

# **TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL**

## **APPENDIX A**

## **GLOSSARY**

## **APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY**

### **Activity Area**

The activity area is the section of roadway where work activity takes place. It is comprised of the work space and the traffic space, and may contain one or more buffer spaces.

### **Advance Warning Area**

In the advance warning area, drivers are informed of what to expect in the downstream work zone or incident area.

### **Advance Warning Signs**

Signs to give motorists and pedestrians advance notice of disruptions in normal traffic flow. These signs indicate the nature of traffic disruption, and the required action on the part of motorists and pedestrians.

### **Arterial Street**

A street primarily for through traffic

### **Average Daily Traffic (ADT)**

The total volume of traffic passing a designated point, (in both directions) in one day.

### **Breakaway Device**

A design feature that allows a device such as a sign to separate upon impact.

### **Bridging**

A method to enable vehicles to pass over narrow and shallow trenches by fastening sheet steel to the roadway to form a bridge. It is used at peak traffic times to accommodate traffic when back filling is not practical.

### **Buffer Space**

The buffer space is the area that separates traffic flow from the work activity or a potentially hazardous area and provides recovery space for an errant vehicle. Neither work activity nor storage of equipment, vehicles, or material, shall occur in this space. Buffer spaces may be positioned longitudinally and laterally with respect to the direction of traffic flow.

### **Buffer Vehicle**

A vehicle positioned in advance of an active stationary or moving work site to provide protection for workers against errant vehicles. These vehicles shall display either a Flashing Light Board or 360° light and 4-way flashers.

**By-Law**

The City of Brandon Bylaw #5463/16/87 as amended.

**Channelization Devices** (*see also Delineation*)

Devices used to form curves, lines, or boundaries that indicate the alignment of the roadway and outline the required vehicle path through the temporary traffic control zone. They include, but are not limited to, cones, drums, delineators, barricades, and chevrons and shall be used in combination with, or be supplement to other traffic control devices.

**Closure**

Closure is defined as the time when the driving lane(s) in a particular direction, the parking lane, and/or sidewalk is closed to users.

**Collector Street**

A street in which access and traffic movement have similar importance. The street design allows for motorists to park (*collect*), without impacting traffic flows nor conflict between pedestrians and traffic.

**Construction Speed Zone**

A lowered legal speed zone, normally through a long duration work zone, as authorized by the road authority.

**Continuous Slow Moving Work**

Work which is continuously moving such that the use of regular traffic control procedures is impracticable (e.g. grading, mowing, sweeping, flushing etc.).

**Contractor**

Any City of Brandon construction or maintenance crew, work crew or construction company hired by a Utility company, private construction or maintenance company, Utility Agency, or Provincial Department, who has authorization and the necessary permits to undertake work on, or adjacent to City of Brandon right-of-ways.

**Decision Sight Distance (DSD)**

The distance for a driver to detect a layout, recognize it, and maneuver safely.

**Delineation Devices** (*see also Channelization*)

Devices used to form curves, lines, or boundaries that indicate the alignment of the roadway and outline the required vehicle path through the temporary traffic control zone. They include, but are not limited to, cones, drums, delineators, barricades, and chevrons and shall be used in combination with, or be supplement to other traffic control devices.

**Design Speed**

The speed selected for purposes of road design.

**Detour**

A detour is a temporary route where a motorist or pedestrian is required to depart completely from the normal route to bypass an activity area. The detour route shall be clearly identified by appropriate detour signs.

**Diversion**

Traffic is directed onto a temporary roadway or alignment placed in or next to the right-of-way.

**Downstream**

The area past the temporary traffic control work zone in the direction of traffic flow.

**Emergency and Brief Duration Work**

Work, generally of an unscheduled nature, requiring repairs to infrastructure as a result of power outage, water breaks, sewer blockage, or pavement failure. The degree of the emergency is relative to the seriousness of the risks to the public or loss of service.

**Flashing Arrow Boards (FAB)**

Flashing arrow boards are traffic control devices, which provide an illuminated flashing display of a left arrow, a right arrow, sequencing arrow modes, or a bar, which inform the driver to either change lanes or proceed with caution. An arrow board shall be used in combination with the appropriate signs, barricades or other traffic control devices. It shall not be a substitute for a traffic control plan.

**Hoarding**

A form of fencing or barrier or combination of these, designed to separate pedestrians and/or motorists from a construction site.

**Inspector**

An employee of the City of Brandon Engineering Department, whose responsibility is to ensure work on the street is carried out as specified by the City of Brandon.

**Intermittent Moving Work**

A maintenance activity which involves a work zone that changes frequently or involves frequent stops not exceeding 30 minutes duration.

**Lateral Buffer Space**

A lateral buffer space is used to separate the traffic space from the work space, or a potentially hazardous area, such as an excavation or pavement drop-off. The width of the lateral buffer space shall be determined prior to the implementation of a traffic control plan.

**Long Duration Work**

Scheduled construction, maintenance and utility activities which require a separate work area for more than one daytime shift. Thus most work at night should therefore be considered long duration.

**Longitudinal Buffer Space**

The longitudinal buffer space is placed in the initial portion of a closed lane in advance of the work space.

**Median**

A reserve, including shoulders between through lanes

**Peak Hour**

The time between 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M., and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

**Regulatory Sign**

Signs used to identify a traffic regulation that is applicable at a given time or place on a road and identify the legal requirements.

**Restriction**

A restriction when the driving lane(s) in a particular direction, the parking lane, and/or sidewalk is reduced from normal useable traffic width but not closed to the point where another street must be used.

**Shall**

A mandatory requirement.

**Short Duration Work**

Scheduled work which requires a separate work area for not more than one daytime shift

**Stopping Distance**

The distance traveled by a vehicle from the instant the driver decides to stop, until stopped.

**Street**

Any public right-of-way, including a highway, providing primary access to abutting property, used as a public thoroughfare for vehicles and pedestrians including streets under construction or repair, and where the context so requires, includes the whole of the area between the boundaries of the streets as recorded in the Land Titles Office including all lanes and alleys.

**Street Closure Notice**

A notice as issued by the City Engineer or designate which outlines the terms and conditions for any partial or full closure of a street in the City of Brandon.

**Tangent Distance**

The distance between the end of one taper and the beginning of the next taper for the same direction of travel

**Tapers**

The gradual narrowing of a lane using channelization devices, which is intended to safely guide drivers into the adjacent lane. The following identifies various types of tapers used in temporary traffic control.

- **Merging Taper:**  
A merging taper requires the drivers to merge with an adjacent lane of traffic. The taper should be long enough to enable motorists to adjust their speeds and merge into a single lane before the end of the transition. A merging taper requires a full lane shift.
- **One-Lane, Two-Way (Traffic) Taper:**  
The one-lane, two-way traffic taper is used where the portion of road is used alternately by traffic in each direction. These are typically used when traffic is controlled by traffic control persons, (TCP's).
- **Shifting Taper:**  
A shifting taper is used where a lateral shift (not a full lane merge) is required and includes a parallel lane shift (lane encroachment) or a shoulder shift taper (shoulder encroachment).
- **Shoulder Taper:**  
A shoulder taper can be used on roadways with improved shoulders that may be mistaken for driving lanes.
- **Termination (Downstream) Taper:**  
The downstream taper may be useful in termination areas to provide a visual clue to the driver that access is available to the original lane path that was closed.

**Temporary Traffic Control**

Provides for the movement of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrian traffic and public transit, when the normal function of a roadway is suspended. Typically a period of time less than 3 months.

**Temporary Speed Zone**

A lowered legal speed zone imposed at the discretion of a project supervisor with the appropriate signs in a temporary work zone

**Termination Area**

The area used to provide the necessary distance for traffic to clear the work zone and return to normal traffic operations.

**Traffic Control Person**

An individual trained to conduct traffic through a work zone, having in mind both the safety of workers and the safety of road users.

**Transition Area**

The area that traffic is channeled from the normal alignment to the path required to move traffic past the work area. The transition area contains the tapers that are used to effectively close the lane(s).

**Traffic Control Devices**

Devices used to direct vehicle and pedestrian movement through an area in which normal traffic flow has been disrupted. This includes all signs, delineators, barricades and arrow boards.

**Traffic Control Zone**

The zone where normal traffic flow is disrupted by guiding traffic around an obstruction. This zone includes the work area and all areas affected by temporary traffic control devices.

**Upstream**

The area before the Temporary Traffic Control work zone in the direction of the traffic flow.

**Warning Signs**

Warning signs indicate in advance conditions on or adjacent to a road that will normally require a reduction in speed.

**Work Space**

The area around which traffic is being diverted to enable work to be completed. It is usually bound, on one or more sides, by traffic control devices. It includes an area for use of equipment, stockpiling materials, and the excavation or building site.

**Work Zone**

The section of street between the first warning sign and the point beyond the work area where traffic is no longer affected. Work zones are divided into five areas, Warning Area, Transition Area, Buffer Space, Work Space, and the Termination Area.

# **TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL**

## **APPENDIX B**

### **STREET CLASSIFICATIONS ARTERIAL STREETS**



## APPENDIX B – STREET CLASSIFICATIONS

The following are the Arterial Streets within the City of Brandon as classified in  
Schedule “A1”  
to the Traffic By-law No. 5463/16/87  
[EN. 5810/85/90; AM. 5871/28/91]

### ARTERIAL STREETS

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Street                | Patricia Avenue to North City limit                      |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> Street East          | Patricia Avenue to Victoria Avenue                       |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Street (PTH #10)     | South City limit to Trans-Canada Highway                 |
| 34 <sup>th</sup> Street               | South City limit to Pacific Avenue                       |
| 49 <sup>th</sup> Street East          | Patricia Avenue to Victoria Avenue                       |
| 65 <sup>th</sup> Street East (PR 344) | Patricia Avenue to Richmond Avenue                       |
| Grand Valley Road (PR 459)            | 18 <sup>th</sup> Street North to West City limit         |
| Kirkcaldy Drive                       | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 18 <sup>th</sup> Street        |
| Princess Avenue                       | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 18 <sup>th</sup> Street        |
| Richmond Avenue (PR 344)              | West City limit to 65 <sup>th</sup> Street East (PR 344) |
| Rosser Avenue                         | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 18 <sup>th</sup> Street        |
| Smithfield Road (PR 457)              | East City limit to 1 <sup>st</sup> Street North          |
| Trans-Canada Highway (PTH #1)         | East City limit to West City limit                       |
| Victoria Avenue                       | 49 <sup>th</sup> Street East to West City limit          |
| PTH #10                               | Trans-Canada Highway to North City limit                 |

# **TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL**

## **APPENDIX C**

### **STREET CLASSIFICATIONS COLLECTOR STREETS**

## APPENDIX C – STREET CLASSIFICATIONS

The following are the Collector Streets within the City of Brandon as classified in  
Schedule “A1”

to the Traffic By-law No. 5463/16/87  
[EN. 5810/85/90; AM. 5871/28/91]

### COLLECTOR STREETS

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Street  | Aberdeen Avenue to Pacific Avenue                              |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> Street  | Pacific Avenue to Parker Boulevard                             |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Street  | Balmoral Avenue to Queens Avenue                               |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> Street | Richmond Avenue Pacific Avenue                                 |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Street | Aberdeen Avenue to Pacific Avenue                              |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> Street | South City limit to McDonald Avenue                            |
| Aberdeen Avenue         | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 10 <sup>th</sup> Street              |
| Braecrest Drive         | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to Hamilton Drive                       |
| Brandon Avenue          | 18 <sup>th</sup> Street to 26 <sup>th</sup> Street             |
| Cater Drive             | Kirkcaldy Drive to McEwen Drive                                |
| Centennial Boulevard    | 34 <sup>th</sup> Street to Governor’s Road                     |
| Douglas Street          | 17 <sup>th</sup> Street East to Rosser Avenue                  |
| Durum Drive             | 26 <sup>th</sup> Street to Parkdale Drive                      |
| E. Fotheringham Drive   | Victoria Avenue to Rosser Avenue                               |
| Elderwood Drive         | Richmond Avenue to Park Avenue                                 |
| Governor’s Road         | Victoria Avenue to Centennial Boulevard                        |
| Knowlton Drive          | Kirkcaldy Drive to Braecrest Drive                             |
| Maryland Avenue         | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to Balmoral Avenue                      |
| Maryland Avenue         | 18 <sup>th</sup> Street to 26 <sup>th</sup> Street             |
| McDiarmid Drive         | 34 <sup>th</sup> Street to Victoria Avenue                     |
| McDonald Avenue         | 18 <sup>th</sup> Street North to 34 <sup>th</sup> Street North |
| Pacific Avenue          | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 18 <sup>th</sup> Street              |
| Pacific Avenue          | 26 <sup>th</sup> Street to 34 <sup>th</sup> Street             |
| Park Avenue             | Richmond Avenue to West limit                                  |
| Parkdale Drive          | Richmond Avenue to 26 <sup>th</sup> Street                     |
| Parker Boulevard        | 18 <sup>th</sup> Street North to 8 <sup>th</sup> Street North  |
| Princess Avenue         | Whillier Drive to 18 <sup>th</sup> Street                      |
| Princess Avenue East    | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 13 <sup>th</sup> Street East         |
| Queens Avenue           | Elderwood Drive to 13 <sup>th</sup> Street                     |
| Rosser Avenue           | Dominion Way to 18 <sup>th</sup> Street                        |
| Rosser Avenue East      | 1 <sup>st</sup> Street to 13 <sup>th</sup> Street East         |
| Stickney Avenue         | 18 <sup>th</sup> Street North to 5 <sup>th</sup> Street North  |
| Whillier Drive          | Victoria Avenue to Rosser Avenue                               |
| Willowdale Crescent     | 26 <sup>th</sup> Street to West City limit                     |

# **TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL**

## **APPENDIX D**

### **STREET CLASSIFICATIONS MAPS**