Australian Standard®

ROAD AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING—GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PART 4—TRANSPORT PLANNING

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Association of Consulting Engineers Australia
Australian Council of Local Government Association
Australian Road Research Board
Australian Road Transport Federation
Commercial Vehicle Industry Association of Australia
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Institution of Engineers Australia
National Association of Australian State Road Authorities
National Capital Development Commission
Railways of Australia Committee
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Traffic Authority of New South Wales
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Transport Planning and Operations at the request of the National Association of Australian State Road Authorities.

This Standard is Part 4 of a multipart Standard which covers engineering terms. The other Parts are as follows:

Part 1: Road Design and Construction

Part 2: Traffic Management

Part 3: Transport Operations*

Part 5: Parking*

Part 6: Bicycles*

The Standard lists alphabetically the terms ordinarily used in transport planning but it is not exhaustive.

The format of the glossary is as follows:

(a) Preferred terms are printed in bold type and are accompanied by definitions. Where there is more than one definition for a preferred term, the definitions are numbered 1, 2, etc.

(b) Non-preferred terms are printed in light type and are cross-referenced to the relevant preferred term, e.g. alignment *See* property line.

If the preferred word is grouped under a headword, then the cross-reference is first to the headword and then to the preferred term under that headword, e.g. stochastic assignment, *See* assignment, probabilistic assignment.

(c) Preferred terms relating to a common subject are grouped under an appropriate headword and are also listed individually, the individual listing being cross-referenced to the headword, e.g. 'gravity model' is cross-referenced to 'model' under which headword the definition appears.

(d) Where a preferred term is associated with another preferred term(s), a cross-reference is made. For example, the definition for 'interchange' is followed by '*See also* modal interchange *and* public transport nodes'. Likewise, the definition for 'modal interchange' is followed by '*See also* interchanging *and* public transport nodes' and that for 'public transport nodes' by '*See also* interchanging *and* modal interchange'.

A list of the preferred terms is given in Appendix A.

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* In course of preparation.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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PART 4—TRANSPORT PLANNING

Term	Definition
access control control of access	1. Preventing vehicles and people crossing property lines by means of barriers or regulations. 2. Arranging matters so that vehicles and people have access at predetermined locations.
access time	*See* traveltime
accessibility index	Value obtained as a function of an accessibility measure constrained to a specified range of values.
accessibility measure	A measure of the ease with which activities can be reached from a location using a particular transport system. The appropriate form of measure will depend on its intended use. In particular, activities which 'can be reached' might be taken as all supplied activities or only those actually chosen, i.e. revealed choices. For example, the sum of the number of activities which can be reached from a location, weighted according to the impedance of travelling between the location and each activity.
aggregate model	*See* model
alignment	*See* property line
all-or-nothing assignment	*See* assignment
amenity	That element in the layout and operation of town and country which makes for a comfortable and pleasant life rather than a mere existence. It relates also to the preservation of such characteristics of a neighbourhood as make it pleasing in appearance to both the passerby as well as to the resident and those across the road.
analysis area	An area or any group of zones that are combined for the purpose of making an analysis.
arterial road	*See* road
assignment traffic assignment	Process of allocating trips onto existing or planned routes available on the road or public transport network. Assignment may be based on one or more factors known to influence route selection, e.g. traveltime, distance, cost.
all-or-nothing assignment	Process of allocating the total number of trips between two zones to the path or route with the minimum travel impedance.
diversion assignment	Process of allocating the total number of trips between two zones to two or more possible routes on the basis of measurable parameters.
equilibrium assignment	Process of allocating the total number of trips between two zones to minimum impedance paths or routes which reflect a state of balance between travel impedance and flow as determined by the assignment.
incremental assignment	Process in which trips are allocated to minimum impedance paths in a number of steps with an increment of total trips in each step. Travel impedance is adjusted between each step to reflect the expected flow.
iterative assignment	Process in which all trips are allocated to minimum impedance paths, the travel impedance is adjusted to reflect the flow, and the allocation is repeated.