



Glossary

Term	Definition
A	
aaSIDRA	Traffic modelling software: a computer analysis package that is a widely accepted tool for specifically assessing the operation of intersections.
Accessibility	Accessibility is a general term used to describe the degree to which a product (e.g., device, service, environment) is accessible by as many people as possible. Accessibility can be viewed as the "ability to access" the functionality, and possible benefit, of some system or entity. Accessibility is strongly related to universal design when the approach involves "direct access", This is about making things accessible to all people (whether they have a disability or not). ¹
Acidification	The process of becoming acid or being converted into an acid.
Acid Sulphate Soils	When exposed to air after being disturbed, soils containing iron sulfides produce sulfuric acid and often release toxic quantities of iron, aluminum and heavy metals. ²
Activity Centre	Activity centre is a term used in urban planning and design for a mixed-use urban area where there is a concentration of commercial and other land uses. Activity centres are can vary greatly in size from the central districts of large cities to regional commercial areas to neighbourhood shopping centres and strips. They can also refer to specialised agglomerations of activities such as urban university campuses or research institutes. They are an important concept in urban planning for Transit-oriented development or TOD, which seeks to intensify land uses around public transport nodes to facilitate greater sustainability in the way people and goods move around cities. ³
Advice Agency	An advice agency is one of the two types of IDAS referral agencies. An advice agency may make recommendations and offer advice on conditions of approval or regarding refusal of an application. It cannot make a request for further information.
Aesthetic and Visual Impact	Visual impact could be expressed as compromised visual settings for individual heritage places or as new visual elements that are unsympathetic to the character of the area. Impact on the aesthetics of a site includes sensory perception such as form, scale, colour, texture, materials, smell and sound associated with the place and its use.

¹ Wikipedia Online, 2008 www.En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia

² <http://www.nrw.qld.gov.au/land/ass/index.html>

³ Wikipedia Online, 2008 www.En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia

Term	Definition
Alluvial	Found in or made up of sand, clay, silt, etc. gradually deposited by moving water, as along a river bed or the shore of a lake. ¹⁶
Ambient Air Quality	Refers to the surrounding air. Generally, ambient air refers to air outside and surrounding an air pollution source location. Often used interchangeably with "outdoor air." ⁴
Ambient Noise	Ambient level, at a place, means the level of noise at the place from all sources (near and far), measured as the Leq for an appropriate time interval. ⁵
ANZECC & ARMCANZ	The Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (ANZECC) was a Ministerial Council that operated between 1991 and 2001. ANZECC provided a forum for member governments to develop coordinated policies about national and international environment and conservation issues. ⁶
Aquatic Ecosystem	A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical water environment.
Aquifers	A subsurface water-bearing bed or stratum of sand, gravel or bedrock which stores or transmits water in recoverable quantities or is capable of yielding water to wells or springs. ⁴⁰
Assessment Manager	Administers and decides an application, but may not always assess all aspects of development for the application.
Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)	The long-term average number of years between the occurrence of a flood as big as (or larger than) the selected event. For example, floods with a discharge as great as (or greater than) the 20yr ARI design flood will occur on average once every 20 years. ARI is another way of expressing the likelihood of occurrence of a flood event. ²⁰
B	
Bioclimatic Modelling	Of or concerned with the relations of climate and living organisms.

⁴ www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/glossary.cfm

⁵ *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 1997*

⁶ <http://www.environment.gov.au/about/councils/anzecc/index.html>

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat (or in the world as a whole).
Bioretention Systems	Bioretention systems are essentially a surface and sub-surface water filtration system. They provide a number of functions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removing sediments and attached pollutants by filtering through surface vegetation and groundcover and through an underlying filter media layer; and ▶ Delaying runoff peaks by providing retention capacity and reducing flow velocities.⁷
Borrow Pits	A pit in close proximity to and worked solely in conjunction with a large-scale construction project. The working provides the development with bulk filling minerals and is restored with any surplus soils that may arise.
Brackish	Slightly salty (especially from containing a mixture of seawater and fresh water).
Brisbane Strategic Transport Model (BSTM)	A computerised, calibrated transport planning model that forecasts travel demand and traffic flows based on demographic and land use parameters and transport network characteristics.
Building Work	Building work means building, repairing, altering, underpinning (whether by vertical or lateral support), moving or demolishing a building or other structure; work regulated under the building assessment provisions under the <i>Building Act 1975</i> other than IDAS; excavating or filling- for, or incidental to building work activities; or that may adversely affect the stability of a building or other structure, whether on the land on which the building or other structure is situated or on adjoining land. ⁸
C	
Catchment	An area of land bounded by natural features such as hills, from which drainage flows to a common point, usually ending in a river or creek and eventually the sea. ⁴⁰
Coefficient of Runoff	The coefficient of runoff is the percentage of storm water that actually runs off.
Commercial Vehicle (CV)	Medium or heavy commercial vehicle commonly referred to as a truck, and specifically equivalent to an AustRoads Class 3 to Class 12 vehicle. The term CV in the context of this report refers to medium and heavy commercial vehicles (commonly referred to as trucks) and is equivalent to AustRoads vehicle classes 3 to 12. The AustRoads classification system is based on number and spacing of axles. Class 3 is specifically designated by AustRoads as a two-axle truck. Classes 1 and 2 are short

⁷<http://www.wsud.org/downloads/WSUD%20Tech%20Guide/WSUD%20Technical%20Guidelines%20low%20res%20Part%201.pdf>

⁸ *Integrated Planning Act 1997*

Term	Definition
	vehicles (axle spacing <=3.1m eg cars, 4WDs, standard utes etc with and without trailers). Classes 4 to 12 comprise multi-axle and articulated vehicles.
Community Purpose	Any premises used for the provision of social or service facilities generally where local, state or federal government provides such facilities. This term includes art gallery, child day care, community hall, day respite care, emergency services, government use, health services, library, museum, scout hall, and other community organised uses. With respect to State land reserved and held in trust for a community purpose, this definition shall be taken to refer to those purposes listed in either Schedule 1 of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> (for trust land reserved under that Act) or Section 5(1) of the repealed <i>Land Act 1962</i> (for trust land reserved under that Act). This term does not include a Public Utility. 9
Concurrence Agency	<p>A concurrence agency is one of the two types of IDAS referral agencies. In addition to offering advice, a concurrence agency has the power (within the jurisdiction defined in the Integrated Planning Regulation 1998) to direct the outcome of an application. It can require certain conditions be imposed on an approval, that an approval be for part only of the development or for a preliminary approval only, or that an application be refused.</p> <p>A concurrence agency can also ask an applicant for further information about an application. A concurrence agency may only exercise its powers within its defined jurisdiction.</p>
Construction Compounds	Storage areas for the duration of the construction period.
Contaminated Land Register	The Contaminated Land Register (CLR) is a register of 'risk' sites — proven contaminated land which is causing or may cause serious environmental harm.
Contextual Impact	The loss or alteration to the context or setting of a heritage item or place, through land acquisition or relocation of the heritage item, may have an impact on the significance of the heritage item, through loss of provenance associated with context.
Continuous Vibration	Continuous vibration is a sustained vibration of a mechanical system.
Critical Path	The sequence of activities that must be completed by the time specified for the entire project to be completed on schedule.
Crown Land	Crown land is land that is still owned by the Crown. This land is set aside for public purposes and may become freehold land by the issuing of a Crown Grant.
Culverts	A transverse and totally enclosed drain under a road or railway.

⁹ Gold Coast Planning Scheme- Our living City 2007

Term	Definition
Cycle time	The time taken for one complete sequence of signal phases at an intersection.
D	
Decibel	Unit of sound.
Declared Fish Habitat Area	<p>Declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs) currently give protection to inshore and estuarine fish habitats that are important for sustaining local and regional fisheries.</p> <p>Once an area is declared as a FHA, it equally protects all habitat types (e.g. vegetation, sand bars and rocky headlands) from direct physical disturbance and coastal development.¹⁰</p>
Degree of saturation (X value)	This is the calculated ratio between the demand flow rate and the capacity for each movement. When the maximum X value for any movement is above 95% then the intersection is regarded as over saturated or operating above its practical capacity. This means that it would take more than one cycle of the signals to progress through the intersection. X values above 1.0 typically indicate that several movements would fall within this category.
Degree of Significance	The degree to which a place is significant will determine the appropriate forms of conservation management for that place.
Demographics	Results from the study of the characteristics of human populations, such as size, growth, density, distribution, vital statistics and land use.
Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEO)	Are provided in Town Planning Schemes as the fundamental context upon which the planning strategies and ultimately the development codes (and other measures contained) are built.
Detailed Design	Detailed design builds upon preliminary design and incorporates any requirements stipulated in conditions of approval and resolves any issues associated with the preliminary concept design. Urban design and landscaping plans should be included as part of this process.
Detention Basin	A basin or reservoir where water is stored for regulating a flood. It has outlets for releasing the flows during the floods.
Development Permit	<p>A Development Permit authorises assessable development to occur—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To the extent stated in the permit; and ▶ Subject to the conditions in the permit and any preliminary approval relating to the development the permit authorises, including any conditions in the preliminary approval.¹¹

¹⁰ <http://www2.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb/13401.html>

¹¹ *Integrated Planning Act 1997*

Term	Definition
Dewatering	To remove water from a substance.
Dissolved Oxygen	Oxygen (from the atmosphere or from a bi-product of metabolic processes) dissolved in the water and available for animal and plant uptake. ¹²
Direct Impact	Where a heritage site or place will be affected, resulting in modification or damage to, or complete loss of that site or place.
Diurnal Variation	A common method in traffic impact assessment and air quality assessment, focussing on the variation in daily trips.
Domain	A domain is a designated area that has intents that guide land use and development suitability.
E	
Easement	A right or interest on a property that is registered against the title.
Edge Effect	The "edge effect" is a term used to describe the various consequences, on vegetation and wildlife that occur as a result of one type of vegetation sharing a border with another. These edges may be natural, such as forest grading into woodland, streamside vegetation passing through an arid zone, burnt and unburnt areas; or induced, such as pasture abutting forest or a road through a forest. ¹³
EMME/2	A software transport-modelling package that is used widely for travel demand forecasting both in Australia and overseas.
Endemic Species	Native species related to or confined to a certain region.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	An Environmental Management Plan is a site specific plan developed to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors comply with the environmental conditions of approval for the project and that the environmental risks are properly managed.
Environmental Management Register	The Environmental Management Register (EMR) is a land-use planning and management register. Land that has been or is being used for a notifiable activity, and about which the EPA is notified, is recorded on the EMR. The EMR provides information on historic and current land use—including whether the land has been or is currently used for a notifiable activity, or has been contaminated by a hazardous contaminant. Sites recorded on the EMR pose a low risk to human health and the environment under the current land use. Entry on the EMR does not mean the land must be cleaned up or that the current land use must stop. ¹⁴

¹² <http://www.reefed.edu.au/home/glossary/s>

¹³ <http://www.nre.vic.gov.au/DPI/nreninf.nsf/childdocs/>

¹⁴ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/land/contaminated_land/#gen0

Term	Definition
<i>Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997</i>	This has the purpose of achieving the object of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> in relation to Queensland waters. The purpose is to be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Identifying environmental values for Queensland waters; ▶ Deciding and stating water quality guidelines and objectives to enhance the environmental values; ▶ Making consistent and equitable decisions about Queensland waters that promote efficient use of resources and best practice environmental management; and ▶ Involving the community through consultation and education, and promoting community responsibility.¹⁵
Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA)	ERAs are usually industrial activities with the potential to release contaminants to the environment, for example chemical processing, waste treatment, spray painting etc.
Ephemeral	Lasting a very short time.
Erosion	The mechanical process of wearing or grinding something down (as by particles washing over it).
Estuarine	Formed in an inlet or arm of the sea; especially the lower portion or wide mouth of a river, where the salty tide meets a freshwater current. ¹⁶
Estuary	The tidal section of a river which is influenced by inputs of freshwater and tidal movements. ⁴⁰
Estuarine	The wide part of a river where it nears the sea; fresh and salt water mix.
Eutrophication	Over-enrichment of a waterway with nutrients, which can lead to excess algal growth and sometime algal blooms. ⁴⁰
Extraneous Noise	“Extraneous noise”, for a noise measurement, means noise other than the noise being measured. ¹⁷
F	
Fish Habitat Areas	Declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs) currently give protection to inshore and estuarine fish habitats that are important for sustaining local and regional fisheries. Once an area is declared as a FHA, it equally protects all habitat types (e.g. vegetation, sand bars and rocky headlands) from direct physical disturbance and coastal development. ¹⁸

¹⁵ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/about_the_epa/legislation/environmental_protection/

¹⁶ <http://www.yourdictionary.com/>

¹⁷ *Environmental Protection Policy (Noise) 1997*

¹⁸ <http://www2.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb/13401.html>

Term	Definition
Flocculation	The process of flocculating; forming woolly cloudlike aggregations.
Fragmentation	What was once whole now exists in parts unattached and isolated from each other. ¹⁶
Freehold Land	Land held by the State in Fee Simple (freehold title) which includes titles surrendered to the State of Queensland (or Crown) in terms of Section 358 of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
G	
Geology	A science that deals with the history of the earth as recorded in rocks.
Geotechnical	The application of engineering principles to the study and modification of rocks and soils.
Gold Coast Indy 300	A popular four day motor vehicle race event that is carried out on the streets of Surfers Paradise in the Gold Coast.
Greenfield Sites	A parcel of land not previously developed beyond that of agriculture or forestry use.
H	
Habitat	The type of environment in which an organism or group normally lives or occurs.
Habitat Fragmentation	Occurs when native vegetation is cleared. Habitats which were once continuous are divided into separate fragments. These small fragments of remnant vegetation (patches) are isolated from one another by a mosaic of different vegetation and land uses. Barriers such as roads, powerlines and open agricultural land can restrict interaction of flora and fauna species within different patches. Patches are often small and can only support small populations of flora and fauna. Smaller populations are more vulnerable and local extinctions are not uncommon. ¹⁹
Heritage Precincts	An area defined by a significant density of heritage sites and places of significance interrelated by common historical themes, functionality or aesthetics.
High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)	Vehicle carrying more than one occupant (generally two or more occupants), taxis or motorbike.
Humus	Fine particles of decaying vegetation.
Hydraulic	The term given to the study of water flow in rivers, estuaries and coastal systems. ²⁰
Hydrographs	A graph of water level over time.

¹⁹ EPA, 2007, Increased Habitat Fragmentation, EPA Online http://www.nrw.qld.gov.au/monitoring_guide/impacts/habitat_fragmentation.html

Term	Definition
Hydrologic	The term given to the study of the rainfall-runoff process in catchments. ²⁰
I	
Impact Management Plan	The construction and operation phases of the GCRT project generate potential. These impacts can be direct property impacts, and other potential impacts on adjacent users. Effective mitigation strategies are required to ensure that these impacts are managed and minimized. These mitigation strategies are outlined in Impact Management Plans.
Indirect Adverse or Indirect Positive Impacts	Where a heritage site or place has its amenity, usefulness, context, and/or function changed.
Infill Development	New development that occurs within established urban areas where the site or area is either vacant or has previously been used for another urban purpose. The scale of development can range from the creation of one additional residential lot to a major mixed-use redevelopment.
Infiltration	The slow passage of a liquid through a filtering medium.
Integrated ticketing	One ticket that can be used on multiple public transport modes.
Interface	Physical or functional interaction, linkage and transition between different land uses.
Intertidal	Occurring between high-tide and low-tide marks: occurring within, or forming, the area between the high and low tide levels in a coastal zone. ²¹
Intrusive Noise	Intrusive noise means noise that, because of its frequency, duration, level, tonal characteristics, impulsiveness or vibration is clearly audible to, or can be felt by, an individual, and annoys the individual. ²²
J	
JAMBA and CAMBA	Meaning Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement. Agreements list terrestrial, water and shorebird species which migrate between Australia and the respective countries. In both cases the majority of listed species are shorebirds. Both agreements require the parties to protect migratory birds by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limiting the circumstances under which migratory birds are taken or traded; ▶ Protecting and conserving important habitats; ▶ Exchanging information; and

²⁰ http://earthsci.org/flood/J_Flood04/flood/J_Flood_10.html#hydraulic

²¹ <http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary/>

²² *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 1997*

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building cooperative relationships.²³
K	
Key Emission Constituents	Emissions which are critically constraining, from a perspective of an air quality assessment. These include Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Photochemical Oxidants, Respirable Particulate Matter, Fine Particulate Matter, Lead, Benzo Pyrene, Toluene, Benzene, Formaldehyde; and Xylene.
Kiss and ride	Designated drop off point in a transit interchange (such as a busway station) where passengers of private vehicles can get out without the driver needing to park.
L	
Landscape Character	The relationship or fit between the physical characteristics or elements of the landscape such as vegetation and built form, and its natural and/or cultural features, which together contribute to the character of an area. ²⁴
Lands Lease	Leasehold land administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines excluding Mining Homestead Tenement Leases.
Leasehold Land	Leasehold land is Crown land over which the Crown has granted an interest. That interest is a lease (or in other words the Crown has rented its land to an individual or other legal entity).
Level of service (LOS)	Traffic condition as perceived by drivers. A key measure of the performance of the road network, it can be measured at a mid-block point or at an intersection.
Local Area Plan (LAP)	Local Area Plans define a particular precinct and provide planning information and intents for that area.
Local Growth Management Strategy (LGMS)	The South East Queensland Regional Plan states that each LGA is to prepare a Local Growth Management Strategy (LGMS) prior to 30 June 2007. This strategy will enable local areas to implement the SEQ Regional Plan more efficiently. Gold Coast City Council released the Gold Coast LGMS in draft form in January 2007.
M	
Material Change of Use	A Material Change of Use generally means the start of a new use of the premises, re-establishment on the premises of a use that has been abandoned, a change in the intensity or scale of the use of the premises. ²⁵

²³ <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/waterbirds/bilateral.html>

²⁴ Gold Coast Planning Scheme- Our living City 2007

²⁵ Integrated Planning Act 1997

Term	Definition
Metamorphic	Characterised by, causing, or formed by metamorphism or metamorphosis. Metamorphism is the process in which a change in the mineralogical, structural, or textural composition of a rock occurs due to pressure, heat or chemical action. ¹⁶
Mixed Use Centre	Centre containing a broad range of land uses including residential, commercial and community uses.
N	
National Park (Tenure)	Land reserved by the Environmental Protection Agency for a National Park, National Park (Scientific), Conservation Park or Resource Reserve.
Natural Assets	Natural Assets refer to environmental resources, such as open space, land, forests, clean water, and ecosystems.
Noise Blasting	Blasting is the use of explosives to fracture rock, coal and other minerals for later recovery, or structural components or other items to facilitate removal from a site or for reuse. ²⁶
Noise Impact	Noise impact refers to the effect on people and the environment. That is the wellbeing of a community, including its social and economic amenity; and wellbeing of an individual, including the individual's opportunity to sleep, relaxation, and hold conversation without unreasonable interference from intrusive noise. ²⁷
Notifiable Activities	Activities that have been identified as likely to cause land contamination are listed in Schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> . ²⁸
O	
Operational Work	Operational work means extracting gravel, rock, sand or soil from the place where it occurs naturally, conducting a forest practice, excavating or filling that materially affects premises or their use, placing an advertising device on premises, undertaking work in, on, over or under premises that materially affects premises or their use, clearing vegetation, including vegetation to which VMA applies; and undertaking operations of any kind and all things constructed or installed that allow taking, or interfering with, water (other than using a water truck to pump water) under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , undertaking tidal works or work in a coastal management district, constructing or raising waterway barrier works, performing work in a declared fish habitat area, removing, destroying or damaging a marine plant; and undertaking roadworks on a local government road. ²⁹

²⁶ Ecoaccess Guideline- Noise and vibration from Blasting

²⁷ *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 1997*

²⁸ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/land/contaminated_land/notifiable_activities/

²⁹ *Integrated Planning Act 1997*

Term	Definition
Output Specification	Document that sets out the service requirements and associated performance requirements of the Project.
Overland Flow Path	An overland flow path is an above-ground component of the drainage system. Overland flows occur when underground drainage pipes reach their capacity and cannot cope with more run-off from heavy rainfall. The excess run-off then travels overland, following low-lying, natural drainage paths. ³⁰
P	
Park and ride	Parking facility for people driving to public transit interchanges and commuting from there.
Peak Flood Level	The maximum flood level, flow or velocity occurring during a flood event. ²⁰
pH	A measure of acidity.
Photosynthetic	Relating to or using or formed by photosynthesis.
Porous Alluvium	Sediment that has been eroded, transported and deposited by water, and is able to absorb water. ⁴⁰
ppm	Parts per million.
Plumbing/Drainage Work	Includes installing, changing, extending, disconnecting, taking away and maintaining plumbing.
Port and Harbour Boards	Land vested under the control of Port Authorities.
Positive or Adverse Aesthetic or Visual Impact	Where a heritage site or place's visual or aesthetic outlook is improved or compromised, or where new design elements are sympathetic or unsympathetic to the heritage character.
Preliminary Design	Preliminary design is the first phase of the design process, where engineering solution is refined and formalised.
Preponderance	A superiority in numbers or amount.
Prescribed Tidal Work	This relates to works on or above land under tidal water located within a local government area.
Public Open Space	Public open space areas includes areas dedicated to the Crown (excluding road reserve areas) such as park areas, open sports grounds, environmental/conservation areas, drainage reserves/channels and other waterbodies. ³¹

³⁰ http://www.melbournewater.com.au/content/publications/fact_sheets/drainage/drainage_questions_and_answers.asp?bhcp=1

³¹ *Gold Coast Planning Scheme- Our living City 2007*

Term	Definition
Q	
Quaternary-aged Alluvial	Alluvial that is over 2 million years old.
R	
RAMSAR Wetland	Under the EPBC Act, a Ramsar wetland is either an Australian wetland on the List of Wetlands of International Importance kept under the Ramsar Convention, or a wetland declared to be a Ramsar wetland by the Commonwealth Environment Minister. ³²
Reconfiguring a Lot	Reconfiguring a lot means creating lots by subdividing another lot, amalgamating 2 or more lots, rearranging the boundaries of a lot by registering a plan of subdivision, and dividing land into parts by agreement, creating an easement giving access to a lot from a constructed road. ³³
Reference Project	Project description based on the most likely and efficient form of delivery that would traditionally be adopted by the State /Council to satisfy all elements of the Output Specification.
Referral Agencies	An IDAS referral agency is a generic term and covers both ‘advice’ agencies and ‘concurrence’ agencies. If there is a requirement under the <i>Integrated Planning Regulation 1998</i> (IPA Regulations) for an entity other than the assessment manager to have input in the assessment of a specified development application, the application is referred to that agency. A referral may be for the purpose of seeking advice on an application, or for determining any requirements an agency may impose on an application. The type of referral that applies is prescribed in the IP Reg. Referral agencies operate within a defined jurisdiction. This describes the extent and nature of the agency’s interests.
Regional Activity Centre	As identified by the SEQ Regional Plan, regional activity centres are a concentration of business, employment, research, education, services, higher density living and social interaction. A strong and successful network of regional activity centres provides a community focus and can help to achieve compact, self-contained and diverse communities. They facilitate an efficient public transport system, provide a focus for government investment in infrastructure and services, promote commercial confidence and encourage complementary private sector investment.
Remnant Bushland	A small area of bushland that remains after the main part no longer exists.
Remnant Vegetation	Remnant vegetation is defined in the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> as vegetation shown on a regional ecosystem or remnant map. Woody vegetation is mapped as remnant where the dominant canopy has

³² <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/matters/ramsar.html>

³³ *Integrated Planning Act 1997*

Term	Definition
	greater than 70% of the height <u>and</u> greater than 50% of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy. An undisturbed stratum (or layer) is defined as one that shows no evidence of extensive mechanical or chemical disturbance (logging, clearing, poisoning, etc.) evident in field inspections or on the available historical aerial photographic record. ³⁴
Reserve	Land reserved by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines for community or public purposes.
Revetment Walls	A facing (usually masonry) that supports an embankment.
Revetted Rock Wall	Face with a layer of stone or concrete or other supporting material so as to retain.
Riffles	Stir up (water) so as to form ripples.
Riparian	Of or relating to or located on the banks of a river or stream.
Road Hierarchy	The classification of roads into major and minor routes to safely and efficiently manage the movement of people and goods while maintaining the liveability of urban areas.
S	
Schoolies Week	Graduating high school student celebrations lasting several weeks in November and December, due to the different school term dates of Australian states. Historically the Gold Coast is a popular choice for students from around Australia.
Screen lines	Screen lines are locations (eg western, central, eastern, northern) referred to when forecasting traffic growth volumes.
Sedges	A plant resembling grass: a wetland plant that resembles grass and has a triangular stem, leaves growing in three vertical rows, and inconspicuous spikes of flowers.
Sediment	Sand or mud that are generally derived from the land and can be found suspended in the water column or on the waterway bottom. ⁴⁰
Sediment Fences	Prevents soil erosion and runoff into waterways.
Signal phase	A phase is the part of a signal cycle which commences at the start of the green time for another specific pattern of traffic movement, of which some individual movements may be common to both traffic movement patterns. Signal phasing is the complete sequence of these patterns which apply in a repeating cycle at a specific intersection.

³⁴ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/plants/remnant_vegetation_in_queensland

Term	Definition
Silicious Sand	Sand containing silica.
Siltation	The process of being covered with a layer of fine mud, silt or sand. ³⁵
Silt Fences	Silt control measures.
South East Regional Plan	Produced by the Queensland Government's Office of Urban Management, this document outlines growth management strategies for South East Queensland to the year 2026.
Spoil	Dirt or rock removed from its original location, affecting the composition of soils, resulting from mining, dredging, or construction.
State Forrest	Land reserved by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (Resource Management) for State Forest purposes.
State Land	Land held by the State of Queensland as Unallocated State Land and other areas vested in the State (or Crown) but not held in Fee Simple or as a lease issued under the Lands Act 1994.
Strong Communities	Best practice urban design can create safe communities with equal opportunities. Principles such as CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) help to improve wellbeing and create strong communities. Currently some Gold Coast areas are disadvantaged due to a lack of accessibility to other key locations. The GCRT project seeks to facilitate access to these areas and in the process creating stronger communities.
Sustainability	The ongoing process of achieving development or redevelopment that does not undermine its physical or social systems of support. ³⁶
Sustainable Settlement Patterns	Development which is preferred and expected to occur after the GCRT has been constructed and commenced services. The patterns planned are expected to help form sustainable growth and development in the future.
Swept Path	The steering paths of a vehicle that assists in checking if there is sufficient turning room on the road network.
T	
Taxa	A group to which organisms are assigned according to the principles of taxonomy, including species, genus, family, order, class, and phylum.
Terrestrial	Of or relating to or inhabiting the land as opposed to the sea or air.
Topography	The configuration of a surface and the relations among its man-made and natural features

³⁵ <http://www.reefed.edu.au/home/glossary/s>

³⁶ <http://www.smarte.org/smarte/resource/sn-glossary.xml?jsessionid=3s2vu8k2b8ih2>

Term	Definition
Tidal	Of or relating to or caused by tides.
Trace Heavy Metals	A just detectable amount of higher atomic weight elements, which have the properties of a metallic substance at room temperature.
Trafficability	Trafficability is the ability of a given vehicle to traverse a specified terrain.
Transient Vibration	Transient vibration is a temporarily sustained vibration of a mechanical system.
Transit Oriented Community	Community and development that have been designed around efficient transport nodes. The close proximity to public transport encourages to those who live in the area to use the services.
Transit Oriented Developments (TODs)	A development concept which seeks to achieve an urban form by integrating land use and transport planning. (Mixed residential and commercial areas well served by public transport).
Tributaries	A branch that flows into the main stream.
Trip	A one-way journey by an individual using one or many transport modes.
Turbidity	Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having foreign particles suspended.
U	
Urbanisation	The social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban.
Usefulness / Functional Change	The alteration to the existing function or use of a heritage item can impact on how that item is perceived and valued by the community. Retention of the original nature of use of a heritage item accentuates the direct connection between the history of the item and its current associations and fabric. However, proposed change of use is often necessary in the retention and maintenance of a heritage item by facilitating continued use, when original use is no longer economically viable nor contemporaneously relevant.
V	
Vegetation Clearing	The removal of, or damage to, vegetation. ³⁷
Vegetated Swales	Swales are formed, vegetated depressions that are used for the conveyance of stormwater runoff from impervious areas. They provide a number of functions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removing sediments by filtration through the vegetated surface; ▶ Reducing runoff volumes (by promoting some infiltration to the sub-

³⁷ Gold Coast Planning Scheme- Our Living City 2007

Term	Definition
	soils); and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Delaying runoff peaks by reducing flow velocities. Swales are typically linear, shallow, wide, vegetation lined channels. They are often used as an alternative to kerb and gutter along roadways but can also be used to convey stormwater flows in recreation areas and car parks. ³⁸
VISSIM	Micro simulation modelling package for traffic and transport modelling.
Visual Character	Visual Character refers to areas/precincts unique or valued public view corridors, vistas, or natural or built features.
Visual Effects	Visual Effects refers to way in which views within an area are to be modified.
Visual Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity refers to areas likely to experience more significant visual impacts, depending on existing visual character and value.
VISUM	Strategic modelling package used for traffic and transport modelling.
W	
Watercourse	As defined by the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , a “Watercourse” includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water. ³⁹
Water Column	A hypothetical "cylinder" of water from the surface of a water body to the bottom and within which physical and chemical properties can be measured. Often refers generally to the vertical section of a body of water, extending from the surface to the bottom. ⁴⁰
Water Quality Objectives (WQO)	A quantitative description of the physical-chemical quality of the water in a water body that needs to be maintained in order for the water body’s Environmental Values to be protected. For example, Water Quality Objectives may be set to provide stakeholders with knowledge on the level of water turbidity in western Moreton Bay that, if exceeded on a sustained basis, will result in the loss of valuable seagrass meadows. ⁴⁰
Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)	A holistic approach to the planning, design, construction and retrofitting of urban development that aims to minimise negative impacts on the natural water cycle and protect the health of aquatic ecosystems. It promotes the integration of stormwater, water supply and sewage management within a development precinct. ⁴⁰
Watertable	Underground surface below which the ground is wholly saturated with water.

³⁸ <http://www.wsud.org/downloads/WSUD.pdf>

³⁹ *Gold Coast Planning Scheme- Our Living City 2007*

⁴⁰ <http://www.healthywaterways.org/definition-list.html>

Term	Definition
Waterway	A tidal or non-tidal channel or water body, whether natural, artificially improved or artificial, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, including a watercourse, canal, or estuary. This term does not include a closed conduit conveying stormwater. ⁴¹
Weir	A low dam built across a stream to raise its level or divert its flow.
Wetland	<p>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, including in this City, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ocean beaches, including rocky shores and inshore waters less than 6 metres in depth at low tide; ▶ Estuaries and intertidal flats; ▶ Areas of sea grass, salt marsh, mangrove; ▶ Areas above high water mark influenced by freshwater such as Melaleuca paperbark forests and sedgeland, and by brackish or tidal water such as Casuarina forests; ▶ Freshwater rivers, creeks, lakes, lagoons and streams; and ▶ Man-made canals and lakes. ⁴²
Wildlife	Any taxon or species of animal, plant, protista, prokaryote or virus. ⁴³
Wildlife Habitat	Areas that provide habitat for wildlife. ⁴⁴

⁴¹ Gold Coast City Planning Scheme- Our Living City 2007

⁴² Gold Coast City Planning Scheme- Our Living City 2007

⁴³ Gold Coast City Planning Scheme- Our Living City 2007

⁴⁴ Gold Coast City Planning Scheme- Our Living City 2007