

SC1.2 Administrative definitions

1. Administrative definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a specific meaning in relation to a use.
2. A term listed in Table SC1.2.2 - Administrative definitions column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
3. The administrative definitions listed here are the definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Note: The administrative definitions of 'Declared level' and 'Average recurrence interval (ARI)' in grey text have been suspended by Temporary Local Planning Instrument No. 1/2024.

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Table SC1.2.2 - Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Accepted development (not subject to requirements)	Accepted development that does not have to comply with acceptable outcomes of applicable code(s) for it to be accepted development.
Accepted development (subject to requirements)	Accepted development that must comply with nominated acceptable outcomes of the applicable code(s) identified for it in the 'Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development' column in Part 5 - Tables of assessment for it to be accepted development. Editor's note - Accepted development (subject to requirements) that does not comply with a nominated acceptable outcome becomes code assessable development unless otherwise stated. See section 5.3.3(2).
Above awning sign	An on-premises sign attached above an awning, balcony or veranda.
Access	The entry of persons and vehicles onto a lot, either existing or proposed, from a road that abuts the frontage of that lot.
Access strip	That part of a site that is used for providing access to a road.
Accessway	A vehicle driveway used to access premises.
Accommodation land use	For the purposes of the Flood hazard overlay, an accommodation land use is any of the following: a. Caretaker's accommodation; or b. Dual occupancy other than dual occupancy (auxiliary unit); or c. Dwelling unit; or d. Multiple dwelling; or e. Resort complex; or f. Rooming accommodation; or g. Rural workers' accommodation; or h. Short-term accommodation; or

	i. Tourist park; or j. Workforce accommodation.
Acid Sulfate soils (ASS)	Soil or sediment containing highly acidic horizons or layers affected by the oxidation of iron sulfides (<i>actual acid sulfates soils</i>) and/or soil or sediment as containing iron sulfides or other sulfidic material that has not been exposed to air and oxidised (<i>potential acid sulfates soils</i>).
Active frontage	Where there is a visual connection between a building and a road or public open space by providing: • windows, openings, pedestrian entries, balconies and awnings; • opportunities for casual surveillance; • a range of uses along the façade.
Active management entity	For the purposes of the Flood hazard overlay, an active management entity is: a. where involving an accommodation land use - a body corporate, community title, or alike property structure for the development where either a building manager or building management entity is employed for the purposes of actively managing the day-to-day operations, emergency management (including a flood emergency management plan), and common property of the building or buildings on the premises; b. where not an accommodation land use - the property owner or their nominated representative. However, an active management entity for the purposes of a flood emergency management plan does not include: a. a resident or owners governing body for a development (e.g. to manage the common property or building or other bylaws or maintenance) that does not satisfy the above; or b. a resident or owner or a management entity for a residential freehold subdivision; or c. a Dwelling house; or d. a Dual occupancy.
Active transport	Non-motorised travel such as walking and cycling.
Adaptable housing	Adaptable housing provides for the accommodation needs of users of all ages and abilities by making provision for future building modifications at minimum cost and disruption to the inhabitants. Adaptable housing also provides the opportunity for people to 'remain in place' as they age, or experience illness or injury.
Adjoining premises	Adjoining premises means premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.
Adult store separation distance	The distance between the entrance of the Adult store and the boundary of land occupied by a Childcare centre, Place of worship or an Educational establishment that caters for children of primary and secondary school age is the greater of the following: a. more than 200 metres according to the shortest route a person may lawfully take, by vehicle or on foot; or b. more than 100 metres measured in a straight line.
Advertising device	Advertising device - a. means a permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used, for advertising; and b. includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or device.
Affordable housing	Affordable housing means housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes, if the members of the households will spend no more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.
Agreed delivery arrangement	An agreement between an entity and the administering agency about the entity's delivery of an environmental offset, with reference to any offset delivery plan. Note - definition from the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	The annual exceedance probability (AEP) is the likelihood of the occurrence of a flood or event of a given size or larger in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, if an event has an AEP of 1 percent, it means that there is a 1 percent risk (i.e. a likelihood of 1 in 100) of this event occurring in any one year. A 1 percent AEP event should not be interpreted as only occurring once in 100 years.
Apartment	A dwelling that has another dwelling immediately above or below it.
Articulation	Designing a building, or the façade of a building, with clearly distinguishable parts.
Australian height datum (AHD)	The survey height datum adopted by the National Mapping Council as the datum to which all vertical control for mapping is to be referred. 0.0 metres AHD approximates mean sea level.
Auxiliary unit	A Dual occupancy where both dwellings are owned by the same person on one land title and the Auxiliary unit: a. is located on a lot with a minimum size of 450m²; b. has a maximum of two bedrooms; c. has no more than one kitchen; d. has no more than one living space; e. has a maximum gross floor area of: i. 70m² if in the residential zone category and on a lot less than 1,000m²; or ii. 70m² if in the Emerging community zone and on a lot less than 1,000m²; or iii. 100m² otherwise. Editor's note - A Dual Occupancy that is an auxiliary unit differs from a secondary dwelling in that the two dwellings in a Dual occupancy that is an auxiliary unit may be occupied by different households. A secondary dwelling must be occupied by persons who form one household with the main dwelling.
Average recurrence interval (ARI) Note: This administrative definition has been suspended by the Temporary Local Planning Instrument No.1/2024.	The average, or expected, value of the periods between exceedances of a given rainfall total accumulates over a given duration. It is implicit in this definition that the periods between exceedances are generally random. Note - For example, a 100 year ARI indicates an average of 100 years between exceedance of a given storm magnitude. Note - definition from Temporary State Planning Policy 1/11.

Average width	Average width, of a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoints on each side boundary of the lot.
Background noise level	For a specified time interval, in relation to an investigation of a noise, the A-weighted sound pressure level that is equalled or exceeded for 90 percent of that part of the interval in which the investigated noise is absent.
Banner sign	A device that: a. comprises only cloth, paper, flexible plastic, fabric or other non-rigid material; b. is suspended from a structure or pole with or without supporting framework.
Base date	Base date means the date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area. Editor's note - The base date is 30 June 2020.
Basement	Basement means a space - a. between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and b. no part of which is more than 1m above ground level.
Bedroom	Any enclosed, habitable room in a dwelling that is capable of being used for sleeping accommodation.
Below awning sign	An on-premises sign attached below an awning, balcony or veranda. Note - Example of a below awning sign: • A blind sign being an advertising device painted on or otherwise incorporated into a solid or flexible material suspended from an awning, balcony or veranda.
Biodiversity	The natural diversity of fauna and flora, together with the environmental conditions necessary for their survival. The four levels of biodiversity are genetic, species, ecosystem and regional diversity.
Boundary clearance	Boundary clearance means the distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the premises, measured from the part of the building or structure that is closest to the boundary, other than a part that is - a. an architectural or ornamental attachment; or b. a rainwater fitting. Examples - 1 If the fascia of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between the outside of the fascia and the boundary. 2 If a point on the roof of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between that point on the roof and the boundary.
Breeding cat	A cat which is: a. owned or kept by a current member of one of the following - i. Queensland feline association; or ii. Independent Cat Council of Australia; or iii. Feline Control Council of Australia; or iv. a recognised association; b. kept in compliance with the rules and codes of conduct however named of an entity specified in paragraph (a).
Building façade sign	An on-premises sign which is painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into the wall, window, canopy or fascia of a building. Note - Examples of a building façade sign: • Awning fascia sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or incorporated into the fascia of an awning, balcony or veranda. • Canopy sign being an advertising device painted on or otherwise incorporated into a canopy of a building. • Hamper sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into the area between a door head and the underside of an awning, balcony or veranda. • Building name sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into the wall of a building naming or identifying a building by the use of a logo or the like. • Wall sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into a wall of a building. • Window sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into a window of a building.
Building footprint	Building footprint, means the portion of the site, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is - a. in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or b. a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or c. the eaves of a building; or d. a sun shade.
Building height	Building height, of a building, means - a. the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or b. the number of storeys in the building above ground level.
Bushfire risk	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to assets of value to the community. Assets include life, property such as buildings, stock, crops and forests and the local government's natural and cultural heritage.
Centre hierarchy	The hierarchy of centres identified in section 3.5.1(1).
Clearing site	A site where the vegetation clearing or environmental impact occurs and for which an environmental offset is to be provided for at an offset site.
Communal open space	An outdoor space for the use of all occupants of a building. It may include a footpath, gazebo, children's playground, landscaping, tennis court and a swimming pool. It does not include a stormwater channel, accessway or car parking area.
Community infrastructure	Any the following uses: a. a facility storing records under the <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>; or

	b. Childcare centre; or c. Community care centre; or d. Community use; or e. Emergency services; or f. Educational establishment; or g. Hospital; or h. Residential care facility; or i. Retirement facility; or j. Rooming accommodation; or k. Tourist attraction; or l. Tourist park; or m. Utility installation being a waste management facility.
Connectivity	The extent to which a place or area is connected to other places and areas through a variety of transport modes, or the ease with which connection with other places can be made.
Corner lot	A lot bounded by two or more roads where the roads intersect or join; and where the roads are open for public access and is for the driving or riding of motor vehicles. Note - A lot abutting a single street on a bend shall be considered a corner lot where the intersection of the centrelines at the bend in the street has an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.
Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	CPTED is a crime prevention philosophy based on proper design and effective use of the built environment leading to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, as well as an improvement in quality of life. The use of CPTED is intended to reduce crime and fear by reducing criminal opportunity and fostering positive social interaction among legitimate users of space. The emphasis is on prevention rather than apprehension and punishment.
Declared level <i>Note: This administrative definition has been suspended by the Temporary Local Planning Instrument No.1/2024.</i>	The declared level is the defined flood event (DFE) level as identified in the Flood hazard overlay code.
Defence establishment	Commonwealth land designated for military purposes as regulated under the <i>Defence Act 1903</i> (Cth).
Defined flood event	The one percent annual exceedance probability (AEP) at 2100 flood event.
Defined flood level	The level of the defined flood event, unless otherwise specified in Table 8.2.5.3.3 of 8.2.5 Flood hazard overlay code or Table 9.3.2.3.3 of 9.3.2 Dual occupancy and Dwelling house code.
Demand unit	Demand unit means a unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.
Density	The number of dwellings divided by the site area in hectares.
Design speed	The speed selected as being appropriate for a road for design purposes.
Design vehicle	The vehicle that a given development is designed to accommodate in relation to on-site access and manoeuvrability.
Development category	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, section 4.2 (Planning assumptions). Editor's note - The development categories are stated in column 1 of Table 4.2.1 - Relationship between LGIP development categories, development types and uses in Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan.
Development envelope area	The area of a lot defined by metes and bounds within which all development including but not limited to a building, structure, private open space, car parking area, storage, on-site wastewater treatment and associated clearing of vegetation is confined other than a boundary fence. The term does not include an accessway from a road to the development envelope area.
Development footprint	Development footprint, for development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that, after the development is carried out, will be covered by - a. buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; or b. landscaping or open space; or c. facilities relating to the development; or d. on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; or e. a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or f. another area of disturbance.
Development type	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, section 4.2 (Planning assumptions). Editor's note - The development types are stated in column 2 of Table 4.2.1 - Relationship between LGIP development categories, development types and uses in Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan.
Directional sign	An on-premises sign providing information in respect of the operation of an activity on the premises. Note - Examples of a directional sign: • entrance sign; • parking sign; • menu board.
Domestic outbuilding	Domestic outbuilding means a non-habitable class 10a building that is - a. a shed, garage or carport; and b. ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is. Note - Sheds are considered to comprise barns, greenhouses, stables, workshops or the like.
Driveway crossover	The part of an accessway which is located between the edge of the road seal and the property boundary.
Dual road lot	A lot bounded by two or more roads where at least two of the roads are formed; and where the roads are open for public access and are for the driving or riding of motor vehicles.
Dwelling	Dwelling means all or part of a building that - a. is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and

	b. contains - i. food preparation facilities; and ii. a bath or shower; and iii. a toilet; and iv. a wash basin; and v. facilities for washing clothes.
Electricity easement	A right held by an electricity distribution entity over a lot or portion of a lot owned by another party. The right may include the ability to access, maintain, repair, rebuild and restrict development in the electricity easement.
Equivalent dwellings	The number of dwellings calculated and represented by the equivalent dwelling ratio. This ratio is a way to calculate dwelling yield based on an equivalence factor. For the purposes of the planning scheme the following ratios are used: a. a one bedroom dwelling equals 0.5 equivalent dwellings; b. a two bedroom dwelling equals 0.7 equivalent dwellings; c. a dwelling with three or more bedrooms equals 1 equivalent dwelling.
Equivalent persons (EP)	The demand on infrastructure that is represented by an average single person.
Essential goods	Essential goods, for the purposes of the Flood hazard overlay, includes all of the following - a. food; b. water; c. medicine, including prescription medicine.
Existing trunk infrastructure	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, the trunk infrastructure existing at the base date.
Face area	In relation to an advertising device, where the advertising device has: a. only one face, the greater of the area of: - o the advertisement panel or board as installed; or - o a rectangular figure best enclosing the advertising message, logo or figure; b. more than one face, the sum of the area of each of the faces where each is calculated separately in accordance with paragraph (a).
Fair average land	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, land that: a. is representative of the type of land to be developed; b. is not required for stormwater infrastructure such as an overland flow path or detention basin; c. is not subject to cut and fill with a batter slope that exceeds a grade of 10 percent; d. is not less than 20 metres wide; e. is not required to serve primarily as a buffer to an existing development or a major source of noise; f. has 60 percent of its area not subject to an encumbrance such as an access easement, service easement, maintenance corridor, or a powerline easement.
Family day care service	An approved family day care service under the Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010.
Filling or excavation	Removal or importation of material to, from or within a lot that will change the ground level of the land.
Flood emergency management plan	For the purposes of the Flood hazard overlay, a flood emergency management plan (FEMP) is a document prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy 10 - Flood that is prepared and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland who is suitably qualified in the field of hydraulic engineering with sufficient demonstrated experience in effective flood emergency management plan preparation and planning as well as risk management in the course of their professional practice.
Flood level	The maximum level of the water surface during a flood event. Note - Flood events can be caused by heavy rainfall in the catchment, dam releases, storm surge or a combination of these.
Flood planning level	The level of the specified flood event plus freeboard for a particular use.
Floodplain	The extent of land inundated by the probable maximum flood, comprising floodway and flood storage.
Floodway	That part of the floodplain specifically designed to carry flood flows and ideally capable of containing the defined flood event. Note - definition from the <i>Queensland Urban Drainage Manual</i>.
Form	In a streetscape context, the two dimensional shape, outline or silhouette of a building.
Free standing sign	A sign permanently attached to the ground on its supportive structure independent of any building. Note - Examples of a free standing sign: • A billboard sign being an advertising device the width of which is greater than the height and which may be positioned on the ground or mounted on one or many vertical supports; • A ground sign being an advertising device which in effect sits on or rises out of the ground; • A pole sign being an advertising device which may be positioned on the ground or mounted on one or more supports; • A vertical banner free standing sign being an advertising device of non-rigid material normally fixed at the top and bottom to brackets extending from a freestanding pole.
Freeboard	A height above the defined flood level that takes account of matters that may cause flood waters to rise above the defined flood level. Examples of matters that may cause a flood level to rise above the defined flood level include wave action and localised hydraulic behaviour. Note - definition from <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>, section 8(5).
Future trunk infrastructure	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, trunk infrastructure planned to be provided from the base date to the planning horizon. Note - The future trunk infrastructure is identified in the tables referenced in section 4.5.2 - Schedules of works in Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan.
Gaming	Means the inclusion of a gaming machine as defined in the <i>Gaming Machine Act 1991</i> .
Government supported transport	Means

infrastructure	a. a busway and busway transport infrastructure; or b. a railway, rail transport infrastructure and other rail infrastructure; or c. light rail and light rail transport infrastructure; or d. a state controlled road and road transport infrastructure; That: a. is funded, wholly or partly, by appropriations from the consolidated fund; or b. is funded, wholly or partly, by borrowings made by the Government (other than commercial borrowings made by the Queensland Treasury Corporation acting as an agent); or c. is funded, wholly or partly, by borrowings guaranteed by the Government other than borrowings for commercial investments; or d. is provided by a person on the basis of conditions agreed to by the Government that are intended to support the commercial viability of the infrastructure <i>Note - definition from Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Gross floor area (GFA)	Gross floor area, for a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for - a. building services, plant or equipment; or b. access between levels; or c. a ground floor public lobby; or d. a mall; or e. parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or f. unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not.
Ground level	Ground level means - a. the level of the natural ground; or b. if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Habitable room	A room used for normal domestic activities, and: - includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room, home theatre and sunroom; but - excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods. <i>Note - definition from the Building Code of Australia.</i>
Habitat	The place where an organism lives, a physical area, some specific part of the earth's surface, air, soil, water, or another organism. More than one animal may live in a particular habitat.
Habitat link	The area that connects two or more areas of habitat and provides a relatively safe area for movement and refuge for indigenous animals.
Habitat values	Those characteristics of an area that make it suitable as a habitat or refuge for native vegetation and animals. These characteristics include the physical structure, nutrient and energy flows, condition and extent of habitat and the location of the area in relation to other habitats.
Hazardous material	A substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of one or more of the following: - the chemical properties of the substance; - the physical properties of the substance; - the biological properties of the substance. Without limiting the first paragraph, all dangerous goods, combustible liquids and chemicals are hazardous materials.
Heavy vehicle	Where the vehicle is used for business purposes a heavy vehicle includes any of the following: a. medium rigid truck - more than 8 t GVM with not more than two axles and with or without a trailer weighing 9 t GVM or less; b. medium rigid tractor - more than 8 t GVM with not more than two axles; c. medium rigid bus - more than 8 t GVM with not more than two axles; d. heavy rigid truck - and more than 8 t GVM with more than two axles with or without a trailer weighing 9 t GVM or less, this includes a single prime mover; e. heavy rigid bus - with more than 8 t GVM with more than two axles and with or without a trailer weighing 9 t GVM or less; f. articulated bus - more than 8 t GVM with more than two axles; g. heavy combination - rigid truck more than 8 t GVM towing one trailer weighing more than 9 t GVM; h. heavy combination - prime mover more than 8 t GVM towing one semitrailer; i. B-double - prime mover towing two semitrailers, with one semitrailer supported at the front, and connected to the other semitrailer; j. a specially constructed vehicle more than 8 t GVM being: - a crane, hoist or load shifting equipment for which a WHS Certificate is issued; - any other motor vehicle that is not constructed to carry passengers or a load, except things used in performing a vehicles functions; but - does not include a motor vehicle with a chassis that is substantially the same as a truck chassis.
Heritage area	A place, area, land, landscape, building or work that is of cultural heritage significance.
Heritage building	A building, structure or work on premises listed in the local heritage register in part 3 of Planning scheme policy 4 - Heritage.
High flow area	The area in which a building is vulnerable to structural damage or failure from floodwater classified as H5 or H6 in Figure 6, Table 1 and Table 2 of the Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience (AIDR) Guideline 7-3 during flood events up to and including the defined flood event.
Home-based food and drink business	Utilising kitchen/s under a Home-based food business licence for the preparation and sale of a single line of food or drink directly to the public for consumption away from the premises. <i>Note - the term 'single line of food and drink' refers to the preparation and sale of non-hazardous food products, such as</i>

	cakes, jams and spreads, sauces, etc. and excludes any potentially hazardous food products such as dairy products, fresh juices, curries, stir fries and any other products containing meat, chicken, fish, rice or pasta
Horizontal projecting wall sign	An on-premises sign attached to and projecting from the façade of a building to a road with the greater dimension being the projecting horizontal distance. Note - Example of a horizontal projecting wall sign: • A projecting flag sign being an advertising device which is a flag attached to a flag pole mounted to the façade.
Household	Household means 1 or more individuals who - a. live in a dwelling with the intent of living together on a long-term basis; and b. make common provision for food and other essentials for living.
Impervious area	The area of the premises that is impervious to rainfall or overland flow that results in the discharge of stormwater from the premises.
Impervious hectare (imp ha)	One hectare of impervious area.
Incompatible development	Depending on the nature of the proposed development, either: a. development, such as a residential or sensitive land use or similar, that has the potential to experience significant amenity impacts from, and adversely affect and/or compromise the viability and efficient and appropriate operation of, an existing and lawfully established land use; or b. development, such as an industrial or non-residential land use or similar, that has the potential to generate significant amenity impacts, including noise, air, light, radiation and vibration emissions, on an existing and lawfully established land use.
Industry zone category	For Part 5 - Tables of assessment, the following zones: • Low impact industry zone; • Medium impact industry zone.
Infill development	Development in existing developed areas usually involving the use of vacant land or the replacement or removal of existing uses to allow for new uses.
Inflatable device	A device that: a. is inflated by air or a lighter than air substance; b. is erected on a temporary basis; c. includes any fixed or captive envelope, balloon, blimp or kite or a waving tube inflatable character inflated by a ground mounted fan.
Infrastructure work	Work for: a. supply or treatment of water or gas; or b. supply of electricity; or c. sewerage, drainage, or stormwater infrastructure; or d. movement network infrastructure; or e. access and parking; or f. waste management facilities; or g. telecommunications infrastructure.
Interim use	A use that: • provides for the use of premises on an interim basis pending its development for an urban purpose; • does not adversely affect the ultimate development of the premises for an urban purpose.
Landscape work	Hardscape or softscape treatment of the surface of the land.
Landslide	Movement of material down slope in a mass as a result of shear failure at the boundaries of the mass.
Local flooding	A flood affecting a catchment for 24 hours or less.
Local utilities	A material change of use: a. carried out by: i. the local government as defined under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>; or ii. a joint local government entity; or iii. an interim entity or corporate entity established under the Local Government (Beneficial Enterprise and Business Activities) Regulation 2010; or iv. an association with which the local government participates in conducting a beneficial enterprise under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>; or v. an authority established under a local law; or vi. a person engaged by the local government for the purpose of assisting the local government in the exercise of the local government's jurisdiction to ensure the good rule and government of its territorial unit; or b. on land owned by Logan City Council or of which Logan City Council is the trustee.
Local government	For the purposes of Part 5-Tables of assessment: a. the local government as defined under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>; or b. a joint local government entity; or c. an interim entity or corporate entity established under the Local Government (Beneficial Enterprise and Business Activities) Regulation 2010; or d. an association with which the local government participates in conducting a beneficial enterprise under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>; or e. an authority established under a local law; or f. a person engaged by the local government for the purpose of assisting the local government in the exercise of the local government's jurisdiction to ensure the good rule and government of its territorial unit. Editor's note - Example of development under paragraph (f) - illuminated street signs, bus seats and bus shelters on which advertising is exhibited, erected by a person other than the local government pursuant to a contract with the local government.
Local government infrastructure	Infrastructure work that is intended to be owned, controlled or maintained by the local government. Typically, it will be provided by the person who has the benefit of a development approval.
Low flood hazard	In respect to the Flood hazard overlay and development other than Vulnerable use activities, low flood

	hazard is where: • inundation is a maximum depth of 300 millimetres during events up to and including the defined flood event; • inundation extends for a maximum distance of 200 metres during events up to and including the defined flood event; • the product of velocities and depth does not exceed $D \times V = 0.3\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ during events up to and including the defined flood event. In respect to the Flood hazard overlay and development for Vulnerable use activities, low flood hazard is where: • inundation is a maximum depth of 300 millimetres during events up to and including the probable maximum flood; • inundation extends for a maximum distance of 200 metres during events up to and including the probable maximum flood; • the product of velocities and depth does not exceed $D \times V = 0.3\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ during events up to and including the probable maximum flood.
Main street	A street that is the traditional or cultural focal point for street shopping within a local plan area.
Mass	In a streetscape context, the three dimensional shape or outline or bulk of a building.
Mezzanine	An intermediate floor within a room. <i>Note - definition from the Building Code of Australia.</i>
Minor building work	Minor building work means building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following - a. 50m²; b. an area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building.
Minor electricity infrastructure	Minor electricity infrastructure means development stated in <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i> , schedule 6, section 26(5).
Movement network	All road, rail, bus, pedestrian and cycle corridors together with passenger transport stations and interchanges that provide access to these corridors.
Native tree	A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia: • greater than four metres in height; or • with a trunk circumference of 31.5 cm or greater measured at 1.3 metres from the ground.
Native habitat tree	A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia: • with a trunk circumference of 220 cm or more measured at 1.3 metres above ground level; or • that contains a hollow.
Native vegetation	A tree, a bush, a shrub, a grass or other vascular plant and includes any part of a tree, a bush, a shrub, a grass or other vascular plant that is indigenous to Australia.
Net density	The number of equivalent dwellings divided by the site area in hectares.
Net developable area	Net developable area, for premises, means the area of the premises that - a. is able to be developed; and b. is not subject to a development constraint, including, for example, a constraint relating to acid sulfate soils, flooding or slope. <i>Note - for the purpose of a local government infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).</i> <i>Editor's note - for Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, the net developable area is the land identified as such on the Local government infrastructure plan map - LGIP-02.00 Net developable area and planned density areas map in Schedule 3 - Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables.</i>
Netserv plan	A distributor-retailer's plan about its water and wastewater networks and provision of water services and wastewater services pursuant to section 99BJ of the <i>South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i> .
Non-resident workers	Non-resident worker means a person who - a. performs work as part of - i. a resource extraction project; or ii. a project identified in a planning scheme as a major industry or infrastructure project; or iii. a rural use; and b. lives, for extended periods, in the locality of the project, but has a permanent residence elsewhere. <i>Example of a non-resident worker - a person engaged in fly-in/fly-out, or drive in/drive out, working arrangements</i>
Non-residential development	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan and Part 6 - Zones, the uses mentioned in column 3 of Table 4.2.1 - Relationship between LGIP development categories, development types and uses, stated opposite to 'non-residential development' in column 1.
Obstacle limitation surface	The airspace above 208.6 metres AHD in the Obstacle limitation surface area identified on Strategic airport and environs overlay map OM-11.01.
Off-premises sign	An advertising device used for the exhibition or the display of advertising of a matter not exclusively related to the predominant use of the premises.
Offset site	A site where an environmental offset is established.
On-premises sign	An advertising device used for the exhibition or the display of advertising of a matter exclusively related to the predominant use of the premises.
Operational airspace	The airspace around a strategic airport in which aircraft take-off, land and manoeuvre is defined as: a. for Leased Federal and other airports: the Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) established by the aerodrome operator and the Procedures for Air Navigation Services - Aircraft Operational Surfaces (PANS-OPS); b. for Defence airfields and joint user airfields: height restrictions under the Defence (Areas Control) Regulation 1989 (Cwlth) under the <i>Defence Act 1903</i>.

Outdoor lighting	Any form of permanently installed lighting system whether internal or external that emits light that may have impacts beyond the site.
Outermost projection	Outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is - a. a retractable blind; or b. a fixed screen; or c. a rainwater fitting; or d. an ornamental attachment.
Overland flow path	An overland flow path, where a minor drainage system exists, is the path where storm flows in excess of the capacity of the drainage system would flow. Overland flow, where no drainage system or other form of defined watercourse exists, is the path taken by surface runoff from higher parts of the catchment to a watercourse or gully. The term does not include a watercourse or gully with well-defined bed and banks.
Permeability	For the purposes of access, the extent to which people and vehicles, can access and move through a place or an area, or the ease with which connections through it can be made.
Pharmacotherapy clinic	Premises which involve the treatment of patients through the use of medications to respond to drug dependence, including as a replacement or substitution treatment for opioid dependence. Example of Pharmacotherapy clinic - an opioid treatment clinic. Example excludes a chemist.
Pick up/set down area	A parking space or spaces set aside for the picking up and setting down of vehicle passengers, preferably physically separate from any adjacent vehicle carriageway.
Place of worship separation distance	The distance between the Place of worship and land in the residential zone category is more than 100 metres measured in a straight line. Note - The place of worship separation distance is measured from the closest point of the land on which the place of worship is located to the land in the residential zone category.
Planned date	The date the future trunk infrastructure item is estimated to be supplied identified in section SC3.2 (Schedules of works) in Schedule 3 - Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables. Note - Where the planned date is stated as a period of years, the planned date is calculated as the mid-point of that period of years.
Planned density	The realistic development potential assumed for a premises.
Planned density area	An area for which the local government has stated the planned density shown on Local government infrastructure plan map LGIP-02.00 Net developable area and planned density areas map in Schedule 3 - Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables.
Planning assumption	Planning assumption means an assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area. Note - The planning assumptions are stated in Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, section 4.2 - Planning assumptions.
Planning horizon	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan, the year up to which a trunk infrastructure network has been planned. Editor's note - The planning horizon for all trunk infrastructure networks is 2026.
Plaza	A privately owned open space that is publicly accessible during hours of operation.
Plot ratio	Plot ratio means the ratio of gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.
Portable sign	An on-premises sign not permanently attached to the ground, a building or a structure, that may be easily relocated. Note - Examples of a portable sign: • A newsagency sign being an advertising device advertising newspapers or periodicals for sale in a newsagency; • A frame sign being an advertising device supported by an "a" or inverted "t" frame; • A blackboard sign being an advertising device which is a blackboard, whiteboard or the like with a handwritten message which is not permanently attached to the ground, a building or structure.
Prescribed cat	Means a cat cared for by a recognised foster carer.
Prescribed dog	Means: a. a dog cared for by a registered foster carer; or b. a recreation dog such as a greyhound or special purpose dog which is: i. owned by a current member of: A. a recognised association; or B. Dogs Queensland; ii. kept in compliance with the rules and codes of conduct however named of: A. a recognised association; or B. Dogs Queensland. Note - definition from Subordinate Local Law No. 4.1 (Animal Management) 2002
Prescribed premises	Means the premises on which the animal is ordinarily kept.
Primary street frontage	Where: a. a lot is vacant, the frontage most commonly addressed by other buildings in the street as the front of the lot; or b. a lot is not vacant, the frontage to which the front of the existing building addresses the street.
Private infrastructure	Infrastructure that will not be owned by: a. the local government; or b. the State; or c. a public sector entity; or d. a public utility service provider.
Private open space	An outdoor space for the exclusive use of occupants of a building.

Probable maximum flood	The largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation with the worst flood-producing catchment conditions. The probable maximum flood defines the extent of the floodplain.
Projection area	Projection area means a part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projections. Note - The projection areas are identified on Local government infrastructure plan map LGIP-01.00 Priority infrastructure area and projection areas map in Schedule 3 - Local government infrastructure plan mapping and tables.
Proponent-driven offset	An environmental offset that an entity undertakes directly or indirectly. Note - definition from the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .
Public infrastructure	Infrastructure that will be owned by: a. the local government; or b. the State; or c. a public sector entity; or d. a public utility service provider.
Public open space	Outdoor spaces that are generally accessible to the community and provide for a range of sport, recreation, cultural, entertainment or leisure pursuits.
Public realm	All external places that are designed to be accessible to the public regardless of whether they are in public or private ownership or management.
Public transport	Services and facilities to transport passengers by modes such as buses, rail, ferries and light rail that are provided for public use.
Rear lot	A lot that has access to a road by means only of: a. an access strip that forms part of the lot; or b. an easement over an adjoining lot; or c. common property as part of a community title scheme.
Regional flooding	A flood event affecting significant part of the Logan or Albert River catchments for more than 24 hours.
Removal	In relation to a place of cultural significance or streetscape value, relocation beyond or within a lot.
Residential area	For the purposes of Part 5 - Tables of assessment Residential area means land, other than a road reserve, within the: - Emerging community zone; - Environmental management and conservation zone (all precincts); - Low density residential zone (all precincts); - Low-medium density residential zone (all precincts); - Medium density residential zone (all precincts); - Rural zone (all precincts); - Rural residential zone (all precincts); - Loganholme local plan - Large lot residential precinct; - Residential choice precinct; - Residential core precinct; - Residential frame precinct; - Suburban residential precinct; - Loganlea local plan - Low-medium precinct; - Mixed use precinct; - Residential core precinct; - Residential edge precinct; - Residential frame precinct.
Residential development	For Part 4 - Local government infrastructure plan and Part 6 - Zones, the uses mentioned in column 3 of Table 4.2.1 - Relationship between LGIP development categories, development types and uses, stated opposite to 'residential development' in column 1.
Residential zone category	The following zones: - Low density residential zone; - Low-medium density residential zone; - Medium density residential zone.
Reverse amenity	The situation where an existing use would adversely affect the amenity of a proposed use such that if the proposed use was carried out, the carrying out of the existing use would be restricted or prevented.
Risk	A concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, community and the environment.
Road	An area of land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed: - dedicated, notified or declared to be a road for public use; or - taken under an Act, for the purpose of a road for public use. The term includes: - a street, esplanade, reserve for esplanade, highway, pathway, thoroughfare, track or stock route; - a bridge, causeway, culvert or other works in, or, over or under a road; - any part of a road. Note - definition from the <i>Land Act 1994</i>.
Road hierarchy	A system in which roads are ranked in terms of their function, type and capacity to support different types of vehicles and volumes of traffic.
Roof sign	An on-premises sign painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into a roof of a building.
Scale	In a streetscape context, the relative size of a building compared to adjacent buildings or the relative size of components of a building when compared with similar parts on adjacent buildings.

Secondary dwelling	Secondary dwelling means a dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot. Editor's note - A secondary dwelling differs from a Dual Occupancy that is an auxiliary unit in that a secondary dwelling must be occupied by persons who form one household with the main dwelling. A Dual occupancy that is an auxiliary unit may be occupied by different households.
Secondary public transport corridor	A public transport corridor identified on Strategic framework map public transport SFM-03.00 as a proposed secondary public transport corridor.
Sensitive land use	Sensitive land use means - a. a caretaker's accommodation; or b. a childcare centre; or c. a community care centre; or d. a community residence; or e. a detention facility; or f. a dual occupancy; or g. a dwelling house; or h. a dwelling unit; or i. an educational establishment; or j. a health care service; or k. a hospital; or l. a hotel; to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; or m. a multiple dwelling; or n. non-resident workforce accommodation; or o. a relocatable home park; or p. a residential care facility; or q. a resort complex; or r. a retirement facility; or s. rooming accommodation; or t. rural workers' accommodation; or u. short-term accommodation; or v. a supervised accommodation service; or w. a tourist park. Note - definition from the Planning Regulation 2017
Service catchment	Service catchment means an area serviced by an infrastructure network. Note - for example: • stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries; • open space network service catchment can be determined using local government accessibility standards; • water network service catchment can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.
Setback	Setback, for a building or structure, means the shortest distance measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.
Side and rear boundary clearance	For a building or structure on a lot, the shortest distance measured horizontally from the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot but does not include a road boundary clearance.
Site	Site, of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on. Examples: 1 If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot. 2 If development is to be carried out on part of 1 lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.
Site cover	Site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is - a. in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or b. a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or c. the eaves of a building; or d. a sun shade.
State-controlled road	A road or land, or part of a road or land, declared under section 24 (of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>), to be a State-controlled road, and, for chapter 6, part 5, division 2, subdivision 2 (of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>), see section 53 (of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>). Note - definition from the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .
Storey	Storey - a. means a space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than - i. a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or ii. a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or iii. a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraphs (i) or (ii); or iv. a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and b. includes - i. a mezzanine; and ii. a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.
Stormwater	Rainfall that runs off roofs, roads and other surfaces and flows into gutters, streams and waterways where it eventually flows into the ocean.
Stormwater quality improvement device	A device or component of a stormwater network used to improve stormwater quality.
Stormwater quantity management device	A device or component of a stormwater network used to manage stormwater quantity.
Streetscape	The collective combination of urban form elements that constitute the view of a street and its public and

	private domains. These elements include buildings, roads, footpaths, vegetation, open spaces and street furniture.
Structure	Includes a wall or fence and anything fixed to or projecting from a building, wall, fence or other structure. Note - definition from the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .
Surveillance	Means: - casual surveillance such as by a person; - formal surveillance such as organised surveillance by a trained security guard, attendant and other trained personnel and mechanical surveillance by a security camera.
Temporary use	Temporary use means a use that - a. is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and b. does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures. Editor's note - provisions for temporary use timeframes for defined uses may be provided within section 1.7 Local government administrative matters.
Tertiary public Transport corridor	A public transport corridor identified on Strategic framework map public transport SFM-03.00 as: a. an existing tertiary public transport corridor; or b. a proposed tertiary public transport corridor.
Town square	A prominent outdoor public place that is the community and built focus of an urbanised area.
Townhouse	A dwelling that does not have another dwelling above or below it.
Transit hub	A transit hub identified on Strategic framework map public transport SFM-03.00 as: a. a primary transit hub; or b. a secondary transit hub.
Transit oriented development	Mixed use residential and employment areas, designed to maximise access to public transport through higher density development and pedestrian-friendly street environments.
Ultimate development	Ultimate development, for an area or premises, means the likely extent of development that is anticipated in the area, or on the premises, if the area or premises are fully developed.
Undercroft	The area between the ground level and the floor of the lowest storey and within the footprint of the building.
Urban footprint	The area identified in the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031 as 'urban footprint'.
Urban purposes	For the purpose of local government infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Vegetation	Is a native tree or plant other than the following: - grass or non-woody herbage; - a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem prescribed under a regulation; - a mangrove. Note - definition from the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> .
Vehicle trips per day (vpd)	The demand unit for the road network that is represented by vehicle trips per day. A vehicle trip comprises the outbound trip from and return trip to the original destination.
Verge	That part of the street or road reserve between the carriageway and the boundary of the adjacent lot or other limit to the road reserve. A verge may accommodate service provider utility infrastructure, footpaths, off-road cycleways, stormwater drainage, utility poles and landscaping.
Vertical projecting wall sign	An on-premises sign attached to and projecting from the façade of a building with the greater dimension being the projecting vertical distance.
Vulnerable setting	A setting that: a. is isolated or concealed; or b. has poor casual or formal casual surveillance; or c. generates a poor perception of safety particularly where regular after hours use is anticipated.
Walkable catchment	The area of land that is within walking distance, equivalent to the distance that can be covered in about 10 minutes comfortable walk time, of a particular location. Note - the walkable catchment for a particular location can be defined according to local circumstances and shown in a planning scheme map (e.g. local plan, overlay). In relation to a boundary shown in a planning scheme map, walkable catchment means the land within the relevant boundary in the planning scheme map. In relation to a particular location where a boundary has not been shown in a planning scheme map, walkable catchment means the land within 800 metres distance along a walkable route from that particular location.
Water catchment	An area of land that drains water to a common point.
Water netserv plan	Water netserv plan means a plan adopted by an SEQ service provider, as defined under the <i>South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i> , under section 99BJ of that Act.
Water sensitive urban design	A holistic design approach to the management of stormwater, incorporating: a. the protection and enhancement of the environmental values of receiving waters; b. the use of plants as a form of stormwater treatment; c. water conservation using the reuse of stormwater and the planting of native plants that are water efficient; d. a multi-disciplinary approach to the design of stormwater management; e. best practice environmental management.
Waterway	A waterway includes a river, creek, stream, watercourse, drainage feature or inlet of the sea. A waterway has at least one of the following attributes: a. Defined bed and banks; or b. An extended, if non-permanent, period of flow; or c. Flow adequacy; or

	d. Fish habitat at, or upstream of, the site. A waterway can be permanent or ephemeral but does not include an isolated waterbody (e.g. lake) where there is no connectivity.
Wetland	Areas of permanent or periodic / intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.