

**LOGAN  
PLANNING  
SCHEME  
2006**

**SCHEDULE 2  
INFRASTRUCTURE HIERARCHY**

Printed as in force on 17 March 2006



**LOGAN | CITY COUNCIL**

**Schedule 2      Infrastructure Hierarchy**  
**Part 1            Roads**  
**1.1      Road hierarchy**

Table 1.1 (Road hierarchy) in schedule 2 (Infrastructure hierarchy) identifies the road hierarchy.

**Table 1.1      Road hierarchy**

<b>Column 1 Road hierarchy</b>	<b>Column 2 Road type</b>	<b>Column 3 Traffic (vpd)</b>	<b>Column 4 Maximum number of lots or area (Ha)</b>	<b>Column 5 Broad functions</b>	<b>Column 6 Examples</b>
Urban road	Urban access.	–	0-75 lots	Access to residences and properties.	–
(Local government road)	Minor urban collector.	<3000	76-300 lots	Distribute traffic from the local to the wider road network.	–
	Major urban collector– (access permitted).	>3000	–	Significant urban road links in residential areas.	DT Map 1
Major road	Major urban collector – (limited access).	>3000	–	Significant road links through mixed land uses.	DT Map 1
(Local government road)	Urban arterial (single carriageway).	6000-15,000	–	Significant arteries for cross-town traffic.	DT Map 1
	Urban arterial (dual carriageway).	>15,000	–	Principal arteries for cross-town traffic.	DT Map 1
Major road (State controlled road)	Urban arterial.	6,000-30,000	–	Principal arteries for through traffic.	DT Map 1
	Main road.	10,000-30,000	–	Principal connections between towns.	DT Map 1
	Highway.	>30,000	–	Principal connections between capital and main cities.	DT Map 1
Industrial road	Industrial access.	–	120 lots or 12 Ha	Serve industrial areas.	–
(Local government road)	Industrial collector.	–	300 lots or 30 Ha	Serve industrial areas.	–
Non-urban road (Local government road)	Rural and rural residential.	–	0-200 lots	Low volume roads through rural residential areas.	–

## Part 2 Cycleways

### 2.1 Cycleway hierarchy

Table 2.1 (Cycleway hierarchy) in schedule 2 (Infrastructure hierarchy) identifies the cycleway hierarchy.

**Table 2.1 Cycleway hierarchy**

Column 1 Cycleway type	Column 2 Location	Column 3 Main purpose	Column 4 Main users	Column 5 Comments	Column 6 Design issues
Major cycleway	Cycle lane within a main road and an urban arterial shown on DT Map 2.	Links the major centres to each other.  Provides connections to outside of the major centres.  Provides connections to and from adjacent local government areas.	Commuter cyclists (including the journey to work cyclists).  Sports cyclists.  Student cyclists.	Dedicated cycle path which provides the framework for the planning scheme area wide cycle network.	Ensure route connectivity and directness.  Safety – retrofitting cycle lanes / paths into the road corridors.
	Cycleway in the open space network, based primarily on the Slacks Creek and Scrubby Creek corridors shown on DT Map 2.	Provides an east-west and a north-south recreation route.  Links several of the major public open spaces of the planning scheme area.  Link several of the major centres.	Recreational cyclists.  Sports cyclists.  Student cyclists.	Dedicated cyclepath routes which complement the cycle lane component of the city wide network.	Ecological sensitivity of the waterway corridors.  Personal safety. “Missing” links through private property.
District cycleway	Cycle lane within a major urban collector (access permitted) road and a major urban collector (limited access) road shown on DT Map 2.	Connects residential catchments at the district level to the major retail centres and shopping centres within the major centres.  Provide connections to the district retail centres and district service functions .	Commuter cyclists (including the journey to work) cyclists.  Student cyclists.	Dedicated cycle path which integrates with the trunk routes and provides the framework for the district cycle network.	Safety – retrofitting cycle lanes and paths into the road corridors.
Neighbourhood cycleway	Cycle lane in an urban road.	Provides connections to neighbourhoods, local retail centres and local service functions.	Student cyclists.  General commuters.	Dedicated and informal routes.	Neighbourhood street environment.
	Cycleway in an open space corridor.	–	Recreational cyclists.	–	–
Bushland trail	Major bushland trails and management roads in the north-eastern part of the planning scheme area.	Provides for a regional trail system.	Recreational cyclists, bushwalkers and equestrians.	Connects with the bushland trails in the local government areas of the City of Brisbane and the Shire of Redland and provides for bush walkers, recreational cyclists and equestrians.	Signage.

## **Part 3                      Parks**

### **3.1      Parks hierarchy**

- (1)      Parks are classified by function, hierarchy and the type of setting relevant to the particular park.
  
- (2)      Table 3.1A (Park function) in schedule 2 (Infrastructure hierarchy) specifies that a park can be classified according to its primary function as—
  - (a)      a recreation park; or
  - (b)      a sport park; or
  - (c)      an environment park; or
  - (d)      a constrained park; or
  - (e)      an unallocated park.
  
- (3)      Table 3.1B (Park hierarchy) in schedule 2 (Infrastructure hierarchy) specifies that a recreation park and a sports park can be further classified into a parks hierarchy comprising—
  - (a)      a metropolitan park; or
  - (b)      a district park; or
  - (c)      a local park; or
  - (d)      a corridor park.
  
- (4)      A recreation park can also be classified according to its setting as—
  - (a)      a bushland park; or
  - (b)      an urban park.

S2-4  
*Schedule 2 – Infrastructure Hierarchy*  
*Part 3 – Parks*  
*Section 3.1*

**Table 3.1A Park function**

<b>Column 1 Function</b>	<b>Column 2 Description</b>
Recreation park.	<p>These parks are public open space areas that protect environmental values and are used for social, cultural and informal or unorganised recreational activities that people undertake in their leisure time.</p> <p>These parks may provide a wide range of opportunities and facilities for informal or unorganised recreation, typically—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) public open space; and</li> <li>(b) picnic and play facilities; and</li> <li>(c) community meeting space; and</li> <li>(d) activity spaces such as dog off-leash, playgrounds, skate facilities, bike tracks, kick-a-ball spaces; and</li> <li>(e) unique facilities for civic events, festivals, major community events, families and people of all ages; and</li> <li>(f) workers parks (or "lunch parks"); and</li> <li>(g) linear corridors.</li> </ul> <p>These parks also provide opportunities to protect and enhance the environment, the visual and scenic amenity and identity of the community and have varied landform.</p>
Sport park.	<p>These parks primarily provide a range of facilities for practising and playing structured or organisation-based sports for teams or individuals. These parks may include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) facilities specifically for undertaking competitive, organised activities; and</li> <li>(b) ancillary facilities for clubs or organisations to support sporting activities such as canteens, clubhouses and storage facilities; and</li> <li>(c) multi-use facilities or space that may be leased or licensed to sport and recreation clubs or organisations that need to be located on or adjacent to the park.</li> </ul>
Environmental park.	<p>These parks primarily have an ecological purpose, being the protection of an area of significant environmental value. These parks protect and enhance biodiversity by providing habitat for flora and fauna and may include movement corridors. These parks are planned and managed to protect environmental values, but are often also embellished to enable recreational use, such as a pathway or a cycleway.</p>

S2-5  
*Schedule 2 – Infrastructure Hierarchy*  
*Part 3 – Parks*  
*Section 3.1*

<b>Column 1 Function</b>	<b>Column 2 Description</b>
Constrained park.	These parks may contribute to public open space or recreation opportunities but have limited functionality due to constraints such as— (a) small size; and (b) utility easements; and (c) detention basins and drainage corridors; and (d) contaminated land; and (e) steep slope or topography; and (f) lack of road frontage or access.
Unallocated park.	The function of these parks has not been determined. These parks represent a future supply of land that could be developed or embellished for some other function as demand arises.

**Table 3.1B Park hierarchy**

<b>Column 1 Park Hierarchy</b>	<b>Column 2 Description</b>
Metropolitan park.	These parks are major recreation or sports parks that offer a wide variety of opportunities to a broad cross section of residents of the planning scheme area.  Large in size and well known amongst residents, these parks are major destinations within the planning scheme area.
District park.	These are mid-sized parks providing a range of facilities and activity space for recreation or sport. These parks cater for large groups and are appealing to a range of users or groups. They service several communities or suburbs and are a fairly well known destination for those people living within their catchment.
Local park.	These are smaller parks providing a limited range of recreational opportunities for local residents or employees in the case of workers parks.

S2-6  
*Schedule 2 – Infrastructure Hierarchy*  
*Part 3 – Parks*  
*Section 3.1*

---

<b>Column 1 Park Hierarchy</b>	<b>Column 2 Description</b>
Corridor park.	<p>These parks provide recreation and commuter connections and include parks along waterways. These parks provide links between residential areas and community destinations such as schools, shopping centres, sport parks and recreation parks.</p> <p>Corridor parks with a bushland setting, such as along waterways, provide opportunities for environmental protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Corridor parks are also assigned a sub-hierarchy of district or local. Corridor—district parks are those where cycleways are identified in Table 2.1 (Cycleway hierarchy) in section 2.1 (Cycleway hierarchy) in schedule 2 (Infrastructure hierarchy) as a major cycleway or a district cycleway.</p>