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Glossary

Angle parking - Angle parking is when a vehicle is parked at an angle and not parallel to the kerb, boundary or edge of the road – requirement is usually indicated by signs or road markings.

Approved bicycle helmet - An approved bicycle helmet is a helmet that complies with Australian Standard AS/NZS 2063 – Pedal Cycle Helmets, or as approved by the Registrar.

Approved child restraint - For a child under 12 months, an approved child restraint complies with Australian Standard AS/NZA 1754:2000 – Child Restraint Systems for Use in Motor Vehicles.

Approved motor cycle helmet - An approved motor cycle helmet is a helmet which complies with Australian Standard AS 1698 – Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users, or as approved by the Registrar.

ATM – Aggregate Trailer Mass - ATM is the maximum loaded mass (or weight) transmitted to the ground via the axle or axles of a trailer when the trailer is loaded and connected to a towing vehicle.

Bicycle - A bicycle means a two or three wheeled vehicle designed to be propelled by human power and includes a powered cycle. It does not include a wheelchair or wheeled recreational device, wheeled toy or any vehicle with an auxiliary motor capable of generating a power output over 200 watts.

Built-up area - A built-up area is an area where there are buildings on land next to the road or street lighting at intervals of not more than 100 metres for at least 500 metres or, if the road is shorter than 500 metres, for the whole road.

Clearway - A clearway is a stretch of road along which stopping and parking are prohibited during certain times of day, such as morning and afternoon peak periods. It is designated by signs with the times marked on them.

Continuing road - A continuing road at a T-intersection means the road on which the traffic route continues through the intersection. It is not necessarily the top of the 'T' but will be designated by signs and road markings.

Dividing line - A dividing line means a road marking formed by a line or two parallel lines, either broken or continuous, designed to indicate the parts of the road to be used by vehicles travelling in opposite directions.

Driver - A driver is a person who is driving, riding or in control of a vehicle.

Emergency vehicle - In the Northern Territory, an emergency vehicle is a vehicle that is the property of Police, Fire and Emergency Services, an ambulance, or an Australian Protective Services vehicle.

Goods vehicle - A goods vehicle is one designed primarily for the carriage of goods.

GVM – Gross Vehicle Mass - GVM is the maximum loaded mass (or weight) permissible for the vehicle as specified by the vehicle manufacturer on the identification plate or, if not specified, as determined by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and identified on the registration certificate or label.

Heavy vehicle - A heavy vehicle is a vehicle with a GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes.

Intersection - An intersection is an area where two or more roads meet. It includes an area where vehicles travelling on different roads might collide and the area of any slip lane where roads meet.

Level crossing - A level crossing is where a road and a railway meet and cross each other at substantially the same level. Most level crossings have a level crossing sign on the road at each approach to the crossing.

Glossary

Long vehicle - A long vehicle is a vehicle that is 7.5 metres long or longer, including a trailer or caravan and any item or part of the load that is overhanging the rear or front of the vehicle.

Marked lanes - A marked lane is the space between two lines (or a line and the kerb) painted to divide the road into two or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction. A 'laned' road therefore has at least two lanes. A centre line is a dividing line not a lane line.

Median strip and dividing strip - The median strip and the dividing strip are areas or structures that divide the road lengthways, designed to separate vehicles travelling in the opposite direction but do not include a bicycle path, footpath or shared path. The median strip is a wider, grassed or filled strip between kerbs. The dividing strip is a narrower strip, also between kerbs.

Merge - A merge is when a road narrows and vehicles in 2 or more lanes or lines of traffic must merge together to form one lane or line of traffic.

Motor vehicle - A motor vehicle means a vehicle designed to be self-propelled, and includes a trailer when attached to a motor vehicle. It does not include a motorised wheelchair which is not capable of travelling at a speed greater than 10 km/h or a powered cycle. A motor vehicle must be registered, and the driver licensed, if it is driven on public roads or public places.

Multi-lane road - A multi-lane road is a one-way road or a two-way road with 2 or more marked lanes (except bicycle lanes) that are on the side of the dividing strip or median strip where the driver is driving and for the use of vehicles travelling in the same direction.

Obstruction - An obstruction is something that causes a hazard to

traffic but is not a vehicle that has stopped in traffic or is travelling more slowly than other vehicles.

Overtaking - Overtaking is when you approach from behind and pass a vehicle travelling in the same direction, including when you move into another lane of traffic and overtake or pass another vehicle in an adjacent lane or line of traffic.

Painted island - A painted island is an area of road on which there are white stripes marked on the road surface.

Parallel parking - Parallel parking is when a vehicle is parked with one of the longer sides of the vehicle, usually the left side, alongside and parallel to the kerb, boundary or edge of the road.

Pedestrian - Pedestrian means a person on foot, on or in a wheeled toy, wheeled recreational device, a pram, or a wheelchair not capable of travelling at a speed greater than 10 km/h.

Pedestrian crossing - Pedestrian crossing is the generic term used to describe a marked foot crossing – a place marked on a road where adults and children may cross safely. There are several different styles of crossing.

Powered cycle - Powered cycle means a bicycle or similar device equipped with pedals and engine, motor or other device capable of producing a power output not exceeding 200 watts.

Rider - A rider is the person who is riding a motor cycle, bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle.

Road - A road is an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles. Unless otherwise stated, a reference to a road in this handbook includes a road-related area.

Glossary

Road-related area - A road-related area includes:

- an area that divides a road;
- a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road;
- an area that is not a road and that is open to the public and designated for use by cyclists or animals;
- an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles.

Road train - A road train is a combination of heavy haulage vehicles consisting of a prime mover and at least two trailers.

Road user - A road user is a driver, rider of a motor cycle or bicycle, passenger or pedestrian.

Roundabout - A roundabout is an intersection with one or more marked lanes for use by vehicles travelling in the same direction around a central traffic island.

School zone - A school zone is a length of road, or network of roads, in the vicinity of a school. The zone will be indicated by a 'school zone' sign and an 'end school zone' sign (if a road in a school zone ends at a dead end there does not need to be an end school zone sign). The school zone sign will show the speed limit, days and times the zone applies (usually 40 km/h on school days).

Shared path - A shared path is a path open to the public which is for the use of both pedestrians and cyclists.

Slip lane - A slip lane is the area of road for vehicles turning left that is separated from other parts of the road by a traffic island or a painted island.

Speed limit - The speed limit applying to a length of road is the number of kilometres per hour indicated on a speed limit sign.

Terminating road - A terminating road at a T-intersection means the road that ends at the intersection or the road that is designated as the terminating road by signs and road markings whether it ends at the T-intersection or not.

T-intersection - A T-intersection is where one road ends (a terminating road) and the other road continues (continuing road). The terminating road is not necessarily the 'stem of the 'T' because either of the roads can end at a T-intersection through the use of road markings.

Turning lane - A turning lane is a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane, for vehicles travelling in one direction, such as where a left lane must turn left sign or a right turn only sign applies.

U-turn - A U-turn is a turn made by a driver or rider so that the vehicle faces in approximately the opposite direction from which it was facing before the turn was made but does not include a turn made at a roundabout.

Vehicle - A vehicle means a conveyance or other device designed to be propelled or drawn by any means and includes a bicycle or an animal being driven or ridden, but does not include a train or a wheelchair which is not capable of travelling at a speed greater than 10 km/h.

Wheeled recreational device - A wheeled recreation device is a wheeled device, built to transport a person, propelled by human power or gravity, and usually used for recreation or play. It includes roller blades, skateboards, and scooters. It does not include motorised devices.

Wheeled toy - A wheeled toy is a child's pedal car, scooter or tricycle or similar toy when it is being used by a child who is under 12 years old.