	Imaginary line drawn across a transport corridor, often an unclosed <i>cordon</i> .
241 3134	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</i> network.
241 3135	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 3136	modal split	Separation of <i>trips</i> between different modes of transport.
241 3137	diversion curve	Mathematical relationship that can be used in <i>traffic</i> modelling that apportions <i>traffic</i> between different routes and different modes of transport.
241 3138	traffic simulation	Assessment of <i>traffic</i> flow through a representation of <i>traffic</i> systems and situations.
241 3139	car ownership model	Assessment of car ownership, i.e. number of cars per household in a <i>zone</i> .
241 3140	trip end model	Assessment of the number of <i>trips</i> that start or finish in a <i>zone</i> .
241 3141	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 3142	trip assignment model	<i>Traffic model</i> that selects the routes through a <i>road</i> system that vehicles might be expected to use.

No.	Term	Definition
241 3143	all-or-nothing assignment	<i>Trip assignments</i> that allocates all <i>trips</i> between two zones to a single route.
241 3144	multi-routeing assignment	<i>Trip assignment</i> that distributes the <i>trips</i> between two <i>zones</i> over two or more routes.
241 3145	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 3146	capacity index	Code number that categorizes each <i>link</i> in a network according to its <i>traffic flow</i> characteristics.
241 3147	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 sight distance 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 3208	stopping sight distance SSD <i>abbrev.</i>	Minimum specified <i>sight distance</i> within which a vehicle travelling at a specified speed can stop safely.
241 3209	full overtaking sight distance FOSD <i>abbrev.</i>	Minimum specified <i>sight distance</i> within which a vehicle can overtake safely without exceeding a specified speed.

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)).

No.	Term	Definition
241 3304	staggered junction	<i>At grade junction of three roads, at which the major road is continuous through the junction and the minor roads connect with the major road so as to form two opposed T junctions (see figure 6(c)).</i>
241 3305	T junction	<i>At grade junction of two roads, at which the minor road joins the major road at right angles approximately (see figure 6(d)).</i>
241 3306	Y junction	<i>At grade junction of two roads, at which the minor road joins the major road at an oblique angle and terminates at the junction (see figure 6(e)).</i>
241 3307	fork junction	<i>At grade junction of two roads, at which the major road deviates from a straight path at the junction with the minor road (see figure 6(f)).</i>
241 3308	grade-separated junction <i>flyover deprecated</i>	<i>Road junction at which at least one road passes over another (see figure 8 for examples).</i>
241 3309	trumpet junction	<i>Grade-separated junction at which one road joins another and which allows free flow of traffic through all its available changes of direction (see figure 8(a)).</i>
241 3310	grade-separated fork junction	<i>Grade-separated junction of two roads where one carriageway of one road passes over or under the other road before merging into a single road (see figure 8(b)).</i>
241 3311	grade-separated diamond junction	<i>Grade-separated junction between two roads in which they are interconnected by four slip roads (see figure 8(c)).</i>
241 3312	roundabout	<i>Road junction that has a one-way movement of traffic round a traffic island (see figure 7).</i>
241 3313	grade-separated roundabout junction	<i>Grade-separated junction of two or more roads in which the interconnecting slip roads from the major road meet the minor roads or the interconnecting slip roads from the minor roads at a roundabout situated above or below the major road/minor road (see figure 8(d)).</i>
241 3314	mini roundabout	<i>Road junction that has a one way movement of traffic round a ghost island or small traffic island (see figure 9(a)).</i>
241 3315	mini roundabout at T junction	<i>T junction with a mini roundabout at the intersection of two roads (see figure 9(b)).</i>
241 3316	at grade double mini roundabout	<i>Two mini roundabouts at an at grade junction that are either connected by a short length of road or are contiguous (see figure 9(c)).</i>
241 3317	gyratory system	<i>Road system to enable traffic from several roads to pass around a large central area using priority junctions, mini roundabouts or traffic signals at intersections.</i>
241 3318	dumb-bell junction	<i>Grade-separated diamond junction between a major road and minor road where the four interconnecting slip roads are connected to the minor road with two roundabouts (see figure 9(d)).</i>