Glossary

Urban Density:

Urban density is a term used in urban planning and urban design to refer to the number of people inhabiting a given urbanized area. As such it is to be distinguished from other measures of population density. Urban density is considered an important factor in understanding how cities function. Research related to urban density occurs across diverse areas, including economics, health, innovation, psychology and geography as well as sustainability.

Land Use Mix:

It refers to the diversity and integration of land uses (e.g., residential, park, commercial) at a given scale. As with density, there are multiple measures of land use mix, including:

(1) The ratio of jobs to residents;

- (2) The variety and mixture of amenities and activities;
- (3) The relative proportion of retail and housing

Connectivity:

It refers to street density and design. Common measures of connectivity include inter section density or proportion, block size, or intersections per road kilometre. Where street connectivity is high-characterized by finer grain systems with smaller blocks that allow frequent changes in direction-there is typically a positive correlation with walking and thereby less pollution.

Urban Sprawl:

Urban sprawl is basically another word for urbanization. It refers to the migration of a population from populated towns and cities to low density residential development over more and more rural land. The end result is the spreading of a city and its suburbs over more and more rural land.

Urban Morphology:

Urban morphology is the study of the form of human settlements and the process of their formation and transformation. The study seeks to understand the spatial structure and character of a metropolitan area, city, town or village by examining the patterns of its component parts and the process of its development. This can involve the analysis of physical structures at different scales as well as patterns of movement, land use, ownership or control and occupation.