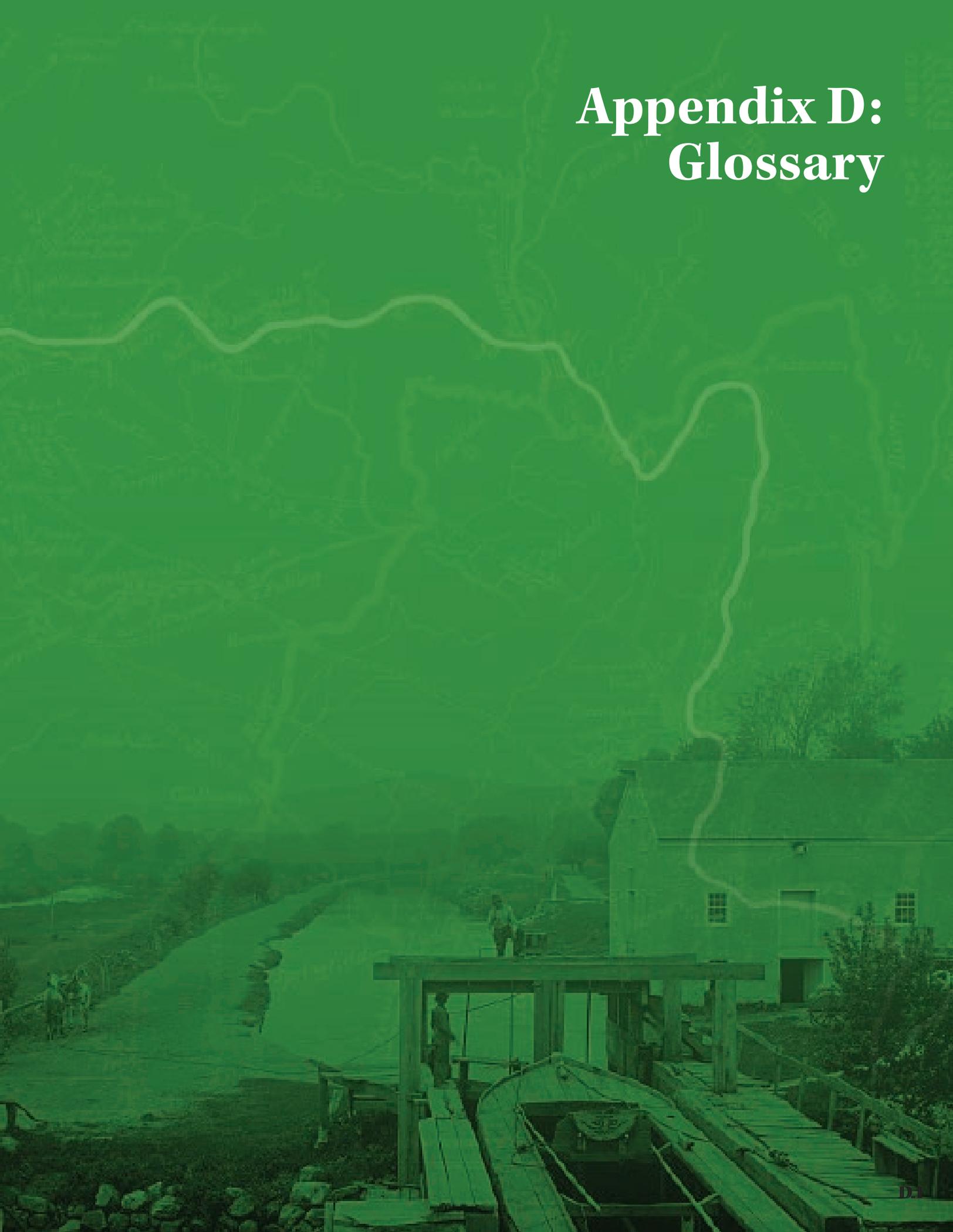


Appendix D: Glossary



Appendix D

Glossary

ADAAG - Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-ada-standards/background/adaag

Basins – wide areas where the canal boats queued before crossing a lock or plane.

Bicycle Lane – A portion of roadway that has been designated for preferential or exclusive use by bicyclists by pavement markings and, if used, signs.

Bicycle Route – A roadway or bikeway designated by the jurisdiction having authority, either with a unique route designation or with Bike Route signs, along which bicycle guide signs may provide directional and distance information.

Bikeway – A generic term for any road, street, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

Canal-Side Shared Use Path - A shared-use path located on or adjacent to the historic towpath. This facility type provides the best experience for trail users. This facility type is defined specific to the Morris Canal Greenway.

Highway – A general term denoting a public way for purposes of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.

Inclined plane – a mechanism for raising and lowering canal boats where locks would be impractical. Plane cars, moving on rails and carrying boats on a slope, are moved by a cable wound around a large drum rotated by a water turbine, similar to a short, inclined railway.

Independent Right-of-Way – A general term denoting right-of-way outside the boundaries of the conventional highway.

Locks – A chamber in a canal, closable at each end with gates. It was used to raise or lower boats between two canal levels by filling or draining the water in its chamber.

Off-Road Shared Use Path - A shared-use path, typically through a wooded area, open space, or park that is not adjacent to a roadway. This facility type is defined specific to the Morris Canal Greenway.

On-Road Facility- This facility type can take many forms, but is often a painted bicycle lane with an adjacent sidewalk.

Prism – The area where the water of a canal is channeled, many sections of the Morris Canal prism are currently dry but clearly visible due to the physical characteristics of the land being flat along the canal and sloped along the sides that once held the canal water.

PROWAG - Public Rights-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines, for facilities located within the public right-of-way (except for structures).

Rail-Trail – A shared use path, either paved or unpaved, built within the right-of-way of a former railroad.

Rail-with-Trail - A shared use path, either paved or unpaved, built within the right-of-way of an active railroad.

Right-of-Way – A general term denoting land, property or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.

Road Diet - A Road Diet is generally described as "removing travel lanes from a roadway and utilizing the space for other uses and travel modes."

Roadway – The portion of a highway, including shoulders, intended for vehicular use.

Road-Side Shared Use Path - A shared-use path directly adjacent to a roadway and within its right-of-way. This facility type is defined specific to the Morris Canal Greenway. Also known as a Sidepath.

Shared lane – A lane of travel that is open to both bicycle and motor vehicle travel.

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Shared lane markings – A pavement marking symbol that indicates an appropriate bicycle positioning in a shared lane.

Shared Use Path – A bikeway physically separated from motor vehicle traffic by an open space or a barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way. Shared use paths may also be used by pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers and other non-motorized users. Most shared use paths are designated for two-way travel. For Morris Canal Greenway, see Canal-Side Path, Off-Road Path, and Road-Side Path.

Shoulder – The portion of the roadway contiguous to the traveled way that accommodates stopped vehicles, emergency use, and lateral support of subbase, base, and surface courses. Shoulders, where paved, are often used by bicyclists.

Sidewalk – That portion of a street or highway right-of-way, beyond the curb or edge of roadway pavement, which is intended for use by pedestrians.

Sidepath – A shared use path located immediately adjacent and parallel to a roadway. For Morris Canal Greenway, see Road-Side Path.

Towpath - is a graded pathway beside the canal prism where mules walked, pulling the canal boats with ropes

Traveled Way – The portion of the roadway intended for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and any bike lane inside of the shoulder.

Termini - The termini of the Morris Canal are where it intersected with the two major regional waterways: the Delaware River in the west and New York Harbor in the east.

Unpaved Path – Path not surfaced with hard, durable surface such as asphalt or Portland cement concrete.

Wayfinding – A system of signs, maps, and other graphic or audible methods used to convey location and directions to travelers.

Sources

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- <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>
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- NACTO - National Association of City Transportation Officials, Urban Street Design Guide, and Urban Bikeway Design Guide
- Franke, J, Barth,B., Barth,L., Drennan, J., Rice, R., & Kleinedler, G (2014), *Field Guide to the Morris Canal of New Jersey*,
- Rosales, J., *Road Diet Handbook: Setting Trends for Livable Streets*, Institute of Transportation Engineers, Washington, DC, 2006.