



**DESKTOP TASK**

# **TRAFFIC CALMING**

**RESOURCE MATERIAL**



**COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1**

**EXEMPLAR MATERIAL – PHOTOCOPIABLE**

**ISSUED SEPTEMBER 2005**



# INSTRUCTIONS

## WHAT DO I DO?

- Read two resource documents
- Write your answers in the answer booklet
- When finished, check over what you have written

## WHAT IS INCLUDED HERE?

- Resource A:  
*Traffic Calming Leaflet*
- Resource B:  
*Traffic Calming Case Study*

## WHAT ELSE IS PROVIDED?

- Task answer booklet

## WHAT IS ASSESSED?

### COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1:

- Reading skills  
(questions 1–5)
- Writing skills  
(question 6)

## WHAT TIME IS ALLOWED?

### 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES

Part 1 – Questions 1–5  
30 minutes (recommended)

Part 2 – Question 6  
45 minutes (recommended)

## NOTES

You may not use a dictionary.

## COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1

## RESOURCE MATERIAL

## RESOURCE A: TRAFFIC CALMING LEAFLET

# TRAFFIC CALMING

## SECTION A

### TRAFFIC CALMING METHODS



**Campaign  
for Safer Roads**

Traffic calming is a term used for different ways of controlling traffic in towns and villages. There are two main types:

- **Volume Control** – used to take traffic onto bigger roads and away from streets where lots of people live. Road signs (e.g. no entry) and road blocking are used to send traffic the right way or block off certain streets from traffic altogether
- **Speed control** – used to reduce the speed of traffic. This is done by using such things as speed bumps, zigzags and by narrowing the road

## SECTION B

### SPEED HUMPS AND SPEED BUMPS

- **Speed humps** are long, rounded, raised areas across the road and are generally 3m – 3.5m long (in the direction of travel) and about 6cm high. They are good for roads where lower speeds are needed
- **Speed bumps** are much smaller, shorter and sharper (about 15cm high). They are often found in car parks or near buildings where it is necessary to slow traffic right down almost to a stop

**RESOURCE B: TRAFFIC CALMING CASE STUDY**

# CASE STUDY

## THE SHORT STREETS PROJECT, BELFAST



### LOCATION:

19th century streets with terraced houses. Often used by motorists as a short cut to the city centre.

### THE PROBLEM:

Many families with young children live in these houses. The children have nowhere to play and the streets are dangerous.



### THE PROJECT'S AIMS:

The aims are to make the area safer to live in and to give children places where they can play without danger from traffic.



### THE PLAN INCLUDES:

- using trees in tubs to block off some streets
- narrowing the roadways and widening pavements
- building road humps
- providing angled parking





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