**8 Glossary** 



## **Glossary**

**Bicycle** is a vehicle, under the *Highway Traffic Act*, propelled solely by human power, upon which any person may ride. For the purpose of these guidelines, bicycle includes adult tricycles, tandem rider bicycles, unicycles, but does not include motor assisted bicycles.

Cyclist is a person riding a bicycle and in control of the direction and speed of the bicycle.

**Bike Lane** is a dedicated portion of the road surface for exclusive bicycle use. They are designated by pavement markings that separate the portion of the road used by motor vehicles from that portion used by bicycles

**Bike Trail** is a bikeway that is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space and/or barrier, and is either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

**Bikeway** is any road, trail or right-of-way provided for bicycle travel.

**Child Cyclist** is any person under 13 years of age. For the purpose of determining appropriate bicycle facilities, these children are usually operating a bicycle with wheels of a maximum diameter of 600 mm.

**Cycling Network** is the interconnected system of bikeways and recreationways.

Cycling Route is any road or trail specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether or not such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles, or are to be shared with other modes of transportation.

**Experienced Cyclist** is a rider assumed to have the physical and judgmental skills needed to safely and comfortably manoeuvre a bicycle in a variety of traffic conditions. Usually considered an experienced adult cyclist over the age of 13.

**Grade Separation** is the vertical separation of conflicting travelled ways through use of a structure so that traffic crosses without interference.

**Highway** is a general term denoting a public way for the purpose of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.





**Motor Vehicle** is a vehicle that is self-propelled and can convey more than one person.

**Multi-use Trail** is any off-road dedicated facility for pedestrians and in-line skaters as well as non-motorized vehicles such as cyclists.

**Pavement Markings** refer to painted or applied lines or legends placed on any bikeway/roadway surface for guiding or warning traffic.

**Pedestrian** is a person whose mode of transportation is on foot. A person "walking a bicycle" is considered a pedestrian.

**Recreational Cyclist** is an individual who uses a bicycle for trip enjoyment, and usually takes relatively short trips at lower speeds. An ultimate destination is of secondary importance.

**Right-of-way** is a general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a linear orientation, acquired for or devoted to public transportation purposes.

**Roadway** refers to the portion of the highway, including shoulders, designed for vehicle use.

**Shared Roadway/Bikeway** is a type of bikeway where cyclists and motorists share the same roadway lane, and where special signage is installed to emphasize the signed bicycle route.

**Shoulder** refers to the portion of the roadway outside the edges of the motor vehicle travel lanes, excluding curbs, and extending to the top of the front slopes of the ditch. The shoulders may be paved or unpaved. It is an area where motor vehicles could reasonably stop if necessary, and where cyclists could ride if the shoulder is paved.

**Sidewalk** refers to the portion of a highway or street designed for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians.

**Sight Distance** is a measurement of the cyclist's visibility, unobstructed by traffic or objects beside a bikeway or multi-use path, to the farthest visible point of the bikeway/roadway surface.

**Traffic Control Device** refers to signs, signals or other fixtures, whether permanent or temporary, placed on or adjacent to the travelled way by authority of a public body having jurisdiction to regulate, warn or guide traffic.





**B** Glossary

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**Utilitarian Cyclist** is an individual who uses a bicycle primarily for travel to and from specific destinations such as work, school, shops or recreation centres.

Vehicle is a wheeled means of conveyance which is driven by any kind of power, including muscular power, capable of moving itself and a person, or being moved from place to place. Vehicle includes any bicycle.

Wide Curb Lane refers to a roadway lane which is wider than a normal vehicle lane for shared use by bicycles and motorized traffic. This curb lane is of such width that bicycles and motorized traffic can be accommodated side by side in the same lane. It is the through lane closest to the curb or the shoulder of the road when a curb is not provided.





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