Queensland Location Addresses (Open)

Data Dictionary

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Queensland
Government

Interpreter statement:

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Summary

The Queensland Location Addresses dataset contains authoritative location addressing information for Queensland, and provides a link between Location Addresses and their associated parcel identifiers. It is considered the point of truth for Location Addresses in Queensland. Resources are the agency responsible for custodianship of Location Address data for Queensland.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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2. ADDRESS DEFINITIONS

2.1. Address Site

An Address Site refers to a separately owned or occupied area of land, building, or part of a building, which has an address. An Address Site may be associated with part, one, or more than one contiguous land parcel(s).

2.2. Location Address

A Location Address is an address string used to refer to the physical location of an Address Site where there is a requirement for access, by person or vehicle, to a property, dwelling or other building or premise, and/or for the delivery of services, utilities or mail.

A street number, when used in combination with other address components such as the road name and locality, needs to clearly and uniquely identify each Address Site and enable it to be readily located. Usually the Location Address for an Address Site is assigned relating to how the Address Site is accessed from the road (or water) network. There is a requirement for the road (or waterbody) from which access is gained to hold an official name. A Location Address may differ from a service address, such as that held for rates or valuations purposes, and should not be a PO Box or other postal address.

More information about addressing is available at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/title/addressing.

2.3. Primary Address

A Primary Address is the main officially recognised rural, urban or water address for an Address Site. A Primary Address is sometimes referred to as a 'principal address'. There may be more than one Primary Address for a single lot on plan, or a single Primary Address for multiple contiguous lots. A Primary Address may be a Sub Address, such as a unit.

2.4. Alternative Address

An Alternative Address is an additional address that refer to the same physical location as a Primary Address record. This may relate to an alternative access point to the same Address Site, or that the Address Site is on a corner block and can be identified by either road. An Alternative Address is sometimes referred to by the term 'alternate address'. A Sub Address cannot be an Alternative Address.

2.5. Sub Address

A Sub Address refers to an address assigned to a Sub Address Site which forms part of a group of dwellings or other entities. The Sub Address number may be assigned against either the Primary Address, or an Alternative Address related to that Primary Address, in relation to how the Sub Address' Address Site is accessed.

In a formatted address string, the Sub Address number is followed by a '/' and inserted prior to the street number and road information.

For example: *1/27 Main Street, Coorparoo, QLD*.

2.6. Geocode

A Geocode is a point with associated coordinates that pinpoints a specific place on an Address Site associated with the Location Address. When Geocode information is not provided by the Local Government or other addressing authority, the geocoding, or process of converting an address into geographic coordinates, is automatically determined by Resources from the Lot on Plan information provided, as a parcel centroid.

3. STANDARDS OBSERVED

The Location Addresses Queensland database has been developed observing the following standards and conventions where appropriate:

3.1. **AS/NZS 4819:2011 – Rural and urban addressing**

AS/NZS 4819:2011 *Rural and urban addressing* was prepared by the Street Address Working Group of ICSM for the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-004, to supersede AS/NZS 4819:2003, Geographic Information – Rural and Urban Addressing. It was published in November 2011.

This Standard provides requirements and guidance for local governments and other addressing authorities to use for assigning addresses to enable them to be readily and unambiguously identified and located, as well as naming roads and localities, recording and mapping related information, and signage related to these.

AS/NZS 4819:2011 mandates that a complete Location Address comprises of at least the following; an address number, a road name, a locality (suburb) name, and a state or territory name.

An example of a complete Location Address which meets the minimum requirements is: *867 Main Street, Woolloongabba, Queensland.*

3.2. **AS 4590.1:2017 – Interchange of client information**

This standard has been used as the standard input and output file format for data transfer between systems and organisations. Section 5 of AS 4590.1:2017 which relates to address details has been considered when compiling this data transfer format.

3.3. **AS/NZS ISO 6709:2011 – Standard representation of geographic point location by coordinates**

This standard has been used in consideration of attribution related to geocoding of Location Address Data.

4. FIELD DESCRIPTIONS

4.1. **Field Descriptions**

Field Name	Field Length	Field Type	Description	Example
LOT	5	text	The lot number (or parcel label) describes a parcel of land in conjunction with the plan number. The lot number can be either alpha or numeric. For a Common Property, the lot is referred to as 9999.	20
PLAN	10	text	The plan number is a record up to ten characters that describes a parcel of land in conjunction with the lot number. The plan number must begin with an alpha character to a maximum of five that refers to the plan type, followed by numeric characters that refer to the plan label.	SP198665
LOTPLAN	15	text	A concatenation of the LOT and PLAN.	20SP198665
UNIT_TYPE	5	text	The abbreviation that distinguishes the separately identifiable portion of the address within a building, complex or marina. Any of the recognised unit types shown in Section 4.2.	U
UNIT_NUMBER	6	text	The number assigned to a Sub Address of that of type specified in UNIT_TYPE.	1
UNIT_SUFFIX	2	text	Alphabetical suffix to UNIT_NO. Requires UNIT_NO to have a value.	A
FLOOR_TYPE	5	text	The abbreviation that represents the type of floor or level, within a multi-storey building or sub-complex. Any of the recognised FLOOR_TYPE values shown in Section 4.3.	LG
FLOOR_NO	5	text	The number assigned to the floor of type specified in FLOOR_TYPE.	1
FLOOR_SUF	2	text	Alphabetical suffix to FLOOR_NO. Requires FLOOR_NO to have a value.	A
PROPERTY_NAME	100	text	The official place name or culturally accepted common usage name for an Address Site including the name of a building, homestead, building complex, agricultural property, or park.	Wide Acres
STREET_NO_1	11	text	Either the house number, or the lowest in a range where the Address Site has a range of numbers. Usually, street numbers are odd on the left side of	10

			the road, and even on the right. Please note street number ranges do not meet AS/NZS 4891:2011.	
STREET_NO_1_SUFFIX	2	text	Alphabetical suffix to STREET_NO_1. Requires STREET_NO_1 to have a value.	A
STREET_NO_2	11	text	This is the upper number range if an Address Site has a range of numbers. Requires STREET_NO_1 to have a value. Please note street number ranges do not meet AS/NZS 4891:2011.	12
STREET_NO_2_SUFFIX	2	text	Alphabetical suffix to STREET_NO_2. Requires STREET_NO_2 to have a value.	A
STREET_NUMBER	23	text	Full street number information, excluding any sub-address information. This is a concatenation of the STREET_NO_1, STREET_NO_1_SUFFIX, STREET_NO_2 and STREET_NO_2_SUFFIX fields. In the case of a street number range existing, a hyphen has been added between the two ends of the range.	36-38
STREET_NAME	50	text	This is the road name without the STREET_TYPE, in full, as designated by the relevant authority. Multiple words are separated by a single space. It is possible to have a road name that appears to contain the road type e.g. 'The Boulevard'.	Blue Gum
STREET_TYPE	21	text	The street or road type, as shown in Section 4.4. Please note, 'Xxx' is used to denote the absence of a road type, for example with a road name of 'The Esplanade'.	Street
STREET_SUFFIX	21	text	The suffix of the road or thoroughfare. One of the values as shown in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**. A STREET_SUFFIX does not meet AS/NZS 4891:2011.	South
STREET_FULL	100	text	Concatenation of STREET_NAME, STREET_TYPE and STREET_SUFFIX with a single space between each record.	Blue Gum Street South
LOCALITY	41	text	A bounded area, gazetted as either Locality Bounded or Suburb under the Place Names Act 1994 and currently in the Queensland place names gazetteer, within a local government or other legislative area, in which the Address Site is located or accessed from. A locality may be gazetted as a Suburb if it is within a City, Town, Shire or Region and is principally of urban character.	Burleigh Heads
LOCAL_AUTHORITY	41	text	Full name of the Local Government Area as shown in Section 4.6.	Brisbane City
STATE	3	text	Abbreviated value for the state in which the Address Site is found. All values in this field will be the abbreviation "QLD" as all addresses are located in the state of Queensland.	QLD
ADDRESS	300	text	Full formatted address string. A full address field built from a concatenation of the UNIT_TYPE, UNIT_NO, UNIT_SUFFIX, STREET_NO_1, STREET_NO_1_SUFFIX, STREET_NO_2, STREET_NO_2_SUFFIX, STREET_NAME, STREET_TYPE, STREET_SUFFIX, LOCALITY, and STATE. A '/' is inserted between any unit information and street number when the address contains the relevant sub-address elements. For ranged addresses a hyphen is inserted between the low and high numbers in the range. A space is inserted between the last of the relevant street number fields and STREET_NAME. A space is inserted between STREET_NAME and STREET_TYPE and between STREET_TYPE and STREET_PART. A space is inserted between the last of the relevant street name fields and LOCALITY. A space is inserted between LOCALITY and STATE.	U603/65-69 First Avenue Mooloolaba QLD
ADDRESS_STATUS	1	text	Describes the status of the address. A primary address is the main officially recognised rural or	P

			urban address. In addition to a primary address, a site may be allocated one or more alternative addresses where there are more multiple access points. For example, a corner site or a site with dual frontage. There can be more than one primary address for a single land parcel. One of the abbreviated category indicators of the address record as shown in Section 4.7.	
ADDRESS_STANDARD	4	text	One of the codes for the standard utilised when determining the Location Address as laid out in Section 4.8.	UK
LOTPLAN_STATUS	1	text	Code to describe the status of the Lot on Plan, as per the Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB). One of the codes shown in Section 4.9.	C
ADDRESS_PID	10	integer	A unique identifier for the address. This is currently not a true PID.	128667
GEOCODE_TYPE	4	text	The text code that describes the physical or virtual features associated with the Geocode for the address point. Any of the recognised Geocode type codes shown in Section 4.9.	BC
LATITUDE	15	float	The latitude of the point in decimal degrees (DD.DD). Latitudes south of the equator are negative.	-27.3845
LONGITUDE	15	float	The longitude of the point in decimal degrees (DDD.DD).	153.1752

4.2. Unit types

The following unit types are those currently accepted by Resources systems.

UNIT_TYPE	description		
APT	Apartment	ROOM	Room
CTGE	Cottage	SHED	Shed
DUPL	Duplex	SHOP	Shop
FCTY	Factory	SITE	Site
FLAT	Flat	STLL	Stall
HSE	House	STU	Studio
KSK	Kiosk	SE	Suite
MSNT	Maisonette	TNHS	Townhouse
MBTH	Marine Berth	U	Unit
OFFC	Office	VLLA	Villa
PTHS	Penthouse	WARD	Ward
		WHSE	Warehouse

4.3. Floor types

Please note that those listed in italics do not meet AS/NZS 4819:2011 but exist in Resources systems for historic reasons.

FLOOR_TYPE	description		
B	Basement	OD	Observation Deck
FL	*Floor*	P	Parking
G	Ground	PD	Podium
L	*Level*	RT	Rooftop
LG	Lower Ground	*SB*	*Sub Basement*
M	Mezzanine	UG	Upper Ground

4.4. Street types

Street or road types accepted by Resources systems are outlined below, and indication made as to whether these meet the AS/NZS 4819:2011 standard. AS/NZS 4819:2011 restricts certain road types to open ended, cul-de-sac or pedestrian only roads. For more information see Appendix A of AS/NZS 4819:2011. The road types that do not meet AS/NZS 4819:2011 exist in Resources systems for historic reasons. Any road where the *STREET_NAME* encompasses the type e.g. 'The Esplanade', has 'The Esplanade' in the *STREET_NAME* field and denote no road type, utilising 'XXX' in the *road_type* field.

STREET_TYPE	Abbrev	Description as per AS/NZS 4819:2011	In AS/NZS 4819:2011?
Access	ACCS		N

Alley	ALLY	Usually narrow roadway in cities or towns, often through city blocks or squares.	Y
Annex	ANNX		N
Approach	APP	Roadway leading to an area of community interest (e.g. public open space, commercial area, beach etc.)	Y
Arcade	ARC	Passage having an arched roof, or any covered passageway, especially one with shops along the sides.	Y
Arterial	ARTL		N
Avenue	AV	Broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees.	Y
Bay	BAY		N
Beach	BCH		N
Bend	BEND		N
Boardwalk	BWLK	Promenade or path, especially of wooden planks, for pedestrians and sometimes vehicles, along or overlooking a beach or waterfront.	Y
Boulevard	BVD	Wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots.	Y
Brace	BR		N
Break	BRK	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak.	Y
Broadway	BDWY		N
Bypass	BYPA	Alternative roadway constructed to enable through traffic to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement.	Y
Chase	CH	Roadway leading down to a valley.	Y
Circle	CIR		N
Circuit	CCT	Roadway enclosing an area.	Y
Circus	CRCS		N
Close	CL	Short, enclosed roadway.	Y
Concord	CNCD		N
Concourse	CON	Roadway that runs around a central area (e.g. public open space or commercial area).	Y
Connection	CNTN		N
Corner	CNR		N
Corso	CSO		N
Course	CRSE		N
Court	CT	Short, enclosed roadway.	Y
Cove	COVE		N
Crescent	CR	Crescent-shaped thoroughfare, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare.	Y
Crest	CRST	Roadway running along the top or summit of a hill.	Y
Cross	CRSS		N
Crossing	CRSG		N
Deviation	DE		N
Drive	DR	Wide thoroughfare allowing a steady flow of traffic without many cross-streets.	Y
Driveway	DVWY		N
Easement	EASE		N
Elbow	ELB		N
End	END		N
Entrance	ENT	Roadway connecting other roads.	Y
Esplanade	ESP	Level road, often along the seaside, lake or river.	Y
Fairway	FAWA		N
Firebreak	FBRK		N
Fireline	FLNE		N
Firetrail	FTRL	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak.	Y
Freeway	FWY	Express, multilane highway, with limited or controlled access.	Y
Gap	GAP		N
Gardens	GDNS		N
Gate	GTE		N
Glade	GLDE	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.	Y
Glen	GLEN		N
Grange	GRA	Roadway leading to a country estate, or focal point, public open space, shopping area etc.	Y
Green	GRN		N
Grove	GR	Roadway which features a group of trees standing together.	Y
Gully	GLY		N
Harbour	HRBR		N

Haven	HVN		N
Heights	HTS		N
Highway	HWY	Main road or thoroughfare, a main route.	Y
Hill	HILL		N
Island	ISLD		N
Key	KEY		N
Landing	LDG		N
Lane	LANE	Narrow way between walls, buildings etc., a narrow country or city roadway.	Y
Laneway	LNWY		N
Link	LINK		N
Linkway	LKWY		N
Loop	LOOP	Roadway that diverges from and re-joins the main thoroughfare.	Y
Lynne	LYNN		N
Mall	MALL	Sheltered walk, promenade or shopping precinct.	Y
Mead	MEAD		N
Mews	MEWS	Roadway in a group of houses.	Y
Motorway	MWY		N
Nest	NEST		N
Outlook	OTLK		N
Parade	PDE	Public promenade or roadway which has good pedestrian facilities along the side.	Y
Park	PARK		N
Parkway	PWY	Roadway through parklands or an open grassland area.	Y
Pass	PASS		N
Passage	PSGE	Narrow street for pedestrians.	Y
Path	PATH	Roadway used only for pedestrian traffic.	Y
Pathway	PHWY		N
Perch	PRCH		N
Place	PL	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.	Y
Plaza	PLZA	Roadway enclosing the four sides of an area forming a market place or open space.	Y
Pocket	PCKT		N
Point	PNT		N
Promenade	PROM	Roadway like an avenue with plenty of facilities for the public to take a leisurely walk, a public place for walking.	Y
Quay	QY		N
Quays	QYS	Roadway leading to a landing place alongside or projecting into water.	Y
Ramp	RAMP	Access road to and from highways and freeways.	Y
Rest	REST		N
Retreat	RTT	Roadway forming a place of seclusion.	Y
Ridge	RDGE	Roadway along the top of a hill.	Y
Rise	RISE	Roadway going to a higher place or position.	Y
River	RVR		N
Road	RD	Open way or public passage primarily for vehicles.	Y
Row	ROW		N
Siding	SDNG		N
Square	SQ	Roadway bounding the four sides of an area to be used as an open space or a group of buildings.	Y
Steps	STPS	Route consisting mainly of steps.	Y
Strait	STRI		N
Street	ST	Public roadway in a town, city or urban area, especially a paved thoroughfare with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.	Y
Strip	STRP		N
Subway	SBWY	Underground passage or tunnel that pedestrians use for crossing under a road, railway, river etc.	Y
Terrace	TCE	Roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level.	Y
Track	TRK	Roadway with a single carriageway. A roadway through a natural bushland region. The interpretation for both Track and Trail is limited to roadways, whereas in many areas these are often associated with walking rather than vehicular movement.	Y
Trail	TRL	Roadway with a single carriageway. A roadway through a natural bushland region. The interpretation for both Track and Trail is limited to roadways, whereas in many areas these are often associated with walking rather than vehicular movement.	Y
Vale	VALE		N

View	VIEW	Roadway commanding a wide panoramic view across surrounding areas.	Y
Vista	VSTA	Road with a view or outlook.	Y
Walk	WALK	Thoroughfare with restricted access used mainly by pedestrians.	Y
Waters	WAT		N
Way	WAY	Road affording passage from one place to another. Usually not as straight as an avenue or street.	Y
Wharf	WHRF	A roadway on a wharf or pier.	Y
Yards	YDS		N

4.5. Street suffixes

These road suffixes are also outlined in Table C2 of AS 4590.1:2017.

STREET_SUFFIX	Abbreviation
Central	CN
East	E
Extension	EX
Lower	LR
North	N
North East	NE

North West	NW
South	S
South East	SE
South West	SW
Upper	UP
West	W

4.6. Local Government Area names

LOCAL_AUTHORITY
Aurukun Shire
Balonne Shire
Banana Shire
Barcaldine Regional
Barcoo Shire
Blackall Tambo Regional
Boulia Shire
Brisbane City
Bulloo Shire
Bundaberg Regional
Burdekin Shire
Burke Shire
Cairns Regional
Carpentaria Shire
Cassowary Coast Regional
Central Highlands Regional
Charters Towers Regional
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire
Cloncurry Shire
Cook Shire
Croydon Shire
Diamantina Shire
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire
Douglas Shire
Etheridge Shire
Flinders Shire
Fraser Coast Regional
Gladstone Regional
Gold Coast City
Goondiwindi Regional
Gympie Regional
Hinchinbrook Shire
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire
Ipswich City
Isaac Regional
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire
Livingstone Shire
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire
Lockyer Valley Regional

Logan City
Longreach Regional
Mackay Regional
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire
Maranoa Regional
Mareeba Shire
McKinlay Shire
Moreton Bay Regional
Mornington Shire
Mount Isa City
Murweh Shire
Napranum Aboriginal Shire
Noosa Shire
North Burnett Regional
Northern Peninsula Area Regional
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire
Paroo Shire
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire
Quilpie Shire
Redland City
Richmond Shire
Rockhampton Regional
Scenic Rim Regional
Somerset Regional
South Burnett Regional
Southern Downs Regional
Sunshine Coast Regional
Tablelands Regional
Toowoomba Regional
Torres Shire
Torres Strait Island Regional
Townsville City
Weipa Town
Western Downs Regional
Whitsunday Regional
Winton Shire
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire

4.7. Address status indicators

Address status indicators are used to denote whether an address is a Primary or Alternative. See Section 2 for more information.

ADDRESS_STATUS	description
A	Alternative
P	Primary

4.8. Address standard codes

Address standard codes refer to the addressing standard applying when determining the Location Address. See Section 6 of AS/NZS 4590.1:2017 for more information on water address assignment.

ADDRESS_STANDARD	description
UR	Urban
RU	Rural
WA	Water
NS	Non-Standard
UK	Unknown

4.9. Lotplan status codes

Code to describe the status of the Lot on Plan, as per the Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).

LOTPLAN_STATUS	description
C	Current – current registered land parcel
N	New – examination of the new plan is complete but awaiting registration.
T	To be cancelled – parcel will soon be cancelled by another plan awaiting registration.
U	Unknown – parcel does not yet exist in the DCDB.
D	Dead – superseded land parcel.

4.10. Geocode types

The following Geocode types are currently in the Location Addresses Queensland database. These are also outlined in Table D1 of AS 4590.1:2017.

GEOCODE_TYPE	full geocode type	description
BAP	Building Access Point	Point of access to the building.
BC	Building Centroid	Point as centre of building and lying within its bounds (e.g. for u-shaped building).
CDF	Centreline Dropped Frontage	A point on the road centre-line opposite the centre of the road frontage of an address site.
DF	Driveway Frontage	Centre of driveway on address site frontage.
EA	Emergency Access	Specific building or address site access point for emergency services.
EAS	Emergency Access Secondary	Specific building or address site secondary access point for emergency services.
FC	Frontage Centre	Point on the centre of the address site frontage.
FCS	Frontage Centre Setback	A point set back from the centre of the road frontage within an address site.
FDA	Front Door Access	Front door of building.
LB	Letterbox	Place where mail is deposited.
PAP	Property Access Point	Access point (centre of) at the road frontage of the address site.
PAPS	Property Access Point Setback	Centre of driveway on address site frontage.
PC	Property Centroid	Point of centre of parcels making up an address site and lying within its boundaries (e.g. for l-shaped address site).
STCP	[Service Type] Connection Point	The utility connection point (e.g. box, or underground chamber).
STM	[Service Type] Meter	The utility meter (e.g. box, or underground chamber).
UC	Unit Centroid	Point at centre of unit and lying within its bounds (e.g. for u-shaped unit).

5. CONTACT

The addressing team at Resources can be contacted at AddressQueensland@resources.qld.gov.au

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