

## Appendix C – Updated Toolbox of Traffic Calming Measures

### Raised Crosswalk



- A marked pedestrian crosswalk at an intersection or mid-block location constructed at a higher elevation than the adjacent roadway
- Delineates the pedestrian and automobile space

### Raised Intersection



- A raised intersection is an intersection, that may include crosswalks, constructed at a higher elevation than the adjacent approach roadways
- Reduces vehicle speeds, better define crosswalk areas, and reduce pedestrian-vehicle conflict

### **Curb Extension/Choker**



- Widening of curb into roadway
- Slows vehicles making turns
- Reduce crossing distance for pedestrians
- Could be implemented at both intersections and mid-block locations

### **Roundabout/Mini-Roundabout**



- A roundabout is a circular intersection where drivers travel counter-clockwise around a centre island
- Aesthetically pleasing, while enhancing safety
- Already implemented in several locations in Oakville

### **Traffic Circle**



- An island located at the centre of an intersection, which requires vehicles to travel through the intersection in a counter-clockwise direction around the island

### **Speed Cushions**



- Features a centre “knock-down” post allowing emergency vehicles to pass
- Slows passenger vehicles via a small speed hump on roadway
- Designed to accommodate wide wheel base of emergency vehicles

### Speed Humps



- A raised area of a roadway, which causes the vertical upward movement of a traversing vehicle
- Speed humps reduce vehicle speeds by making it uncomfortable to drive at high speeds

### Speed Kidney



- An arrangement of three speed humps elongated with a curvilinear shape in the direction of travel
- Vehicle drivers choosing to drive in a straight path will experience discomfort as two or four wheels traverse the different parts of the speed kidney
- Limited applications in North America

### Chicane



- Two or more alternating curb extensions that narrow a two-lane roadway to a one-lane roadway for a short distance
- Requires drivers to slow down and drive around them in serpentine pattern
- Used on local and minor roadways not designated as transit or primary emergency services routes

### Lateral Shift



- A lateral shift in a roadway occurs where an otherwise straight section is redesigned using pavement markings or curb extensions to create a curvilinear alignment
- Causes drivers to have to negotiate the alignment and increases awareness in attempt to reduce vehicle speeds

### **Raised Centre Median**



- An elevated median constructed in the centre of the roadway
- Helps slow traffic without reducing capacity, while providing visual aesthetics
- Reduction in pedestrian-vehicle conflict

### **Radar Speed Display Signs (RSDS)**



- Display speed of vehicles to its driver via an electronic display
- Provides driver with feedback regarding vehicle operating speed
- Can be permanently or temporary installed

### **Pavement Markings**



- Pavement marking measures can influence drivers to reduce speed by drawing attention to a specific area or information
- Create optical effects that create the impression that the driver's speed is increasing
- Could include different kinds of speed reduction pavement marking such as: converging chevrons, dragon's teeth, full-lane transverse bars, peripheral transverse bars, and on-road sign pavement markings

### **Automated Speed Enforcement (ASE)**



- Fixed speed enforcement involves permanently installed radar cameras that photograph vehicles exceeding the speed limit
- Mobile speed enforcement involves radar photography units that can be moved depending on the need for speed enforcement