

Glossary

Access and circulation refers to the ways in which people move into and around an area or development.

Articulation is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Breezeway is a roofed, often open, passage connecting two buildings.

Breeze permeation refers to the extent to which breezes are able to flow through a building without being restricted or blocked.

Building bulk refers to the size, scale and proportions of buildings or other structures and their relationship to each other, their site, open areas and the street.

Building services are the systems installed in buildings to make them comfortable, functional, efficient and safe. Examples include air conditioning, lifts and fire hydrants.

Building zone is a three-dimensional extent of where a building and associated structures may be built on a site.

Climate responsive refers to building design that reflects the local weather conditions. The design accounts for factors like seasonality, intensity of the sun, wind, rainfall and humidity.

Communal open space refers to areas on private property that are provided for the recreational and common use of residents of the property.

Context-sensitive design refers to a design that is sensitive and responsive to its surroundings, through careful planning, consideration, and tailoring designs to the project's circumstances.

Cross ventilation is the use of windows, doors or vents on opposite sides of a building to facilitate the circulation of air.

Crossover refers to the part of the verge where vehicles cross to enter a property. This part is commonly known as part of a driveway.

Deep planting is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Facade is an exterior wall or surface of a building that is exposed to public view.

Habitable room is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Household is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Housing typology is a type of residential development, defined by the number of dwellings and built form, such as an apartment, townhouse or terrace, dual occupancy or small lot dwelling.

Infill development is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Inclusionary design makes development usable by everyone, regardless of age, needs and circumstance. It is based on the simple principle that designing for the widest range of people creates better designs and benefits everyone.

Landscaping is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Legibility is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Liveable housing supports the health, needs, wellbeing and quality of life of the residents. Liveability is usually affected by residential amenity, open space provision, comfort and access.

Mezzanine is an intermediate storey (or storeys) in a building which is open to the floor below.

Operable screening refers to louvres or screens that can be moved along tracks or opened to allow for or reduce ventilation and daylight.

Open plan living refers to the elimination of barriers such as walls and doors that traditionally separated distinct functional areas in a dwelling, such as combining the kitchen, living room and dining room into a single great room.

Passive design is design that works with the environment to exclude unwanted heat or cold and takes advantage of the sun and breezes, therefore avoiding or minimising the need for electric heating or cooling.

Passive surveillance is the subconscious, ongoing, casual observation of the streetscape implied by such things as activity, front verandahs, windows or gardening.

Rear lot is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Reconfiguring a lot is defined within the *Planning Act 2016*.

Road hierarchy refers to the categorisation of roads according to its role and function within the transport network.

Sense of place refers to the relationship between people and a spatial setting. A sense of place is unique to each individual, as it is influenced by how a person perceives places.

Setback is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Siting is the location of where a building and associated structures are on a site.

Streetscape is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Structural screening refers to screens for privacy or visual amenity that are constructed from building materials.

Tropical urbanism is defined within Schedule 1 of *CairnsPlan 2016*.

Urban heat island effect is when urban areas become significantly warmer than surrounding areas due to less green cover and more hard surfaces which absorb, store and radiate heat.

Ventilation refers to the provision of fresh air to a dwelling or development.

Vertical landscaping refers to landscaping provided at ground level, which at its maturity, will cover the facade of building or landscaping that is provided at multiple levels of a building. Examples include planter boxes, green walls, trellis planting, landscaping on top of podiums or rooftop gardens.