

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Air Care Program

A vehicle emissions action program designed to reduce the amount of air pollution.

Arterial Road

Primary connecting road, from which smaller roads link to more local roads.

AVL

Automatic vehicle location, so the path or location of vehicles can be tracked at all times.

Bikeway

That portion of road, street or public path set aside for exclusive use by cyclists.

B-Double

A type of over dimension vehicle. A combination of prime mover followed by two trailers. Total length of less than 25 metres.

B-Triple

A type of over dimension vehicle currently under trial. A combination vehicle of a prime mover followed by three semi trailers.

Bus Priority

Measures to speed up buses and improve their reliability normal traffic or peak flow, either by means of a dedicated bus lane, or by various forms of priority at traffic lights.

Busway

System of bus stations connected by dedicated rights-of-way for buses only.

Car-Pooling

The use of a private vehicle which more than one person shares in the use to make a trip.

Central Business District (CBD)

Zone of intense commercial and other activity at the centre of most cities and large towns.

Collector Road

A road whose primary function is the distribution of traffic between arterial roads and residential streets.

Cordon Pricing

Charging a fee to discourage motor vehicles from crossing a cordon surrounding a congested area. Used with the objective of reducing congestion.

Demand-Responsive Public Transport

Characterised by flexible routes and schedules responding partially or fully to the request of individual passengers.

Density Gradient

Placing the most intense site density areas closest to an activity centre and site density is gradually reduced as the distance increase from the activity centre and development sites. It provides for a mix of housing and development which supports the provision of effective public transport.

Design Speed

A speed fixed for the design and correlation of those geometric features of a carriageway that influence vehicle operation. Design speed should not be less than the 85th percentile speed (the speed at which 85 percent of vehicles travel).

Design Volume (DHV)

- The number of vehicles expected to use the transport route adopted for the purposes of design, normally expressed as of vehicles per hour.
- The number of vehicles per hour for which the road is designed.

Dog Trailer

A semi-trailer or truck and 2 axeled trailer combined.

Freightways

Dedicated lanes that allow the efficient movement of freight. May also be incorporated with bus/HOV lanes at certain times of the day.

GPS

Global Positioning System.

Grade Separation

Separation of different transport routes using over and underpasses.

Greenhouse Gases

Gases (mainly carbon dioxide) contributing to the greenhouse effect and climate change.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes/Transit Lanes

Dedicated lanes for vehicles with a specified minimum number of occupants.

Integrated

Combined into a unified system taking into consideration all relationships. In terms of transport this means considering all transport modes, land use patterns and social, environmental and economic impacts.

Intelligent Transportation System

The application of information systems, telecommunications, sensors and control system to road transport.

IPA

Integrated Planning Act 1997.

IRTP

Integrated Regional Transport Plan for South East Queensland, published by Qld Government in 1997.

Key Centres

Key centres are the preferred locations for major employment growth through office, retail, community services, leisure and cultural facilities and government services, facilities and infrastructure.

Level of Service (Transport)

A range of operating conditions bounded by volumes of travel speed.

Light Rail (LRT)

A scheduled, fixed route service provided by a track vehicle, usually electrically powered and similar to a modern tram or streetcar. Light rail routes usually include sections segregated from traffic to avoid being congested in traffic but commonly also includes sections in shared road space or in pedestrianised streets.

Line Haul

Fast, reliable, high passenger capacity public transport routes linking outer areas to major centres and Central Business District. Operates along a fixed route, usually provided by train, light rail vehicle, express bus or ferry.

Local Area Traffic Management

The process of planning and controlling the usage of streets within a local residential area to achieve goals, determined by affected parties, usually for the improvement the residential areas.

Local Road

A road whose main function includes the distribution of traffic between arterial and collector roads, and residential areas. Local roads are under the control of local government.

Multi Occupancy Vehicle (MOV)

Passenger vehicle with two or more occupants.

Multi-Hire

A form of on-demand service where a number of independent travellers share a hired vehicle.

Multi-Modal

Transport system incorporating two or more modes eg car & bus.

On-Demand Services

A service responding to the travel needs of a particular person or persons, usually provided by taxis. Can include single-hire, or multi-hire services.

Park & Ride

Accessing public transport by driving to a stop where there is facility to park the car.

Ped Shed

A pedestrian catchment area.

Public Transport Interchange

A place built for passengers to gain access to public transport or to transfer from one public transport service to another.

Public Transport Kiosk

A device which provides convenient public transport information and booking services (as well as other services) for the general public.

Public Transport Precinct

Are areas of intensive, mixed use urban development where life style, amenity, character and diversity have priority over traffic. They have high accessibility to public transport and non-motorised modes of transport.

Rapid Transit

Fast public transport using an exclusive right-of-way.

Real Time Information

Information on the expected arrival or departure of a service based on knowing the actual location of the vehicle rather than the stated timetable.

Ride-Sharing

A form of transport, other than public transport, in which more than one person shares the use of the vehicle, such as a mini bus, van or car, to make a trip. Car pool and van pool are forms of ride-sharing.

Seamless Public Transport System

Public transport services provided by different operators and different modes which appear to the user as if they were part of a single system of integrated services, fare and tickets.

SEPTS

South East Queensland Passenger Transport Study, completed 1991.

SEQ 2001

A regional planning project established in 1991 to develop and implement strategies for managing population growth in South East Queensland.

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Smart Shuttle

A form of flexible-route bus service, usually serving a railway station or shopping centre. The vehicles run to an approximate timetable, but the particular route taken depends on the particular origins and destinations of the passengers. Passengers wishing to board such a service other than at the main station or centre may have to book in advance, but can be dropped/picked up at or near their home.

Social Costs

Total costs (including financial and external costs) of transport borne by society.

South East Queensland (SEQ)

The region comprising the 18 local government areas of Beaudesert, Boonah, Brisbane, Caboolture, Caloundra, Esk, Gatton, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Kilcoy, Laidley, Logan, Maroochy, Noosa, Pine Rivers, Redcliffe, Redland and Toowoomba.

Strategic Plan

A plan that specifies in general terms the future preferred dominant land uses for the Planning Scheme Area for the progressive development of lands within that area, that conforms with the Integrated Planning Act and is approved by the Governor in Council.

Street

Any street, lane, footway, square, court, alley, right of way, driveway or passage incorporating the full width from property line to opposite property line as well as the street pavement and the verge.

Sustainability

Maintaining into the indefinite future certain essential and desirable characteristics of the way we live and the environment in which we live.

Telecommuting

Working remotely from the normal workplace, by using technology such as telephones, computers, faxes, modems etc.

Traffic Calming

Traffic management techniques aimed at reducing the impact of traffic.

Traffic Control Device

Any sign, signal, marking or installation placed or erected under public authority for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Transit-Oriented development (TOD)

Urban development comprising of mixed residential and commercial uses within comfortable walking distance of public transport and the core commercial area.

Transport Infrastructure

Fixed equipment such as roads, railway, bikeways, footpaths and traffic lights needed for transport services.

Transport System

Infrastructure, services and equipment to provide for movement of people and freight.

Transport

Usually refers to the means of movement and may be used as a noun to define the activity, or an adjective, as in transport planning, or a verb, as in to transport.

Transportation

Is used as a noun to refer to the conveyance of people or goods in general terms.

Travel Demand Management (TDM)

Measures to influence the demand for travel, and how and when this travel is undertaken, leading to an overall reduction in traffic.

Trip

A one way journey by an individual using any mode of transport.

Urban Development

Establishment of new communities comprising residential, commercial and other areas.

Urban Form

Broad shape and structure of an urban community and the distribution of its major features.

Vehicle Emission Control

Government regulations limiting pollution from the exhausts of the diesel and petrol powered vehicles.