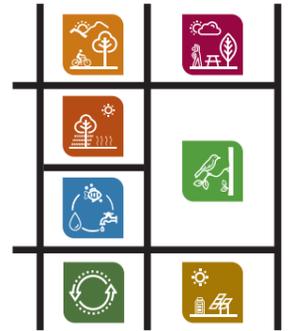


SUSTAINABLE SUBDIVISIONS FRAMEWORK

Glossary



ADAPTABILITY (OR 'ADAPTIVE RE-USE')

The capacity of a building or space to respond to changing social, technological, economic and market conditions and accommodate new or changed uses.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Biodiversity Management Plan provide a clear and concise outline of the actions and methods required to mitigate likely impacts on biodiversity.

BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

Systems and technologies that improve water efficiency and expand the capacity to manage stormwater and flooding, including rain gardens, rainwater tanks, and swales.

BOULEVARD EFFECT

To incorporate a central median into the cross-section of a road to create a strong landscape character, and to manage traffic movements at intersections with local roads.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

A circular economy is one that exchanges the typical cycle of make, use, dispose in favour of as much re-use and recycling as possible. The longer materials and resources are in use, the more value is extracted from them.

COOL MICROCLIMATE

A cool microclimate is a unique set of atmospheric conditions within a localised area that is cooler than the greater surrounding region and its weather conditions.

COOL ROUTE

Active transport routes between destinations that provide protection from direct heat (e.g. through physical shade structure or relatively uninterrupted canopy cover).

DURABLE

Able to withstand wear, pressure or damage, as good as, or better than the business-as-usual alternative.

END OF LIFE RECYCLABILITY

The ability to treat or process materials at the end of the products useful life to use it again in the original form or make it suitable for reuse.

FOOD ORGANICS AND GARDEN ORGANICS (FOGO)

Relates to waste collection service and the weekly collection of food waste such as kitchen scraps and lawn clippings, small branches and garden debris in your green-lidded organics bin.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Natural and designed greening – from parks and street trees to green roofs and rain gardens.

GREY INFRASTRUCTURE

The human-engineered infrastructure for water resources such as water and wastewater treatment plants, pipelines, and reservoirs. Grey infrastructure typically refers to components of a centralised approach to water management.

LIVEABILITY

Refers to a community's quality of life and experience. It is influenced by an array of factors including the quality of the natural and urban environment, social and economic aspects (e.g. level of crime, safety and access to everyday services, facilities and employment) as well as the quality and availability of urban amenities.

MEDIUM DENSITY HOUSING

Housing with an average density of 16 to 30 dwellings per net development hectare.

NATURAL HAZARD

A natural phenomenon that might have a negative effect on humans or the environment.

NON-POTABLE WATER SOURCES

A source of water that is unsuitable for drinking.

OPERATIONAL STATIONARY ENERGY

Energy used during the operational phase of a development (e.g. post construction).

PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY STREET

Pedestrian priority streets give high priority to walking, cycling and facilitating social contact, while allowing for low-speed motor vehicle traffic (under 40km per hour). These streets are usually found in areas of intense and diverse activity such as activity centres, education facilities and public transport interchanges. They accommodate diverse travel modes as well as provide a public space function. Bicycle lanes may either be provided as a separate lane, or a shared path with other modes. Streets may also restrict vehicle types or access at times.

PERMEABLE STREET NETWORK

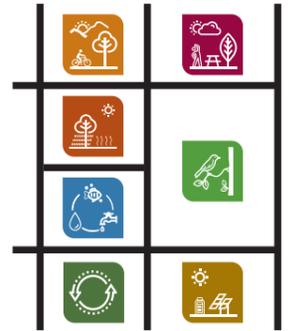
The extent to which the urban structure permits, or restricts, movement of people or vehicles through an area, and the capacity of the area network to carry people or vehicles.

PUBLIC REALM

The public realm comprises spaces and places that are open and freely accessible to everyone, regardless of their economic or social conditions. These spaces can include streets, laneways and roads, parks, public spaces, waterways and foreshores.

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RECYCLED CONTENT

Portion of materials used in a product that have been diverted from the solid waste stream. If those materials are diverted during the manufacturing process, they are referred to as pre-consumer recycled content (sometimes referred to as post-industrial). If they are diverted after consumer use, they are post-consumer.

REPRESENTATIVE CONCENTRATION PATHWAY (RCP)

Prescribed pathways for greenhouse gas concentrations used to underpin climate scenarios.

REST NODES

Spaces that provide pedestrians, who may be less abled, with a comfortable, sheltered place to rest while travelling between two destinations.

SENSE OF PLACE

Having a strong sense of place refers to having a strong identity that is perceived and identifiable by residents and visitors. A neighbourhood's sense of place can be reflected in its neighbourhood character.

SITE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

A plan for managing environmental impacts during the construction phase, including holistic construction programming (eg. suitable staging) which minimises impacts on the environment, human health and amenity by on and offsite management to maintain air, noise, water and waste quality; and chemical management

SOLAR ABSORPTANCE

The fraction of the sun's radiation that a surface absorbs. It is a measure of the solar radiation, commonly heat, which an object can absorb. The higher the solar absorptance, the more heat it can absorb. Lighter coloured materials are commonly more reflective and absorb less heat.

SOLAR REFLECTANCE INDEX

Measure of the solar reflectance and emissivity of materials that can be used as an indicator of how hot they are likely to become when solar radiation is incident on their surface. The lower the SRI, the hotter a material is likely to become in the sunshine.

STREET AND PARK FURNITURE

Street and park furniture includes seats, waste bins, drinking fountains, café furniture, bicycle parking hoops, post boxes, parking meters, payphone cabinets, vending and ticket machines. This element also includes public art, play and recreation equipment.

STREETSCAPE

The visual character of a street space that results from the combination of street width, curvature, paving, street furniture, plantings and the surrounding built form and detail. The people and activities present in the street also contribute to the streetscape.

STREETSCAPE LIVEABILITY

Making our streets, roadways and sidewalks accessible, safe, efficient and useable for all people.

SUPERLOTS

Typically found in greenfield subdivisions, when a larger than normal lot is created, whereby the subdivision and / or development on the super lot is subject to a separate planning process (i.e. Further subdivision or development, such as medium density housing).

TRAFFIC CALMING

Physical devices installed in streets to slow or reduce vehicle traffic and improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists. Traffic calming devices include speed humps, chicanes and narrows, sized for the desired speed. These measures can slow cars speed to between 15 and 40km per hour.

WALKABILITY

The extent to which the built environment supports walking for transport and for recreation, where the walking environment is safe, connected, accessible and pleasant.

WAYFINDING

The act of finding one's way around an area, and the experience of orientation and choosing a path within the built environment. Wayfinding can be aided by logical space planning and a consistent use and organisation of definite sensory cues, such as visual, audible or tactile elements along paths and at destinations. Signs can aid wayfinding.