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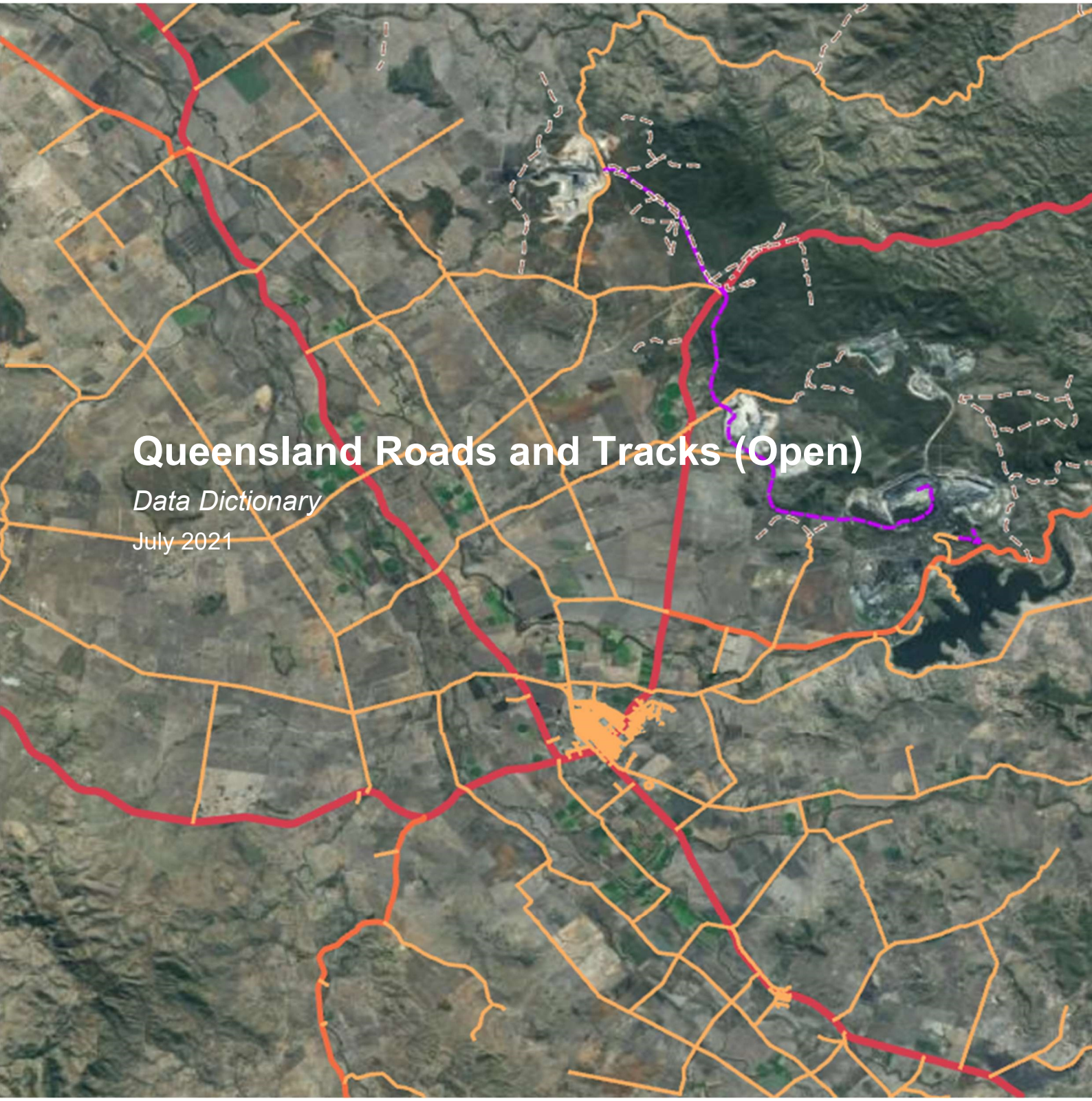

Queensland Roads and Tracks (Open)

Data Dictionary

July 2021

Queensland Government

This publication has been compiled by the Administrative Data Team, Imagery and Mapping, Spatial Information Division, Department of Resources.

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Summary

The Queensland Roads and Tracks (QRT) dataset is a vector (line segment) dataset depicting the location and attributes of roads and tracks across Queensland.

For the purposes for which The Department of Resources collate roads information, a Road is considered that which has a discrete name and is continuously navigable. This includes State Controlled Roads, Local Government Controlled Roads, Local Roads of Regional Significance, Private Roads, Tracks and driveable beaches. The dataset also includes some bikeways, walkways, ferry routes and busways.

The open data product excludes paper roads and any historic segments.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Queensland Roads and Tracks (QRT) is the Department of Resources' foundation dataset of roads data. It is a vector (line segment) dataset depicting the approximal centreline location and attributes of roads and tracks across Queensland. It does not replicate a navigable product.

For the purposes for which The Department of Resources collate roads information, a Road is considered that which has a discrete name and is continuously navigable. This includes State Controlled Roads, Local Government Controlled Roads, Local Roads of Regional Significance, Private Roads, Tracks and driveable beaches. The dataset also includes some bikeways, walkways, ferry routes and busways.

The dataset comprises road segments for each section of a Road between nodes, intersections or road features, represented by a line between two vertices.

The dataset is a more richly attributed version of the Baseline Roads and Tracks (BRAT) dataset. It is eventually designed to replace the BRAT data. The BRAT data was mapped across into the new QRT schema in September 2020.

Road segments inserts and geometry and/or attribute updates are triggered when there are changes to the spatial cadastre, or changes made in data provided by external parties to the Resources roads team.

Other sources used in the maintenance of the dataset include Local Government, Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, other relevant State Government Departments, aerial imagery, changes to the Resources addressing database, aerial imagery, and user feedback.

The point of truth for names is updated from the authority responsible for the road.

The open data product excludes paper roads and any historic segments.

2. ROAD DEFINITIONS

2.1. Road

As defined in s93 of the *Land Act 1994*, a Road is an area of land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, that is either:

- 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; and
- a bridge, causeway, culvert or other works in, on, over or under a road; and
- any part of a road.

Under the *Local Government Act 2009*, the term road also includes private roads.
AS/NZS 4819:2011 (Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.3) notes that all formed roads, including private roads, that are generally open to the public or to services should be named, and that unformed roads (paper roads) should not be named unless a name is required for addressing purposes.

2.2. State Controlled Road

A State Controlled Road (SCR) is a road declared to be controlled by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR), including the National Network. Tollways are not state-controlled roads while they are controlled by franchisees such as Transurban Queensland.

State Controlled Roads data are maintained and supplied by TMR. Where applicable, local naming, as allocated by relevant Local Government may be used in road naming fields for SCRs, with TMR names in alias name fields.

2.3. Local Government Controlled Road

A Local Government Controlled Road is a road that is owned or maintained by Local Government.

2.4. Local Road of Regional Significance

A Local Road of Regional Significance (LRRS) is a road that forms part of a network of roads of similar function owned by state and local governments. The Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ)[1] define a LRRS as a road that: provides a primary connecting function across more than one local government area within a regional road network; forms a key part of economic development strategies within local government areas (major access to rural, agricultural, industrial); plays a key role for regional industry and access to attractions of regional significance and major natural resources; connects shires, towns, cities and regions and provides travel time and distance savings to commuter routes; provides access from a higher order regional road to rail heads, freight depots, ports and major airfields; provides access to regionally significant institutions (community health, education, recreation, youth, aged care and entertainment facilities); or forms the only access to a remote community.

2.5. Track

ICSM defines a Track as 'an unimproved road that does not form part of the public communication system, but which provides access to individual properties or areas used for pastoral or industrial purposes. The surface of which may vary from poorly surfaced, to tracks beaten by the passage of vehicles[2].'

2.6. Private Road

The *Local Government Act 2009* (s60) define a Private Road as a road over land whereby the land owner may lawfully exclude persons from using the road.

2.7. Roads for Resources data

2.7.1. Road

For the purposes for which The Department of Resources collate roads information, a Road is considered that which has a discrete name and is continuously navigable. This includes State Controlled Roads, Local Government Controlled Roads, Local Roads of Regional Significance, Private Roads, Tracks and driveable beaches.

2.7.2. Segment

A section of a Road between nodes, intersections or road features, represented by a line between two vertices.

3. FIELD DESCRIPTIONS

Table 1 outlines field information for the Queensland Roads and Tracks (QRT) dataset.

Table 1: Queensland Roads and Tracks open data fields and descriptions

Field Name	Data Type	Length	Allow Null	Description
objectid	Object ID		F	The object id.
road_id	Text	30	T	A persistent identifier, established for the extent of each area of contiguously named road within a single Local Government Area.

segment_id	Text	20	T	A unique persistent identifier, established for each road segment.
custodian_road_id	Text	20	T	Identifier for each series of continuous road segments with a single road identifier, as provided by the data custodian.
previous_road_id	Text	30	T	Previous *road_id*
previous_segment_id	Text	20	T	Previous *segment_id*
road_name	Text	50	T	The road name without the *road_type*, in full, as designated by the relevant authority. Multiple words are separated by a single space.
road_type	Text	20	T	One of the road types from *d_road_type*, applicable to the *road_name*. No *road_type* is required for *class* 'Ferry', 'Bikeway', 'Walkway' or 'Busway', and the entire name should be in the *road_name* field. Entities with *class* 'Track', may or may not have a *road_type*. Where there is no road type, e.g., for 'The Esplanade', this field is 'Null'.
road_suffix	Text	2	T	One of the standard abbreviations from *d_road_suffix*, applicable to the *road_name* and *road_type*. For entities that fall under *class* ferry, busway, bikeway or walkway, no *road_suffix* should be provided, and the entire name should be in the *road_name* field only. A road cannot have a *road_suffix* if it has no *road_type*.
road_name_full	Text	100	T	Concatenation of *road_name*, *road_type* and the full description of *road_suffix*.
road_name_basic	Text	100	T	Full capitalised road name with any non-alpha, non-numeric and non-space characters removed.
alias_1_name	Text	50	T	A second name the road is commonly known by, following the same logic as for *road_name*.
alias_1_type	Text	20	T	One of the road types from *d_road_type*, applicable to the *alias_1_name*, following the same logic as for *road_type*.
alias_1_suffix	Text	2	T	One of the standard abbreviations from *d_road_suffix*, applicable to the *alias_1_name*, following the same logic as for *road_suffix*.
alias_1_name_full	Text	100	T	Concatenation of *alias_1_name*, *alias_1_type* and the full description of *alias_1_suffix*, for first alias road name.
alias_2_name	Text	50	T	A third name the road is commonly known by, applicable to the *alias_2_name* and *alias_2_type*, following the same logic as for *road_name*.
alias_2_type	Text	20	T	One of the road types from *d_road_type*, applicable to the *alias_2_name*, following the same logic as for *road_type*.
alias_2_suffix	Text	2	T	One of the standard abbreviations from *d_road_suffix*, applicable to the *alias_2_name*, following the same logic as for *road_suffix*.
alias_2_name_full	Text	100	T	Concatenation of *alias_2_name*, *alias_2_type* and the full description of *alias_2_suffix*, for second alias road name.
class	Text	15	T	The road hierarchy classification. One of the values from *d_class*.
sub_class	Text	20	T	The sub-classification for the segment of road from *d_sub_class*.
surface_type	Text	15	T	One of the road surface types from *d_surface_type*.
op_status_ind	Text	20	T	One of the operational status indicator codes from *d_op_status_ind* to specify whether a road is operational.
user_access	Text	15	T	One of the values from *d_user_access* to indicate who has the right to use the road.
travel_direction	Text	15	T	One of the values from *d_travel_direction* to indicate the direction of travel.
lane_count	Text	15	T	One of the values in *d_lane_count* to indicate if two vehicles can safely pass each other without moving off the formed road surface.

trafficability	Text	15	T	One of the vehicle types from *d_trafficability* to indicate which vehicle types can use the road.
zone	Text	10	T	Indicates if a road is urban or rural, using one of the values from *d_zone*.
seasonality	Text	1	T	Indication as to whether road closes seasonally, using one of the values in *d_seasonality*.
ground_rel	Text	10	T	Relationship of road to ground, using one of the values from *d_ground_rel*.
road_owner	Text	15	T	One of the custodians from *d_road_owner* to indicate the party that owns the road.
road_maintainer	Text	15	T	One of the custodians from *d_road_maintainer* to indicate the party responsible for organising maintenance of the road. This is sometimes referred to as road manager. A third party may be contracted to carry out any actual maintenance works.
scr_indicator	Text	1	T	One of the codes from *d_SCR_indicator*, indicating if the road is a State Controlled Road.
ste_route_no	Text	10	T	Route number used to identify state routes as determined by Local and State Government.
nat_route_no	Text	10	T	Route number used to identify national routes as determined by State and Federal Governments.
locality_left	Text	50	T	Locality applicable to the left side of segment.
locality_right	Text	50	T	Locality applicable to the right side of segment.
lga_name_left	Text	50	T	Full name of the Local Government Area applicable to the left side of segment.
lga_name_right	Text	50	T	Full name of the Local Government Area applicable to the right side of segment.
geo_datum	Long		T	Coordinate Reference System identifier as an EPSG code for the geographic datum.
v_datum	Long		T	Coordinate Reference System identifier as an EPSG code for the vertical datum.
pos_accuracy	Text	2	T	One of the codes from *d_pos_accuracy* to indicate the spatial accuracy of the data capture.
st_no_from_left	Long		T	First number in street number range for the left side of the segment.
st_no_to_left	Long		T	Last number in street number range for the left side of the segment.
st_no_from_right	Long		T	First number in street number range for the right side of the segment.
st_no_to_right	Long		T	Last number in street number range for the right side of the segment.
record_status	Text	1	T	Status of road from *d_record_status*.
last_edited_date	Date		T	Date record last modified.
Shape__Length	Double		F	
shape	Geometry		T	

3.1. road_id

The road_id is a persistent identifier, established for the extent of each area of contiguously named road within a single Local Government Area.

Each *road_id* is 26 characters long, structured as in Figure 1:

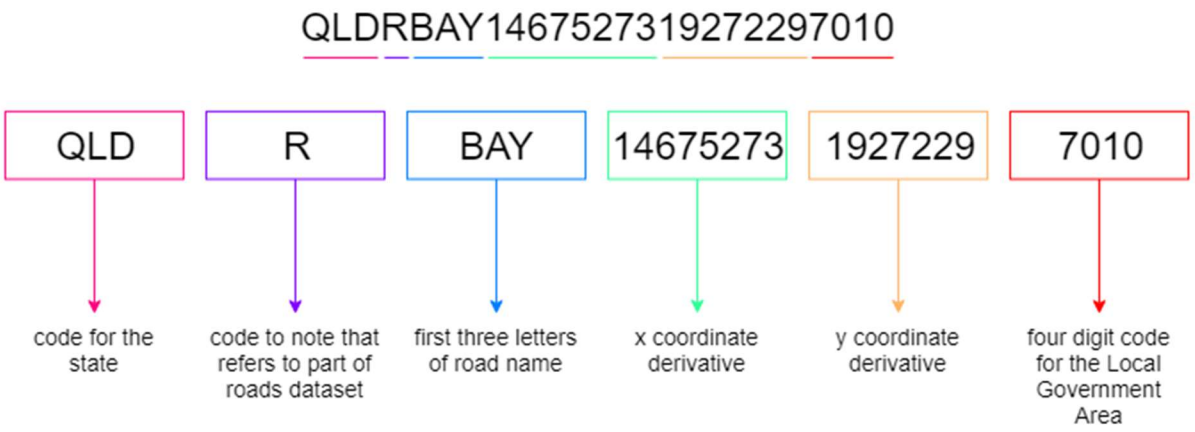

Figure 1: road_id structure

- The x coordinate derivative (eight digits) is from the longitude in decimal degrees of a roughly central point along the road to five decimal places, with the decimal point removed. Leading or trailing zeros are added where required to ensure consistency of 8 digits.
- The y coordinate derivative (seven digits) is from the latitude in decimal degrees of a roughly central point along the road to five decimal places, with the decimal point and polarity removed. Leading or trailing zeros are added where required to ensure consistency of 7 digits.
- If the road falls outside LGA boundaries, the LGA code is replaced with '9999'.
- If the road has a generic name e.g. 'Road' or 'Track', the road name three character constituent is replaced by:
    - XXR for a road
    - XXT for a track
    - XXP for a walkway
    - XXC for a bikeway
    - XXB for a bus lane
    - RBT for a roundabout
- Currently, where a segment crosses a Local Government Area (LGA) boundary, the segment will be assigned a *road_id* to reflect the LGA in which the longest portion of the segment lies.
- Where a series of adjoining segments exist with no unique naming e.g. 'Unnamed Road', 'Proposed Road', 'Track', 'Road' etc. the entire adjoining extent with the same 'name' will fall under the same *road_id*.

3.1.1. Road ID updates

- A *road_id* is retained if an attribute changes (e.g. name) and geometry remains the same. However, in the event of a previously unnamed section of road receiving a name, a new *road_id* will be generated.
- A *road_id* is retained when geometry changes but the start and end points remain the same.
- A *road_id* is retained if a road is extended or shortened.
- If a portion of a road has the name changed, this newly named part will gain a new *road_id* and the part retaining the existing name will keep the old *road_id*.
- If a Local Government Area boundary changes, the associated area of road remaining in the LGA will keep the *road_id* and any area in a new LGA will receive a new *road_id*.

3.2. segment_id

The *segment_id* is a unique persistent identifier, established for each road segment.

Each *segment_id* is 20 digits long, the first ten of which indicate the epoch time in seconds as to when the segment was established in the database, and the second ten of which relate to a count of the number of segments created at that time.

3.3. custodian_road_id

Identifier for each series of continuous road segments with a single road identifier, as provided by the data custodian.

3.4. previous_road_id

Previous *road_id,* if the segment has changed in a way that required a new *road_id* to be assigned.

3.5. previous_segment_id

Previous *segment_id,* if for example a segment has been split and part of it has been assigned a new *segment_id.*

3.6. road_name

The road name without the *road_type*, in full, as designated by the relevant authority. Multiple words are separated by a single space.

In the absence of a name, some generic names are used, such as ‘Road’, ‘Track’, ‘Bikeway’, or ‘Walkway’. Each segment of a roundabout has the name of ‘Roundabout’.

3.7. road_type

One of the road types from *d_road_type* (Table 2), applicable to the *road_name*. No *road_type* is required for class ‘Ferry’, ‘Bikeway’, ‘Walkway’ or ‘Busway’, and the entire name should be in the *road_name* field. Entities with class ‘Track’, may or may not have *a road_type*. Where there is no road type, e.g., for ‘The Esplanade’, this field is 'Null'.

Road types not included in the standard AS/NZS 4819:2011, but in common usage are retained, due to the standard not intended to be applied retrospectively.

Table 2: Road type information

d_road_type	Abbrev	In AS/NZS 4819:2011
Access	ACCS	N
Alley	ALLY	Y
Annex	ANNX	N
Approach	APP	Y
Arcade	ARC	Y
Arterial	ARTL	N
Avenue	AV	Y
Bay	BAY	N
Beach	BCH	N
Bend	BEND	N
Boardwalk	BWLK	Y
Boulevard	BVD	Y
Brace	BR	N
Break	BRK	Y
Broadway	BDWY	N
Bypass	BYPA	Y
Chase	CH	Y
Circle	CIR	N
Circuit	CCT	Y
Circus	CRCS	N
Close	CL	Y
Concord	CNCD	N
Concourse	CON	Y
Connection	CNTN	N
Corner	CNR	N
Corso	CSO	N
Course	CRSE	N
Court	CT	Y
Cove	COVE	N
Crescent	CR	Y
Crest	CRST	Y
Cross	CRSS	N
Crossing	CRSG	N
Deviation	DE	N
Drive	DR	Y

Driveway	DVWY	N
Easement	EASE	N
Elbow	ELB	N
End	END	N
Entrance	ENT	Y
Esplanade	ESP	Y
Fairway	FAWA	N
Firebreak	FBRK	N
Fireline	FLNE	N
Firetrail	FTRL	Y
Freeway	FWY	Y
Gap	GAP	N
Gardens	GDNS	N
Gate	GTE	N
Glade	GLDE	Y
Glen	GLEN	N
Grange	GRA	Y
Green	GRN	N
Grove	GR	Y
Gully	GLY	N
Harbour	HRBR	N
Haven	HVN	N
Heights	HTS	N
Highway	HWY	Y
Hill	HILL	N
Island	ISLD	N
Key	KEY	N
Landing	LDG	N
Lane	LANE	Y
Laneway	LNWY	N
Link	LINK	N
Linkway	LKWY	N
Loop	LOOP	Y
Lynne	LYNN	N
Mall	MALL	Y
Mead	MEAD	N
Mews	MEWS	Y
Motorway	MWY	N
Nest	NEST	N
Outlook	OTLK	N

Parade	PDE	Y
Park	PARK	N
Parkway	PWY	Y
Pass	PASS	N
Passage	PSGE	Y
Path	PATH	Y
Pathway	PHWY	N
Perch	PRCH	N
Place	PL	Y
Plaza	PLZA	Y
Pocket	PCKT	N
Point	PNT	N
Promenade	PROM	Y
Quay	QY	N
Quays	QYS	Y
Ramp	RAMP	Y
Rest	REST	N
Retreat	RTT	Y
Ridge	RDGE	Y
Rise	RISE	Y
Road	RD	Y
Row	ROW	N
Siding	SDNG	N
Square	SQ	Y
Steps	STPS	Y
Strait	STRI	N
Street	ST	Y
Strip	STRP	N
Subway	SBWY	Y
Terrace	TCE	Y
Track	TRK	Y
Trail	TRL	Y
Vale	VALE	N
View	VIEW	Y
Vista	VSTA	Y
Walk	WALK	Y
Waters	WAT	N
Way	WAY	Y
Wharf	WHRF	Y
Yards	YDS	N

3.8. road_suffix

One of the standard abbreviations from *d_road_suffix* (Table 3), applicable to the *road_name* and *road_type*. For entities that fall under class ferry, busway, bikeway or walkway, no *road_suffix* should be provided, and the entire name should be in the *road_name* field only. For entities that fall under

class track, the track may only have a *road_suffix* if there is also a *road_type*. A road cannot have a *road_suffix* if it has no *road_type*.

Table 3: Road suffix information

d_road_suffix	Description
CN	Central
E	East
EX	Extension
LR	Lower
N	North
NE	North East
NW	North West
S	South
SE	South East
SW	South West
UP	Upper
W	West

3.9. road_name_full

Concatenation of *road_name*, *road_type* and the full description of *road_suffix*.

3.10. road_name_basic

Full capitalised road name with any non-alpha, non-numeric and non-space characters removed.

3.11. alias_1_name

A second name the road is commonly known by, following the same logic as for *road_name*. In instances where there is a local road name for a portion of a state controlled road, the local name information will be populated in the primary road name fields, and the State Controlled Road name information in the alias naming fields.

3.12. alias_1_type

One of the road types from *d_road_type* (Table 2), applicable to the *alias_1_name*, following the same logic as for *road_type*.

3.13. alias_1_suffix

One of the standard abbreviations from *d_road_suffix* (Table 3), applicable to the *alias_1_name*, following the same logic as for *road_suffix*.

3.14. alias_1_name_full

Concatenation of *alias_1_name*, *alias_1_type* and the full description of *alias_1_suffix*, for first alias road name.

3.15. alias_2_name

A third name the road is commonly known by, applicable to the *alias_2_name* and *alias_2_type*, following the same logic as for *road_name*.

3.16. alias_2_type

One of the road types from *d_road_type* (Table 2), applicable to the *alias_2_name*, following the same logic as for *road_type*.

3.17. alias_2_suffix

One of the standard abbreviations from *d_road_suffix* (Table 3), applicable to the *alias_2_name*, following the same logic as for *road_suffix*.

3.18. alias_2_name_full

Concatenation of *alias_2_name*, *alias_2_type* and the full description of *alias_2_suffix*, for second alias road name.

3.19. class

The road hierarchy classification. One of the values from *d_class* (Table 4). Unconstructed (paper) roads are removed from the open data product.

Table 4: Road classification information

d_class	Description	Alternative name
Motorway	Roads which are of importance in a national sense, and/or are a major interstate through route, and/or are principal connector roads between capitals and/or major regions and or key towns/commercial centres/inter-transport hubs. Also exhibit separated carriageways and unhindered, regulated traffic flow through use of grade-separated crossings and entry/exit ramps (e.g. Pacific Motorway). Previously referred to under coded value 1.	
Highway	Roads which are of importance in a national sense, and/or are a major interstate through route, and/or are principal connector roads between capitals and/or major regions and or key towns/commercial centres/inter-transport hubs. This category encompasses what are sometimes referred to as arterial roads. Previously referred to under coded value 2.	Arterial road
Secondary	Well maintained and widely used roads which are major connectors for national highways or state highways, major centres, key towns, or have major tourist importance or which main function is to form the principal avenue of communication for metropolitan traffic movements. These are sometimes referred to as sub-arterial roads. Previously referred to under coded value 3.	Sub-arterial road
Connector	Provides for traffic movement between secondary (sub-arterial) and local roads or to distribute traffic to local street systems. Includes rural roads of local significance. These are sometimes known as collector roads. Previously referred to under coded value 4.	Collector road
Local	Provides property access. These generally have addresses assigned against them. These roads may be privately owned roads that are connected and open to the public network. Includes service roads that may share the same name as higher order roads. Previously referred to under coded value 5.	
Restricted	Road designed to provide access within a property and may not necessarily be part of the public road network. These generally do not have addresses and include driveways and tracks on private property. Roads that are privately owned but allow general public access should not be included in this category. Previously referred to under coded value 6.	
Track	Access tracks and fire trails. Previously referred to under coded value 7.	
Mall	A road or passage whose main purpose is to provide access to pedestrians but may allow some vehicular access. Previously referred to under coded value 8.	
Ferry	Route that is undertaken by a public ferry used for the transportation of vehicles and pedestrians. Previously referred to under coded value 11.	
Bikeway	Designated path primarily for bicycle use. Previously referred to under coded value 12.	

Walkway	Designated path primarily for pedestrian use. Previously referred to under coded value 12.	
Busway	A road which is wholly dedicated as a bus-only transit way. This does not include bus lanes on roads with other trafficability. Previously referred to under coded value 13.	

3.20. sub_class

The sub-classification for the segment of road from *d_sub_class* (Table 5), used in conjunction with *class*.

Table 5: Road sub-classification information

d_sub_class	Description
Roundabout	Roundabout.
Ramp	On-ramp or off-ramp.
Slip	Slip road or slip lane.
Access	Access road.
Bridge	Bridge.
Tunnel	Tunnel.
Crossover	Crossover, predominantly used for emergency service use.
U turn	U-turn bay.
4WD	To be used in conjunction with class 'Track'.
Non vehicular track	To be used in conjunction with class 'Track'.
Shared use track	Shared track for vehicular and non-vehicular users - to be used in conjunction with class 'Track'.
Vehicular ferry	Ferry that a vehicle can be transported on – to be used in conjunction with class 'Ferry'.
Passenger ferry	Passenger only ferry – to be used in conjunction with class 'Ferry'.
Level Crossing	Level crossing.
NA	Not applicable.
Unknown	Unknown.

3.21. surface_type

One of the road surface types from *d_surface_type* (Table 6). The default value is 'Unknown'. Paper roads are removed from the open data product.

Table 6: Surface type information

d_surface_type	Description
Sealed	Surface of brick, concrete, or asphalt.
Unsealed	Surface with material other than brick, concrete or asphalt.
Boardwalk	Surface of planks or sleepers, usually of wood, between which water can usually drain.
Other	Surface type not covered elsewhere.
Unknown	Surface type not known.

3.22. op_status_ind

One of the operational status indicator codes from *d_op_status_ind* (Table 7) to specify whether a road is operational. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 7: Operational status information

d_op_status_ind	Description
Proposed	The road is in a proposal stage.
Under Construction	The road is under construction.
Operational	The road is in use.
Closed	The road has been closed.
Unknown	The operational status is not known.

3.23. user_access

One of the values from *d_user_access* (Table 8) to indicate who has the right to use the road. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 8: User accessibility information

d_user_access	Description
Public	For general public use.
Private	Restricted for the use of a group. Sometimes referred to as 'authorised'.
Restricted	A road or track not intended for general use. Restricted to use by the responsible authority only.
Tollway	Usually open to public but requires payment for access.
Unknown	The user accessibility is not currently known.

3.24. travel_direction

One of the values from *d_travel_direction* (Table 9) to indicate the direction of travel. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 9: Travel direction information

d_travel_direction	Description
Bi directional	Traffic can flow in either (both) directions.
One Way To From	Traffic can only flow in one direction (in the direction of the vector).
One Way From To	Traffic can only flow in one direction (in the opposite direction of the vector).
One Way	Traffic can only flow in one direction (direction unknown).
None	No traffic flow in either direction.
Unknown	The travel direction is not currently known.

3.25. lane_count

One of the values in *d_lane_count* (Table 10) to indicate if two vehicles can safely pass each other without moving off the formed road surface. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 10: Lane count information

d_lane_count	Description
One	Two vehicles cannot pass each other without both having to move off the formed surface.
Two or more	Two vehicles can pass each other without having to move off the formed surface.
Unknown	Lane count is not currently known or cannot be defined.

3.26. trafficability

One of the vehicle types from *d_trafficability* (Table 11) to indicate which vehicle types can use the road. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 11: Trafficability information

d_trafficability	Description
Regular vehicle	Suitable for all conventional road-based vehicles. Does not imply suitability for heavy, oversize or high sided vehicles.
Motorway	Suitable for all vehicles permitted on a motorway.
2WD	Suitable for minimum two-wheel drive vehicles.
4WD	Suitable for only four-wheel drive (high clearance) vehicles.
Bus	Designated for bus use only.
Ferry	Ferry route.
Bicycle	Designated primarily for bicycle use.
Pedestrian	Designated primarily for pedestrian use.
Horse	Designated primarily for access by horse and rider.
Shared	Designated as a shared track, path or trail.
Closed	Inaccessible by all vehicles, pedestrians and animals.
Unknown	The road usage is not known.

3.27. zone

Indicates if a road is urban or rural, using one of the values from *d_zone* (Table 12). The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 12: Zone information

d_zone	Description
Urban	Road is in an urban area.
Rural	Road is in a rural area.
Both	Road crosses through both urban and rural areas.
Unknown	Zone of road is not currently known.

3.28. seasonality

Indication as to whether road closes seasonally, using one of the values in *d_seasonality* (Table 13). The default value is 'U' for unknown.

Table 13: Seasonality information

d_seasonality	Description
T	True - subject to seasonal closure.
F	False - no seasonal restrictions.
U	Unknown – it is unknown if this road is affected by seasonal closures.

3.29. ground_rel

Relationship of road to ground, using one of the values from *d_ground_rel* (Table 14). The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 14: Ground relationship information

d_ground_rel	Description
Ground	On ground.
Under	Below ground or water e.g., in tunnel.
Above	On bridge or above ground.
Water	On water e.g., for ferry route.
Other	Other e.g., causeway, dam wall.
Unknown	Unknown.

3.30. road_owner

One of the custodians from *d_road_owner* (Table 15) to indicate the party that owns the road. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 15: Road owner information

d_road_owner	Description
TMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads.
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.
STATE	Other state authority.
LG	Local Government.
WA	Water Authority.
PA	Port Authority.
UP	Utility provider.
Private	The owner of the land parcel in which the road passes through.
Other	Road is owned by another group.
Unknown	The road owner is unknown.

3.31. road_maintainer

One of the custodians from *d_road_maintainer* (Table 16) to indicate the party responsible for maintaining the road. This is sometimes referred to as road manager. A third party may be contracted to carry out any actual maintenance works. The default value is 'Unknown'.

Table 16: Road maintainer information

d_road_maintainer	Description
TMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads.
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.
STATE	Other state authority.
LG	Local Government.
WA	Water Authority.
PA	Port Authority.
UP	Utility provider.
Private	The owner of the land parcel in which the road passes through.
Unmaintained	Road is not maintained.
Other	Road is maintained by another group.
Unknown	The road maintainer is unknown.

3.32. scr_indicator

One of the codes from *d_SCR_indicator* (Table 17), indicating if the road is a State Controlled Road. The default value is 'U' for unknown.

Table 17: State Controlled Road indicator information

d_SCR	Description
T	True - road is a State Controlled Road.
F	False - road is not a State Controlled Road.
U	Unknown - It is not known if the road is a State Controlled Road.

3.33. ste_route_no

Route number used to identify state routes as determined by Local and State Government.

3.34. nat_route_no

Route number used to identify national routes as determined by State and Federal Government.

3.35. locality_left

Locality applicable to the left side of segment. Currently, where a segment lies in more than one locality, the locality in which the longest portion of the segment resides is reflected in this field.

3.36. locality_right

Locality applicable to the right side of segment. Currently, where a segment lies in more than one locality, the locality in which the longest portion of the segment resides is reflected in this field.

3.37. lga_name_left

Full name of the Local Government Area applicable to the left side of segment. Currently, where a segment lies in more than one Local Government Area, the Local Government Area in which the longest portion of the segment resides is reflected in this field.

3.38. lga_name_right

Full name of the Local Government Area applicable to the right side of segment. Currently, where a segment lies in more than one Local Government Area, the Local Government Area in which the longest portion of the segment resides is reflected in this field.

3.39. geo_datum

Coordinate Reference System identifier as an EPSG code for the geographic datum.

3.40. v_datum

Coordinate Reference System identifier as an EPSG code for the vertical datum.

3.41. pos_accuracy

One of the codes from *d_pos_accuracy* (Table 18) to indicate the spatial accuracy of the data capture. The default value is 'U' for unknown.

Table 18: Positional accuracy information

d_pos_accuracy	Minimum spatial accuracy	Typical Category
2	±2m	Urban
3	±5m	Peri-Urban
4	±25m	Rural
5	±100m	Remote
U	Unknown	Unknown

3.42. st_no_from_left

First number in street number range for the left side of the segment. This is currently unpopulated, and will be added in future in this field.

3.43. st_no_to_left

Last number in street number range for the left side of the segment. This is currently unpopulated, and will be added in future in this field.

3.44. st_no_from_right

First number in street number range for the right side of the segment. This is currently unpopulated, and will be added in future in this field.

3.45. st_no_to_right

Last number in street number range for the right side of the segment. This is currently unpopulated, and will be added in future in this field.

3.46. record_status

Status of road from *d_record_status* (Table 19). Note, historic data are not included in the open data product.

Table 19: Record status information

d_status	Description
P	Proposed
C	Current

3.47. last_edited_date

Date record last modified.