

# BIKEABILITY TOOLKIT

## GLOSSARY

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<b>Accessibility</b>	is the ease with which people using a bicycle can access or participate in the employment, shopping, education, health, entertainment, social and other activities available in an area.
<b>Active Transport</b>	refers to travel modes that involve physical activity. These include walking and cycling.
<b>Barriers</b>	Protection for bicycles and other vehicles may be provided with gates or bollards at trailheads, and fencing along roads or trails as needed.
<b>Bicycle</b>	A vehicle with two or more wheels and pedals that is propelled mainly by the muscular effort of the rider. It includes bicycles, tricycles and power-assisted cycles with no more than 200 watts total auxiliary power.
<b>BUG</b>	Bicycle user group.
<b>Bus Lane</b>	A bus lane that cyclists can also use. Compared with an Exclusive Bus Lane that cyclists cannot use.
<b>Cities for Climate Protection</b>	is a program that helps local government and communities reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Commuter Cyclists</b>	Commuter cyclists ride more days per week, travel longer distances and make more trips per week by bicycle than other cyclists.
<b>Cycle Advisory Group</b>	A group of stakeholder representatives that advises on improving cycling conditions.
<b>Cycle Facility</b>	Infrastructure that is cycling-specific, such as cycle lanes, paths and parking.
<b>Cycle Lane</b>	A lane marked on a road with a cycle symbol, which can only be used by cyclists.
<b>Cycle Network Plan</b>	A map of the primary cycle route network (see definition below) and a schedule of the cycle infrastructure projects required to develop it.
<b>Cycle Path</b>	An off-road path for cycles. It can be an exclusive cycle path, a shared-use path or a separated path (see definitions below).
<b>Cycle Provision</b>	The provision of satisfactory conditions for cycling, whether or not there are specific cycle facilities.
<b>Cycle Planner/ Champion</b>	A road controlling authority employee who is responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of cycle provision in the authority's area.
<b>Cycling Policy</b>	A general course of action relating to cycling to be adopted by the government or an organisation.
<b>(Cycling) Safety Audit</b>	A formal process to identify factors that could either increase the risk of crashes involving cyclists, or increase the severity of cyclists' injuries in a crash.
<b>Cycling Strategic Plan (or Bike Plan)</b>	A document setting out cycling objectives and the actions required to achieve them including a cycle network plan.
<b>Desire Lines</b>	A straight line or fastest route between the origin and destination of a potential cycle trip.
<b>Exclusive bike path</b>	A path that can be used legally only by cyclists.
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information system - a computer based mapping system. Other information can be linked to the geographic information using a data base.
<b>Grade Separation</b>	The vertical separation of cyclists by a bridge or underpass across a roadway, railway line etc. It contrasts with an at grade intersection or level crossing.
<b>LATM</b>	Local Area Traffic Management.

<b>Level Of Service</b>	The quality measure of how well conditions provide for road users. For motor traffic it mainly assesses interruptions to free traffic flow. For cycling, other factors such as perceived safety, comfort, and directness of route are more important.
<b>LGA</b>	Local government area i.e. municipality, shire or council. The ACT government also fulfills the role of a local government.
<b>Pedestrian Access Plans (or Travel Access Plans)</b>	are plans usually developed for an office, industrial facility, business, school, university or some other activity that show how users of the facility might maximise opportunities to walk to the facility rather than use their cars to access the site. Such plans might also include opportunities to access a site using cycling and public transport.
<b>Primary Cycle Network</b>	The most used cycle facilities, designed mainly for trips across town, between suburbs and to major destinations such as schools, shopping centres etc.
<b>Rail trails</b>	Are shared-use paths recycled from abandoned railway corridors. They can be used for walking, cycling and horse riding. Rail trails link big and small country towns and meander through scenic countryside just as railways did in the past. Description by 'Railtrails Australia' Copyright 2005.
<b>Recreational Cyclists</b>	Recreational cyclists are likely to ride less often per week than commuter cyclists and are more likely to ride on bicycle paths, but there are likely to be more of them.
<b>Separated Path</b>	A path where the section for cyclists' use is separated from the section for pedestrians' use.
<b>Shared Use Path</b>	A path provided for use by both cyclists and pedestrians.
<b>Sustainable transport</b>	Has been defined as transportation that does not endanger public health or ecosystems and meets the needs for access consistent with sustainable use of renewable resources at below their rates of regeneration, and use of non-renewable resources at below the rates of development of renewable solutions (OECD, 1999) from Hans Westerman, ARRB conference, Dec. 2002.
<b>Sustainable Transport Modes</b>	are walking, cycling and public transport, as these modes are seen as important in achieving a more sustainable transport system in future.
<b>TravelSmart</b>	is a generic name for Travel Demand Management programs designed to influence people's use of travel modes through travel behaviour change. They are generally used to encourage greater use of walking, cycling and public transport.
<b>Traffic Calming</b>	A combination of measures (mostly changes to the road environment) aimed at altering driver behaviour (such as by reducing speed) and improving conditions for pedestrians and cyclists.
<b>Transit Lane</b>	A lane which can only be used by public passenger vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles and motor vehicles carrying a specified minimum number of passengers.
<b>Utility Cycling</b>	Cycling done mainly to get to an activity at the journey's end, such as shops or major activity centres.

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